



**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

5 August 1961 — 3 August 1962

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : SEVENTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/5203)

(123 p.)

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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

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^d Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

^e The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Question of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets".

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^g The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries".

^h The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization".

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^a Requires action by the General Assembly.

^a Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of 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, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13 (a), document E/3619" means that document E/3619 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 13. Documents that are not to be printed are mentioned in the text of this report in parentheses without a reference.

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 for the most part of the reports of the various commissions of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions is given below:

| Supplement No. | Resumed thirty-second session | Document No. |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| 1A. | Resolutions adopted at the resumed thirty-second session | E/3555/Add.1 |
| | <i>Thirty-third session</i> | |
| 1. | Resolutions adopted at the thirty-third session | E/3610 |
| 2. | Report of Committee for Industrial Development on its second session | E/3600/Rev.1 |
| 3. | Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its December 1961 session | E/3568 |
| 3A. | Report of the Executive Director of UNICEF | E/3591/Rev.1 |
| 4. | Report of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA (fourth extraordinary session) | E/3582/Add.1 |
| Special Suppl. | Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre | E/3587 |
| | <i>Thirty-fourth session</i> | |
| 1. | Resolutions adopted at the thirty-fourth session | E/3671 |
| 2. | Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (eighteenth session) | E/3599 |
| 3. | Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (seventeenth session) | E/3584 |
| 4. | Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America | E/3581/Rev.1 |
| 4A. | Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ninth session) | E/3649 |
| 5. | Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1961 | E/3605/Rev.1 |
| 6. | Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (tenth session) | E/3644 |
| 7. | Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (sixteenth session) | E/3606/Rev.1 |
| 8. | Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighteenth session) | E/3616/Rev.1 |
| 9. | Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (seventeenth session) | E/3648 |
| 10. | Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (fourth session) | E/3586 |
| 11. | Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (seventh session) | E/3576 |
| 11A. | Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (eighth session) | E/3646/Rev.1 |
| 12. | Report of the Social Commission (fourteenth session) | E/3636/Rev.1 |
| 13. | Report of the Statistical Commission (twelfth session) | E/3633 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ACC | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination |
| BANK | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| BTAO | Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations |
| CCP | Committee on Commodity Problems of FAO |
| CICT | Commission on International Commodity Trade |
| CIDA | Inter-American Committee for Agriculture Development |
| 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 |
| ICEM | Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMCO | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OPEX | Operational and Executive Personnel |
| PCOB | Permanent Central Opium Board |
| SUNFED | Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development |
| 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 |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

INTRODUCTION

I

This report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour, on behalf of the Council, to present to the General Assembly, covers the period 5 August 1961 to 3 August 1962.

This being the sixth consecutive year during which I have taken part in Council sessions, I feel that I have had an opportunity to observe certain trends in the work of this important organ of the United Nations. I have been struck by what seems to me to be a noticeable evolution in the attitude of most members towards the role of the Council. Not so long ago, the prevailing view seemed to be that the Council was mainly supposed to react as soon and as effectively as possible to unfavourable developments in the world. It was, so to speak, to play the part of an economic fire-brigade, or first aid ambulance, hastening to take the best measures available to combat the glaring symptoms of poverty, depression or social injustice noted periodically in the economic and social surveys put before it. This conditioned-reflex policy seems to be being gradually replaced in the work of the Council by an emerging policy of far-sighted perception of world development, by a long-range approach to the deficiencies in that development and by the introduction of planning to remedy them.

At the same time, the Council's debates have gradually been turning from declarative statements to a matter-of-fact confrontation of views. To draw conclusions alike from the achievements and mistakes of the past, to appraise their value for future generations in the countries which are embarking on the road to development—these are becoming the predominant features of the debates. This is a constructive form of arguing; it leads to a broader and more comprehensive outlook on the over-all economic growth of the world, and it reveals the interrelations in its development.

The edges of differing opinions have not been blunted. But a much more rational attitude has been adopted in evaluating world phenomena. There is still no common language when it comes to assessing their causes, but it is increasingly easy for the Council to reach an understanding in so far as their effects are concerned. Indeed, more and more often does the Council unite for common action.

I believe that these changes have been brought about by a growing awareness of the radical turn of events in the world. I have in mind, first and foremost, the crystallization of the three main groups of countries which—putting terminological subtleties aside—are called socialist, capitalist and non-aligned. The striking feature of this pattern is the dynamism and the growing strength of the group of socialist countries. The new pattern of relations brings about fundamental changes in every area of international life. And in every area it implies the necessity to adopt the only possible, the only rational, the only humane formula: co-existence and co-operation whatever the differences in systems and opinions.

Another great turn of events has been brought to pass as a result of the disintegration of the colonial system. The political problems brought about by the sudden expansion of the group of newly-emerged and non-aligned countries have their economic equivalent in the fact that the problems of the development of these countries have grown into a major—indeed into the crucial—problem of the world economy. This is so obvious today that it no longer needs substantiation, as it did only a few years ago. True enough, there are essential differences in the remedies prescribed. But there is no doubt whatever of the necessity of a common effort on the part of the human community as a whole to raise the level of development of more than half of its members. More and more centres and platforms of co-operation are being established. Slowly and painfully, but no less surely, the concept of a planned, balanced and concerted interplay of bilateral and multilateral actions is coming into existence.

Unfortunately, time so far does not play into our hands in this respect. The unprecedented speed of technical progress leads to ever-increasing disproportions between those already possessing capital, knowledge and technical know-how and those still working hard to remove the basic hindrances existing in the initial stages of development. This disparity is all the more striking in view of the appalling waste of a huge portion of the national incomes of the developed world on purposes of potential annihilation, thus giving priority to the destruction of the world over its development.

I believe, however, that awareness of the tragic absurdity of this situation has broken through the shameful curtain of silence. We are more outspoken with one another, and we all recognize the indisputable facts. We see the interrelation between social, economic and political development. We have learned to recognize that without international co-operation we cannot solve any major problems.

The thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council revealed the existence of such a tendency. Without wishing to idealize or over-estimate its achievements, I think it can be said to have constituted an important step in the development of international economic co-operation, and that it gave concrete shape to what at earlier sessions was only a controversial notion. The discussion on the disproportions in world economic development was more concrete than ever before, and the opinions voiced were keyed in similar tonalities. What is more, the discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of the resolution on the United Nations Development Decade. The necessity to halt the armaments race and the blessings of disarmament for world economic development were unanimously acknowledged in the Council by the adoption of the resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. And the unanimous decision taken by the Council to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was a great step forward in the promotion of the idea of co-existence and co-operation of all countries and, indeed, all groups of countries.

The Council this year considered a great variety of important topics. To me it is an encouraging fact that, even though opinions differed—which is, after all, but natural—the debates took place in an atmosphere of co-operation and in search of understanding. In this connexion it is perhaps worth noting that, of the seventy-one resolutions which the Council adopted at the thirty-fourth session, fifty-four were adopted unanimously, fifteen with no objections but only abstaining votes, and as few as two by a majority vote. And, in particular, I would emphasize that the Council reached unanimity on most of the resolutions of significant importance. These are the ones which will remain as witness of the lasting and constructive contribution made by its most recent session.

The discussion of the United Nations Development Decade was a very distinctive feature of the proceedings at the thirty-fourth session of the Council and certainly an important item on its agenda. Council members were especially conscious of this when the Acting Secretary-General addressed them on the subject. The Development Decade may, I think, be said to mark a further stage in the concentration of the economic and social activities of the United Nations on the promotion of the economic development of the under-developed countries as a priority problem for the world as a whole and for the United Nations itself. It is to be hoped that it will help to focus the world's attention and public opinion ever more sharply on the necessity to remove the present unacceptable imbalance in the world's economy in which the number of people living below minimum standards is increasing rather than diminishing. In the statements by Governments and the reports presented by the Secretariat the Council had the beginnings of a programme to change this intolerable state of affairs. On this basis more detailed action can now be prepared.

I believe that the debates which the Council had and the decisions which it took following the adoption by the General Assembly of the basic resolution 1710 (XVI) indicate views which countries and the Assembly will find helpful in preparing their own action on the Development Decade. The Council's decisions may also be helpful in as much as they provide for regular progress reports, the preparation of more detailed action programmes and proper co-ordination of the intensified action which we all hope will come about.

A particularly remarkable feature of the Council's discussion of this subject was the wide agreement on the kind of action necessary. I think I can safely say that only a few years ago a discussion of a programme for the Development Decade would have involved much disagreement on such matters as the need for planning, the role of public and private sectors, the need for financing on non-commercial terms, and the need to stabilize commodity prices and to arrest their unfavourable long-term trend towards a decline. By contrast, it was impressive how widespread was the agreement reached by the Council on all these matters.

The members of the Council were, I think, all agreed on the definition given to them by the Secretary-General of those really vital problems of saving, training and planning. I would add that the need for saving, training and planning applies to the industrialized, as much as to the under-developed countries, if we are to achieve the objectives of the Development Decade. Saving, training and planning were the keynotes of the Council's debate, and of the suggestions for a detailed programme for the Development Decade. Of the three, the agreement on

the need for planning, and on the important role of the United Nations in concentrating on assistance in the field of planning, through the regional development institutes, through the regional commissions and in individual countries, seems to me of special importance and promise for the future. If we can approach a situation at the end of this decade where the under-developed countries can reap the benefits of true development planning based on the use of their natural and human resources, I feel that we shall truly be on the way to our goal.

The problem of economic development of the less developed countries found a very important reflection in another major issue which focused the attention of the members of the Council during the year. I have in mind the far-reaching and exceedingly important field of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

Our distinguished Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, in his introductory statement on this subject to the members of the Council, emphasized the fact that "at the time when the Economic and Social Council is breaking new ground for a momentous long-term programme of economic and social development, it is also seized for the first time with the problem of economic and social consequences of disarmament".

The fact that unanimity of views prevailed during the Council's debate and that the resolution on the subject was adopted unanimously acquires even more significance when we take into account that it involved obvious political implications and that for a long time it had been of a very controversial nature.

The Secretary-General's report, transmitting the study by the Consultative Group on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, was highly praised by all members of the Council. The Council endorsed in particular the statement contained in the conclusion of the report that "the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind", and recognized that "all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use can be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries without impairing their economies".

As a result of the unanimity shown by the Council in the adoption of the resolution, the scientific findings contained in the experts' report can practically be said to have attained the level of principles approved by the main economic body of the United Nations. The debate was evidence of how great is the weight attached by all countries to the economic consequences of disarmament. The opinions voiced, though not always concordant, have provided a valuable supplement to the government statements circulated by the Secretary-General and to the report of the Consultative Group.

The world we live in is full of disproportions. Let me mention just a few. Disproportions between the growing concern for human existence and the piling up of means of annihilation. Disproportions between the sums expended on world development and progress and the capital invested in means of destruction which threaten to force mankind back to prehistoric ages. To iron out these disproportions, to find a way out of this dilemma, is, it seems to me, the most important political issue of the present era.

I would say it was the primary duty of the Economic and Social Council to take up and consider most thoroughly the economic aspects of this issue. The contents of the report by the group of experts and of the resolution adopted by the Council are certainly a considerable contribution in this regard. These results should now be brought to the attention of all Governments and all peoples. And the studies in my opinion should be continued.

Another important item with which the Council successfully dealt this year concerned international trade. I believe that we have reached a critical situation in international trade and that a great responsibility now lies upon the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to re-assert the interests of the world community in this field. The problem is a complex one, and I cannot do more than indicate its simplest contours here. But in essence it seems to me that what we are faced with is the danger of world economic disintegration.

It may seem strange to refer to disintegration at a time when there is so much talk of integration. The European Economic Community is negotiating for the admission of the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe. The United States is considering a trade programme that involves closer economic relations with Western Europe. In Latin America, Africa and South-East Asia, integration schemes and proposals are at various stages of consideration or implementation. Closer collaboration is being pursued among the socialist countries. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the under-developed countries are greatly concerned about the chronic deterioration in their terms of trade during the past ten years and about the implications of regional integration in certain developed parts of the world for their economies. I realize that some of us believe that the latter concern is well-founded, and that others do not; but whether one agrees or disagrees about the underlying realities, the fact of the matter is that there is concern and disquiet all over the world about the problem of relations between certain regional trade groupings, and we cannot afford to ignore it. Nor can we ignore the fact that the under-developed countries are losing much more on their terms of trade than they are gaining from all the economic aid they are receiving. These two issues alone in my opinion justify the calling of a United Nations conference on trade and development, upon which the Council has decided.

But acquiescence is not enough. There is no desire anywhere to act irresponsibly in this matter, or to force decisions against the interests of those countries that account for a predominant share of world trade. In this connexion I would refer to the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries, which was brought to the Council's attention. It has been widely welcomed throughout the world as a responsible and statesmanlike expression of the present views of these countries. For the projected trade conference to fail would be an unqualified disaster from which no one at all would benefit. Some common ground must, therefore, be found on which the various parties to our present problems can meet on a constructive basis and obtain concrete results.

Obviously all problems are not going to be solved overnight. None of us have any illusions about that, and no one regards a world trade conference as in any sense a panacea. A breakthrough could, however, be made on some of the key issues of the day, provided that sufficient thought is given here and now to the ways in which discussion of the various problems can be handled fruit-

fully. I would therefore like to appeal to all members of the United Nations to approach this matter with a fresh mind and a positive attitude. The conference can yield most important results if we are determined that it shall do so. I hope that Governments will give the deepest consideration to their role in, and attitude towards the conference during the coming weeks and months, so that we may strengthen the forces of world economic co-operation and bring the post war trend to disintegration to a halt.

A theme which ran through the Council's discussions this year on a number of items on its agenda was that of decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. In view of the resolutions which the Council has adopted in three successive years and in view of the fact also that the General Assembly, at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, lent strong support to the policy of giving the regional economic commissions added authority, powers and resources and called for the regionalization of work in the economic and social fields, I think we can take it that this policy is now one of the agreed guide lines of the work in those fields. It would not be unfair, I think, to say that at least some members of the Council felt somewhat impatient with the progress made in implementation of this policy. This was reflected in the debates during the thirty-fourth session, at the end of which a resolution was adopted in which the Council expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization.

Our Organization has undergone, in recent years, very substantial changes. It is all of them, changes in membership, in objectives and in approaches, that have brought about a need for new methods and for different organizational patterns. It is much of this need that is expressed in the policy of decentralization. To an increasing extent, many of us who sit on bodies that deal with problems at the "global level", whether it is in the Council or in the General Assembly, have come to see that for the discussion of practical down-to-earth problems, for the joint determination of diagnoses and for the carrying out of executive functions, the regional commissions are the most appropriate. It is increasingly plain that they are in the best position to watch, to know, and to follow the economic and social problems of individual countries. The kind of fundamental change, organically and organizationally, that is embodied in the policy of decentralization represents an almost inevitable upheaval of established patterns. The major adjustments in our habitual approaches that are called for are not easy to make. But I feel we are entitled to congratulate ourselves on the way we are making those adjustments, although further steps are indispensable.

The Council has also achieved significant progress during the past year in its activities in the field of industrial development. It has noted with satisfaction the effective work of the Committee for Industrial Development, and welcomed the appointment of a Commissioner for Industrial Development. It has also adopted a resolution requesting the Secretariat to establish an advisory service of high level experts which should make it possible for the United Nations to provide direct aid in industrial matters to the developing countries, in particular through the regional commissions.

The Council is aware of the fact that the organizational structure of the United Nations and the degree of its direct engagement in assisting the industrial develop-

ment of the less developed countries fall short of requirements in view of the part which industrial development is playing in the economic growth of the developing countries. That is why the Council decided last spring to request the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts to examine what further organizational changes were required in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations efforts in this field.

In view of the importance of the economic problems under consideration by the Council this year, the social items on its agenda have perhaps been somewhat overshadowed. But here, too, we can note certain achievements, particularly where the interrelation of social and economic problems comes into play.

The Council found ample evidence in the report of the Social Commission on its fourteenth session that its insistence on stressing the interrelation of the economic and social aspects of development was bearing fruit, and that the need for balanced progress through comprehensive development planning was more and more clearly recognized. It was, however, apparent at the same time that such an agreed-upon goal was extremely difficult to reach and that the main task ahead should consist in further defining the ways of integrating economic and social planning. With these objectives in mind, the Council decided on an intensive programme of work in this field and has recommended appropriate organizational arrangements at both Headquarters and regional levels whereby the requirements for more effective international action should be fully met.

On another important aspect of economic and social development, that of housing, building and planning, the Council has also taken significant decisions in terms of United Nations programmes and organizational structure. The urgency of the housing problem in view of the rapidly expanding world population, especially in urban areas, should give it an important place within the framework of the Development Decade. The new machinery which has been set up by the Council is primarily aimed at strengthening the contribution of the United Nations organs concerned, especially the regional economic commissions and the appropriate specialized agencies, to the development of national housing and planning programmes. It should also help to channel the technical and financial support given by the highly industrialized regions to assist in solving the immense housing and urban development problems with which developing countries are confronted.

The Charter sets forth a goal of "the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples". This broad objective has lost nothing of its desirability and urgency. Different are the paths we have chosen to reach this goal; sometimes we have to follow an uphill road, sometimes we find stones under our feet. But it is international co-operation which can shorten the way, bring us closer to the destination we are all eager to arrive at, and overcome the barriers we still encounter on our path.

I would say that the work of the Council this year—and particularly at its thirty-fourth session—can be regarded as an example of progress in international

co-operation and that through the implementation of the Council's decisions—especially those I have mentioned above—we shall come closer to the realization of the lofty purposes of the Charter.

I have, of course, referred only to some of the outstanding problems which the Council has dealt with this year. A fuller report on these and the many other questions which it has considered is given in the report which follows.

II

The report has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council to the General Assembly.¹ It consists of the present volume and the printed volume of the resolutions of the resumed thirty-second session, the thirty-third session, and the thirty-fourth session.² 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 fourteen chapters. Chapters I to VI inclusive are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee, chapters VIII and IX with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, and chapter XIV with matters within the competence of the Fifth Committee, while chapters X to XIII inclusive could be taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session. As regards chapter VII, the General Assembly may wish to consider sections 1, 2 and 3 in plenary meeting; it may however wish to refer section 4, which is concerned with the peaceful uses of outer space, to the First 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.

I considered it a great privilege to preside over the work of the Council during the year. The Council's agenda was heavy and its sessions were arduous; but the burden of my task was greatly lightened by the invaluable assistance I received from the two Vice-Presidents and the other elected officers of the Council. I should like to record my gratitude to them and to all the members of the Council for their co-operation. My thanks are also due to the Secretariat for its assistance to me and to the Vice-Presidents during the year and in the preparation of the report which follows.



Geneva,
August 1962

Jerzy MICHALOWSKI
President,
Economic and Social Council

¹ See E/L.955 and E/SR.1236.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 1A; ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1; and ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

Chapter I

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE*

Section I. Proposals for action

1. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session, debated the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) designating the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade" and inviting the Governments of Member States as well as the Secretary-General to make proposals concerning the contents of a United Nations programme for the Decade. The main documents before the Council were the Secretary-General's report entitled "Proposals for Action" (E/3613/Rev.1¹ and Corr.2), written material furnished by the specialized agencies and certain other international organizations (E/3613/Add.1 and E/3658²), and replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's invitation to submit proposals concerning the contents of a United Nations programme (E/3613/Add.2 and 3). In addition the Council received a detailed memorandum (E/3664)³ from one of its members on the role of the original economic commissions in the Development Decade. In the course of its debate, the Council was also informed of the resolution concerning the Decade adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-sixth session.⁴

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

2. In the foreword to his report the Secretary-General observed that the situation in which disparities in standards of living between various regions of the world were widening was so intolerable that it should arouse determination to bring it to an end. The United Nations had recognized the need for action by launching the Development Decade. The means could be found if only there existed the will to achieve the end. The real aims of development and the nature of the development process were beginning to be understood: development concerned not only man's material needs, but also the improvement of the social conditions of his life and his broad human aspirations. Development was not just economic growth: it was growth plus change.

3. Referring to the progress already achieved during the preceding decade, and to the growth of the institutions, activities and importance of the United Nations system, the Secretary-General described the basic problem as that of finding ways in which the express desire of the advanced countries to help the developing countries could be translated into effective action. New methods of technical co-operation, added to those already well tried, would have to be found. The main economic objective for 1970 was within reach, given a greater willingness among

both the developing and advanced countries to make the efforts and sacrifices required.

4. As understanding of development deepened it might be necessary to examine afresh the methods by which the goals of development could be attained. The foreword concluded with a reference to the need for a number of new approaches to economic development—approaches which were described at greater length in the body of the report.

5. The first chapter of the report stated that during the previous decade valuable progress had been made in clearing the way for intensified action in the present decade. In particular, developed and developing countries alike had recognized the need for the principle of partnership in speeding the progress of the under-developed countries; international administrations had been built up to channel the increasing multilateral assistance granted to the developing countries. The Secretary-General singled out some of the major unsolved problems of the past decade which called for urgent treatment. Among them were the lack of true, well-founded development plans, the decline in primary commodity prices, the absence of a sustained, assured and sufficient widely distributed flow of long-term capital and assistance, the slow growth of agricultural output in relation to the increase in population and the comparative neglect of the social aspects of economic development.

6. The central aim of the Development Decade was to achieve a substantial increase in the rate of economic growth of each under-developed country "taking as the objective", as stated in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI), "a minimum rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade". The attainment of this minimum target—assuming that population continued to grow at present rates—would permit a doubling of the personal standard of living in the developing countries within a period of twenty-five or thirty years. Numerous means of achieving this goal were described in the report. First and foremost was the recommendation that each modernizing country should undertake careful national development planning—planning that not only encompassed all the main sectors of the national economy but also enrolled the co-operation of people, thus laying a basis for social as well as economic progress. The strength of modern science must be bent to the task of devising techniques capable of solving the specific problems of developing countries. The chasm in wealth between the rich and the poor countries was such that the diversion of a comparatively small proportion of the national income of the former—one per cent, for example—would enable the rate of growth of the under-developed countries to be raised at least half the way from the present 3½ per cent to the initial target of 5 per cent each year. Moreover, the foreign exchange needs of the Development Decade would be covered if the terms of trade of the developing countries could be improved—say, by 10 per cent—and their share in world

* Item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ *The United Nations Development Decade—Proposals for Action*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

² *Official records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

³ *Ibid.* agenda item 4.

⁴ *International Labour Office, Official Bulletin*, volume 45, No. III, Supplement I, July 1962, resolution VIII.

trade raised from 26 per cent to 28 per cent. Finally a reduction of the heavy burden of armaments now borne by many countries would release vast resources for increased assistance to the developing countries.

7. The report stated that the foregoing grounds for believing that the basic objective of the Development Decade was feasible pointed to six major tasks which would have to be accomplished: (i) the more systematic survey, development and utilization of physical and human resources in under-developed countries; (ii) the formulation of true development plans providing for maximum utilization of domestic resources and the effective utilization of external assistance; (iii) an improvement in the machinery of administration, institutions and in production incentives in order to meet the new and increased demands arising from these development plans; (iv) a redirection of science and technology to increase the attention given to specific problems of low-income countries; (v) an increase, and subsequent more vigorous growth, of the export earnings of under-developed countries; (vi) an increased and a more assured flow of capital on suitable terms to the under-developed countries.

8. In a chapter of the report devoted to development planning it was proposed that during the Decade high priority should be given by the United Nations system to helping each developing country which desired it to work out sound development plans and to carry them out, both by mobilizing national resources and by securing supplementary external aid. The area for action by the United Nations family could be conceived in three stages: first, help in obtaining information for planning, in the establishment of planning machinery, in methods of planning; second, help in the formulation of the plan; and third, assistance in implementing the plan.

9. The action proposed was not new; but the *leitmotif* of the Decade should be the intensification of this type of activity and the broadening of its scope. The proposals for intensified action envisaged increased tasks at United Nations Headquarters and at the headquarters of the specialized agencies, as well as action at the regional and national level.

10. It was proposed to establish at United Nations Headquarters an Economic Projections and Programming Centre whose main function would be to carry out a programme of long-term projections of world economic and industrial trends. These projections would facilitate the drawing up of national development plans in the light of international economic trends. At the same time the Centre would endeavour to meet the urgent need for improved techniques of planning. Amongst the services which it was proposed that the agencies should provide for national programming during the Decade, emphasis was laid on the Development Advisory Service of the International Bank. The programme of courses at the Bank's Development Institute, where senior officials consider the practical problems arising in the drawing up and application of national plans, was being expanded. The ILO expected to intensify its research, training and advice to Governments in connexion with development plans—particularly regarding their manpower and employment implications. FAO expected to intensify its assistance to Governments in preparing well-conceived and realistic agricultural development plans, in the building up of their planning machinery, and in the training of the necessary national staff. The main contribution of UNESCO would be to help mobilize human resources through the planned development of education and

science and the spread of information. The Executive Board of WHO had recommended to Governments that they undertake, with the assistance of WHO if they so wished, ten-year public health programmes for the Development Decade.

11. While planning had to be on a country-by-country basis, close regional co-operation would be increasingly necessary in the coming years—to provide larger markets, to make possible regional projects which would cut across national frontiers, to promote intra-regional trade, etc. The United Nations regional economic commissions, three of which covered the major under-developed continents of the world, had a framework enabling them to plan assistance on a regional basis. One field of regional activity which would be developed was the technique of the regional advisory group, particularly in countries with only a rudimentary planning staff. Another was the establishment of economic development institutes in each region (closely linked to their respective regional economic commissions). At the national level an important co-ordinating role would be entrusted to the Resident Representative. The United Nations system could help all Governments to produce a national register of development activities and assistance projects which would be available to all those giving, and contemplating, assistance. An information office for development activities could well be established under United Nations auspices on an individual country basis in the office of the Resident Representatives, or on a regional basis in the regional commissions. There might also be room for extending the new country consortium or consultative approach to non-financial assistance by organizing international consultation at the country level.

12. Turning to the question of mobilizing human resources, the report stated that, since educated and trained people were always the chief agents of development, high priority should be given during the Decade to establishing educational systems well adapted to the economic and social needs of the developing countries. It urged that national and international effort should be concentrated on three objectives: (i) better utilization of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment; (ii) improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training; and (iii) enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development.

13. The report stated that greater attention must be given to the problems and needs of the younger generation which had a central role to play in the development process. Better education and training was required, as was the development of job opportunities and the provision of vocational guidance and productive employment—especially for those leaving primary school in rural areas. Numerous branches of the United Nations family were concerned with the problems of the younger generation. In addition to the expanded programmes of education and vocational guidance envisaged by UNICEF and the ILO, UNESCO had drawn up a series of targets for the levels of educational development to be attained in the modernizing countries by the end of the Decade. To facilitate this work, UNESCO proposed to set up an International Institute for Educational Planning. UNESCO was promoting the policy of relating education to development needs and would expand its activities in the field of assessing educational needs and their economic implications. Special efforts would be made to increase the supply of teachers by training instructors who would in turn train teachers at the primary level. National colleges would also be established for the

training of secondary school teachers. Research into the reform of teaching methods would be taken further and attention would also be given to the need for revising secondary school curricula in the light of national conditions and economic needs. Another main task would be to continue to build up, with assistance from the Special Fund, polytechnical institutes and engineering schools. Assistance would be given to those countries which wished to launch national campaigns for the eradication of illiteracy. Efforts would also be made to develop and improve centres of higher education.

14. The report stressed the crucial importance for the success of the Decade of enlarging and improving the training programmes of the developing countries. Training institutions were to be established, new training courses for instructors as well as for middle-level and auxiliary personnel created, and systematic training programmes prepared as part of general development plans. Various branches of the United Nations system would extend their in-service training schemes, a training centre for young diplomats was being established in Geneva, and short courses on commercial policy would be provided in Africa. The role of community development—an approach which was applicable to the problems of rural development as a whole—was expected to be strengthened and extended, particularly in the newly-independent countries of Africa. More emphasis would be laid on the economic aspects of community development, which, it was recommended, should be more closely identified with local government.

15. A chapter of the report devoted to sectoral development opened by stating that over the next decade one of the basic problems facing the world, in particular the greater parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, would still be hunger. About one-sixth of the world's population—roughly 500 million people—today suffer from a lack of sufficient calories and twice that number suffer from malnutrition or diet deficiencies. To define the scope of the task involved in overcoming this problem, FAO had set targets of minimum nutritional standards to be attained by the end of the Decade. Two principal means by which FAO proposed to meet this problem were the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and the World Food Programme. The former, which would be FAO's principal contribution to the Development Decade, represented in effect an intensification of the whole of FAO's activities for increasing food production, improving nutrition and raising both incomes and standards of living of the rural populations. The major tasks implied by the objectives of this campaign ranged from developing programmes of nutrition education and improving techniques of production, storage, processing and marketing in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, to preparing more accurate projections of world demand for various agricultural products. Moreover, it was hoped that the World Food Programme would lead to fresh progress in the use of food aid for promoting economic and social development.

16. In the field of natural resources it was felt probable that the Development Decade would see a large increase in requests by countries for operational projects financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and similar programmes. The report included specific proposals for the building up of cartographic services and the preparation of adequate maps; intensified country surveys of water needs and resources; the development of international river basins; rapid mineral exploration and surveys of inter-

national geological regions; systematic surveys of energy needs and resources; and the development of small power units to introduce electrification in the large neglected rural areas where there is no electric power.

17. The importance of strengthening industrial development in the modernizing countries during the Decade was such as to call for increased effort by the United Nations Secretariat in both research and operational activities. These activities included the creation of the Industrial Development Centre. Moreover, since it was recognized that unplanned industrialization was likely to be wasteful, studies would be put in hand of the methods of drawing up plans, of the organization of planning and of the ways of putting industrial planning into practice. As a means of extending industrial advisory services it was proposed to assemble a group of experts, with supporting staff, and, through close co-operation between economic and technical experts, to ensure greater co-ordination of the economic and engineering aspects of industrial planning. The modernization and development of small-scale industries would be promoted by the creation of industrial estates and of specialized institutions as well as by the provision of increased assistance in obtaining financing. An expanded programme of industrial training was also envisaged.

18. Urgent measures to improve both urban and rural housing were proposed in the report. Targets were set for the minimum amount of housing that must be constructed in the under-developed areas during each year of the Decade to meet the rise in population and current obsolescence. So as to encourage a reduction in building costs, pilot and demonstration projects should be launched; savings and loan associations should be established or extended; 'squatter' or 'shanty-town' settlements should be improved. In addition, the Social Commission had recommended that appropriate additional resources be made available from the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for housing and related development. Labour-intensive and self-help methods of construction would be promoted and food surpluses could become a form of international assistance to housing and urban development.

19. The objectives and tasks in the field of health during the Decade would include the preparation of long-term national health plans, a concentrated effort to educate and train professional and auxiliary medical staff—with targets for minimum numbers of such staff per thousand of the population, and the determination of targets for such fields as infant mortality, communicable diseases and sanitation. An annual percentage increase of 10 to 15 per cent in the funds allocated to health services was also recommended.

20. Much could be done to improve transport in the under-developed countries. The report suggested that comprehensive studies and surveys of the transport sector should be undertaken for more countries. Four main areas of activity were singled out as deserving special attention: (i) in aviation there should be intensified training schemes and increased OPEX aid; (ii) port and other transport legislation should be revised; (iii) regional railway networks should be created or strengthened—particularly in their financial, engineering and administrative aspects; and (iv) projects for trans-continental highways, including the training of maintenance personnel, should be further promoted.

21. In the sphere of communications, national telecommunication networks should be extended and im-

proved—including the establishment of training institutes for operational staff. Further research and training should be undertaken on the practical application of meteorology to transport and communications, and training centres for technical personnel created. Finally, the chapter closed with a series of proposals for establishing and improving the mass media of communication by providing assistance in formulating national plans, as well as by research and training programmes.

22. Chapter V of the report dealt with the urgency of the problem of trade expansion for developing countries. In the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI), the industrial countries were urged to reduce obstacles to the entry of imports from the less developed countries and to extend to the latter advantages not necessarily requiring full reciprocity. Reference was made to the GATT Ministerial Declaration of November 1961 recommending the Contracting Parties to take immediate steps to establish programmes of action, and where feasible, target terminal dates, for the progressive reduction and elimination of barriers to exports from less developed countries. Other proposals for action in this sphere included duty-free entry for tropical products; practical measures for the creation of acceptable conditions of access for agricultural commodities to world markets; new procedures and techniques for the reduction of tariff barriers. In addition to the important contribution of other international institutions such as GATT, IMF and the Committee on Commodity Problems of FAO, the Council itself was called upon to play a role in systematically promoting trade expansion during the Decade—perhaps through the Commission on International Commodity Trade. The Secretariat could intensify its activity in the sphere of preparing projections of trends in international commodity trade, including both levels of trade and its direction, and detailed studies of the position of individual commodities. Techniques could be developed for mitigating the instability of trade in, and prices of, individual commodities by exploring the possibilities of systems of compensatory financing. Another approach could be the promotion of greater stability in the domestic prices of primary commodities, as well as the negotiation of international commodity agreements for particular products.

23. Discussing questions of development financing, the report advocated that the total flow of capital assistance to the developing countries during the Decade should reach and maintain the level recommended by the General Assembly—i.e. 1 per cent of the national incomes of the advanced countries. Although the channels through which this increased assistance would flow could not be foreseen in detail, an increase in the resources of IDA was considered one of the primary requirements for the success of the Decade. It was also recommended that the funds at the disposal of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund jointly should be immediately raised to \$150 million and to a minimum of \$300 million by the end of the Decade. Similarly the World Food Programme should be consolidated and extended. Turning to the need to explore ways and means of ensuring close contact among all the agencies interested in questions of development financing, the report suggested that the Council might make more systematic periodic reviews of problems and progress in flows of development financing, as well as formulating development assistance goals from time to time. Other activities foreseen for the Council included an appraisal of the implications of trade developments for aid flows as a means of reconciling

contradictions existing in trade and aid policies. The Council might also consider systematically the possible uses of resources released by any disarmament agreement; it could also endeavor to find ways of reconciling the interests of private foreign investors and recipient countries so as to achieve an expanded flow of private foreign funds. The Secretariat could undertake intensified research into flows of long-term private and public funds.

24. The desirability of closely co-ordinating technical assistance and pre-investment work with financing would become increasingly apparent during the Decade as both types of assistance were intensified. Possibilities for new channels of United Nations financing should also be exploited. In addition to IDA, the Special Fund could be enlarged, a United Nations Capital Development Fund and an African Development Bank established, *ad hoc* financing on a multilateral basis instituted, aid in terms of physical commodities and aid for national disasters developed. Dealing with foreign private investment for economic development, the report recommended the provision of information on investment opportunities and conditions; measures to protect private foreign investments against non-business risks; and the creation of facilities to enable less developed countries to have easier access to foreign sources of development capital by means of information, guidance or training.

25. In the final chapter of the report, devoted to technical co-operation and other aids to development and planning, it was pointed out that ways and means should be found for facilitating and increasing the transfer of knowledge to the developing countries. There were challenging opportunities for accelerating economic development through the more effective application of existing science and technology and through new research. The United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas to be held in 1963, should explore these opportunities and result in a series of new initiatives. In particular the training of scientists should be given priority and centres of scientific research established in the developing countries. Stronger international links should be created between scientific foundations so as to promote the cross-fertilization of ideas between different disciplines; and the under-developed countries should be assisted in defining their scientific policies, in establishing and strengthening national science councils, and in drawing up and developing ten-year plans for science.

26. Enumerating some of the key approaches which should determine the expansion of the technical assistance activities of the United Nations system during the Decade, the report mentioned the advantages of the growing participation of substantive staff in technical assistance activities. The activities of the regional economic commissions in this field should be strengthened, while co-ordination of technical assistance activities should be increased—particularly at the regional level. A technique which might be extended was that of employing a group of experts responsible for a particular project or sector and covering all the relevant fields in which external assistance was requested. An effective administrative system was necessary for the implementation of a development plan, and should be assisted by the OPEX programme and by other means. Similarly, the emphasis of training schemes should be shifted as far as possible so as to provide facilities within the under-developed countries themselves. The desirability of institutionalizing technical assistance programmes by

establishing development institutes at the regional level, institutes for public administration, statistics, demography and other subjects was also brought out in the chapter.

27. Turning to other aids to development and planning, the report dealt with the proposed expansion of the OPEX programme and mentioned the possibility of providing volunteer workers for service with the United Nations programme. It was observed that OPEX principles might usefully be extended to personnel at a somewhat lower level. Other proposed means of developing the OPEX system included the creation of a direct relationship between the developed countries and the United Nations and a stronger career element in OPEX appointments. Various means were proposed for strengthening public administration in the developing countries, including the establishment of groups of regional consultants and support to under-developed countries in decentralizing administrations and building up efficient local government units.

28. Stressing the inadequacy, structurally and administratively, of the tax systems in many countries initiating planned development, the report stated that the main need for the United Nations system in promoting the requisite reforms was the creation of a fiscal advisory service which would prepare evaluations and put forward recommendations. Other tasks would include the simplification, consolidation and codification of tax law in the developing countries; the integration of all tax services into a single administration; and assistance with tax planning, measurement and analyses of taxable capacities and the distribution of tax burdens. Recommendations in the related field of budgetary requirements for development planning covered such activities as the development of the economic and functional classification of government transactions and the training of national officials in budgetary work, as well as the elaboration of new types of information on the public sector as a basis for development planning.

29. Holding the lack of basic social and economic statistics to be an impediment to economic development, the report recommended measures to improve national statistics, with special reference to the development of statistical sampling techniques, the regional adaptation and organization of world census techniques on the model of the statistical survey of Africa—including the establishment of regional statistical advisers in three of the regional economic commissions. External assistance could take the form of the provision of statistical machines, office supplies and equipment, and help in setting up regional research and training institutes.

REPLIES FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND CERTAIN OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

30. The Council also had before it, in addition to the Secretary-General's "Proposals for Action", written statements (E/3613/Add.1) from the executive heads of the specialized agencies and certain other international organizations. Statements containing suggestions of both a general and specific character relating to the achievement of the aims of the Development Decade and envisaging intensified action were submitted by the executive heads of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the Bank, IMF, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IAEA, GATT and UNICEF.

31. In keeping with some of the chief aims of its work—to promote economic development and to help in

resolving the social problems which development creates—the ILO intended to strengthen its operational activities in the field of training the labour force at all levels of activity—from unskilled manual workers to top management. It proposed to establish an international centre for advanced technical and vocational training. At the same time work would be intensified on the assessment of manpower and training requirements for economic development, and on integrating social and economic objectives in development planning—including the place of employment objectives in development plans and questions of wage policy and industrial relations. The FAO statement described hunger as one of the basic problems of the Decade and outlined the minimum nutritional targets which should be set for 1970 and the measures to be taken for achieving them. Stress was laid on the central importance of the FAO Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign—which represented an intensification of the whole of FAO's activities for increasing food production, improving nutrition, and raising both incomes and standards of living of the rural population.

32. Emphasizing the contribution of education to economic development, the UNESCO submission summarized its plan of action for the Decade, with a concentration of effort on helping the Governments of developing countries to plan and mobilize their resources in education, science, and information for economic development. The major effort would be directed to assisting countries in establishing efficient educational systems integrated with their development plans and needs and able to produce the required manpower at all levels, and in improving their facilities in science and technology—or in creating such facilities where they did not exist—and fostering the spread and circulation of knowledge and innovations through mass media, libraries, fellowships, etc. The WHO statement outlined a health programme for the Decade, of which the chief elements were sound health planning, giving due importance to the education and training of medical personnel, specifying targets to be aimed at in its implementation and providing for the allocation of increased financial resources to the control of disease and the improvement of health.

33. The International Bank submission stated its aims for the Decade to be not only to facilitate the flow of development capital, public and private, on satisfactory terms, but also to assist Governments to realize the maximum developmental effects from its investment. These aims would require a variety of new techniques, including the creation of new institutions and the adoption of new approaches to financing and the provision of new services. The role played by IMF during the Decade in assisting its member countries in the process of economic development would be essentially that of helping them pursue such financial, monetary, trade and foreign exchange policies as would ensure that resources became available for sustained economic growth. The ICAO statement underlined the need for the creation of a governmental authority capable of organizing and administering a country's civil aviation activities in accordance with its needs if air transport were to play its full part in economic development. Enlarged schemes for the training of personnel and the provision of necessary equipment were envisaged.

34. Expanded programmes for the improvement of postal services and telecommunications during the Decade formed the core of the statements submitted by the UPU and the ITU respectively, while schemes for developing planning in the field of meteorology, as well as intensified training activities and research, were out-

lined by WMO. The IAEA looked forward to the planned introduction or expansion of nuclear technology in many countries and observed that a long-term programme for the Agency's activities was in preparation. The implications for economic development of advancing nuclear science were manifold; isotopes, for example, would probably be of growing importance for the developing countries in the spheres of agricultural and basic biological research, food preservation, pest control, water resources development, and research into tropical and endemic diseases.

35. The statement submitted by the Secretariat of GATT dwelt on the measures being taken to further the Programme for Trade Expansion, including urgent recommendations to contracting parties to remove quantitative import restrictions and discriminatory practices, as well as to bring about a general reduction of tariffs. Special attention was to be devoted to facilitating the trade expansion of the developing countries.

36. Proposals for the long-term improvement in the conditions of children and young people in the context of their family life were put forward in the UNICEF statement, which advocated the co-ordination of national measures in a number of fields and the elaboration of national plans for the younger generation as part of the overall national development programme. The Council also had before it a declaration adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board on a long-term policy for children in relation to the Development Decade (E/3658).⁵

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

37. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) the Secretary-General invited Governments "to make proposals concerning the contents of a United Nations programme for the Decade and the application of such measures in their respective plans". The Council had before it the replies of twenty-six Governments (E/3613 Add.2 and 3),⁶ which had been drawn up before the Secretary-General's proposals for action had been published but which dealt with many of the questions treated in his report. The governmental replies indicated widespread advocacy of national planning, the importance of developing human skills, and the need to expand the trade of the under-developed countries. Numerous replies indicated ways in which the United Nations system should assist in development planning—for example, by helping to disseminate knowledge of planning methods, by directly helping in the formulation of plans, and by creating the Projections and Programming Centre. Several Governments also attached much importance to an increase in pre-investment outlays as a means of uncovering investment opportunities. The need to direct science and technology to the problems of under-developed countries was mentioned in several replies, as was the need for self-help and internal reforms in these countries. The promotion of regional economic co-operation through the regional commissions was given a prominent place, and several Governments advocated the establishment of regional development planning in-

stitutes and a strengthening of the role of the Resident Representatives.

38. Most replies attached great importance to training as a means of mobilizing human resources, and the desirability both of integrating training programmes with general development plans and of concentrating attention on the younger generation was mentioned. Among the various sectors of development, agriculture was singled out for separate mention, with suggestions for nutritional targets, land reform, increased training and the development of the World Food Programme. The importance of intensified surveying and mapping for the better utilization of natural resources was also pointed out in some replies. The need for industrial development—including more training (particularly in management), technical assistance and the establishment of industrial estates—was widely emphasized. The fields of both housing and health were the subject of proposals for pilot projects to reduce building costs, for the development of savings and loan associations and for the preparation of national health plans.

39. Most Governments attached considerable importance to efforts to resolve international trade problems; much was made of the need to reduce obstacles to exports, to widen markets and to achieve greater stability of individual commodity prices. Some Governments advocated systems of compensatory financing and international agreements for specific commodities. A direct concern for the trade problems of the under-developed countries was evident, and there were suggestions for the convocation of an international trade conference for promoting the trade of those countries. There was also a suggestion for the creation of an international trade organization. Many Governments mentioned the need to improve development financing, some recommending a strengthening of IDA, others advocating the creation of a United Nations capital development fund; certain replies urged a review of the terms on which development financing takes place. Numerous other proposals were made in this respect, ranging from the reconciliation of the interests of private investors and recipient countries and *ad hoc* financing on a multilateral basis to the creation of national development banks and the promotion of domestic savings. The desirability of associating the objectives of the Decade with the potential benefits of an agreement on disarmament was advanced by some Governments. Increased technical co-operation was emphasized in the proposals of many Governments, and tax reforms and improved public administration were also mentioned. Some Governments suggested that a special conference be held on the subject of the Development Decade and there were also proposals for the elaboration of indices for measuring the progress of the Decade. A number of replies advocated that a declaration of basic principles be drawn up.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

40. Addressing the Council⁷, the Acting Secretary-General said that the Development Decade was more than a broad agenda item; it was, he believed, a programme of such significance that it might make the thirty-fourth session of the Council an historic one.

41. The basic fact which warranted, and indeed demanded, a bold world-wide approach to economic and social development was the now demonstrated possibility for mankind at large to create resources rather than to

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4. See also Chapter VIII, section III below.

⁶ Replies were received from the following Governments: Argentina, Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Italy, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

⁷ E/SR.1214.

depend on them. Resources no longer limited decisions: it was decisions that made resources. It was good—and significant of the United Nations approach—that at the time when the Council was breaking new ground for a momentous long-term programme of economic and social development, it was seized for the first time with the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Armaments—or disarmament—were a major determinant of the pace, nature and scope of economic and social progress; preparations should be made in the economic and social field for the advent of disarmament. He wished to emphasize his conviction that it was not possible to wait for disarmament. Mobilizing resources for economic and social progress was an effort which could and must go forward, whatever happened to military budgets. Was imagination to be spurred only by the fear of international rivalry? Or would the idea that man can change and better his lot become the main driving force of mankind in this century? The latter must be made to come true.

42. It was gratifying that financial and technical assistance from high-and low-income countries had become an accepted feature of the international economy, with former colonial Powers often accounting for a decisive share in the foreign resources placed at the disposal of the newly-independent countries. But if everyone were not assured of a share in the benefits of the scientific progress which was leading mankind into space, then the fate of mankind was in serious jeopardy. It was now a recognized fact that, with present population trends, the widening of the gap between affluent societies and low-income economies could only be countered by self-sustained growth in the latter. To achieve this growth, efforts must proceed in a coherent manner towards predetermined objectives.

43. In 1960, by resolution 1522 (XV), the General Assembly had requested industrialized countries to devote at least 1 per cent of their gross national product to international aid. In 1961, in resolution 1710 (XVI), the Assembly had set as a target a 5 per cent rate of growth in the national income of less-developed countries. These modest figures indicated only the desirable minimum. But they demonstrated a definite desire to project, to organize, and to face the work in relation to clearly defined and quantified targets.

44. The United Nations Development Decade was a pressing invitation to Member Governments to increase their social and economic investment in a forward-looking, purposeful and integrated fashion. It was also a development plan for the United Nations family of organizations. The Acting Secretary-General said that his report attempted to determine how the current efforts of these organizations—as distinct from the sum of those of their members—could best be pursued and intensified so as to render more effective their response to the development challenge. It was envisaged that the total resources available for United Nations programmes in the field of pre-investment and technical co-operation, including Special Fund activities, should grow at a minimum yearly rate of \$25 million, from the target level of \$150 million for the year 1962. As man now entered the space age, the real challenge for his imagination and inventiveness was to render advanced theory and modern practice effective in less-developed countries. The purpose of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology to be held early in 1963 was precisely to evaluate possibilities and stimulate efforts in that direction.

45. The importance of the human factor was so overriding that the success or failure of the proposed training activities might well be decisive. No break-through would be possible for less-developed countries without vast additional resources of skilled manpower. While training abroad, with its special value from the point of view of international understanding, continued to be important, emphasis had to be placed on training within the less-developed countries and regions. The younger generation, in addition to education and training, required help to fight malnutrition and disease. Together with investment in industry, in natural resources and in transport, investment in less-developed countries during the Decade must provide for the construction of some twenty million dwellings in less-developed areas and for an increase in food supplies of 50 per cent; in those same countries expenditure for public health services must double over the period.

46. One very important field in which concrete progress was eagerly awaited was that of international trade. The possibility to buy more and sell more abroad was a crucial test of international co-operation. It was to be hoped that, during the Decade, the expansion of international trade would be significant enough for its beneficial effects to be felt in the budget of every household.

47. These new tasks would doubtless impose a vast additional burden on the Secretariat. To them the Secretary-General was determined to devote fully all the resources at his disposal, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions. Yet the efforts of the organizations of the United Nations family could not be isolated from the sum of the efforts of their members. The value of the targets and proposals as minimum standards of progress would depend on the decisions and pledges of Member Governments. The Council, for its part, should play a decisive role not only in formulating but also in implementing the ten-year development plan as well as in evaluating its progress from year to year.

48. The Council also heard statements on the Development Decade made by the executive heads, or their representatives, of the following specialized or associated agencies of the United Nations: the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, the Bank, ICAO, WMO, UNICEF and the Special Fund. All the speakers welcomed the initiative and aims of the Development Decade, pledged the support of their organizations for its implementation, and indicated the main measures by which their organizations would seek to promote the success of the Decade.

49. In the course of the debate in the Council,⁸ members unanimously expressed their continuing support for the objectives and purposes of the Development Decade and emphasized its great potentialities and historical importance. Several members stated that it could be a turning point for the under-developed countries and the United Nations. Some members emphasized its value as a dedication to additional effort, while others stressed that it must lead to the formulation of concrete programmes. It was stated that the Development Decade must be a growing concept rather than a single master plan.

50. The Secretary-General's proposals were considered to provide a satisfactory foundation for the decisive new efforts for which the Development Decade called. However, several members felt that a concentration on selected problems of strategic importance was advisable.

⁸ E/SR.1214-1219; E/AC.6/SR.321-328; E/SR.1236.

Members made suggestions concerning the order of priority which should be given to the numerous proposals contained in the report. Several members referred to the six important tasks⁹ listed in chapter I. A comprehensive programme would also require more detailed descriptions and appraisals of projects, including the additional resources required. Suggestions were made concerning machinery for co-ordination and priorities. It was stated that the programme of action on the Development Decade should take into account the views of Governments and of the various international economic conferences. Shorter-term targets should be established within the framework of the ten-year programme. Yardsticks were necessary to assess progress and determine targets, although it was recognized that in some important fields programmes could not be quantified.

51. Members agreed with the statement in the Secretary-General's report that the means to carry out the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) were available, and that it was a question of mobilizing them. The target established—an annual minimum growth of 5 per cent in aggregate incomes by the end of the Decade—was felt to be realistic, and indeed modest. It was noted that its achievement would not diminish the relative gap in living standards between the countries of the world. It was stated, however, that the essential purpose of the Development Decade was to raise living standards in the developing countries to a level more in accord with human dignity. Certainly it was not the aim to arrest or in any way slow down the further development of already prosperous countries: on the contrary, it was emphasized that their progress would facilitate faster progress everywhere. The hope was expressed that the Development Decade would further promote the shift towards operational activities within the United Nations.

52. It was recognized that intensified activities would also require additional resources, but some members stressed that this question was not for the Council but for the General Assembly to decide.

53. Attention was given during the debate to the marked tendencies in the world economy towards regional groupings of countries. Apprehension was expressed by some members of the Council about the possible effects of such regional groupings on the under-developed countries and on the success of the Development Decade; but it was also stated by some other members that such groupings were by no means inconsistent with the strengthening of international action and that they might favour the success of the Development Decade provided that they developed an outward-looking attitude and policy.

54. Some members stated that the main goal of the Development Decade should be the rapid elimination of the economic and social consequences of colonialism; historical justice required special efforts on behalf of developing countries by countries which had benefited from the state of dependency of many under-developed countries.

55. The emphasis given in the Secretary-General's report to national development planning as a basic approach to the problem was generally supported. The need for regional co-operation in planning was mentioned, with special reference to Africa, and, in this respect, the role of the regional economic commissions and of the regional planning institutes was emphasized. Some

members referred to the possibility of concerted action on behalf of individual under-developed countries through *ad hoc* consortia. The Mekong and Indus projects were mentioned as examples of a wider approach under the auspices of the United Nations. It was stated that similar schemes were needed, e.g. for the Senegal river.

56. Some members emphasized the importance of social planning and balanced economic and social development, but a concentration on production and economic development was also suggested. The Secretary-General's statement that "development is growth *plus* change" was quoted with its corollary that the main burden of effort must be on the developing countries themselves.

57. Great emphasis was given to the need for massive programmes of training and education, several members taking the view that investment in human beings was a salient factor of economic and social development. The problems created by a rapid growth of population were mentioned. The burden to developing countries of the cost of education was a limiting factor. It was suggested that an institute for the training of senior industrial and business executives in Africa be established. Another suggestion was that the Secretariat should prepare a summary of what was being done in the various fields of training by the United Nations system. The emphasis given in the Secretary-General's report to the needs of the younger generation—an emphasis supported by UNICEF—and to the problem of those leaving primary school, was specifically commended. The need to maintain and respect human rights was also stressed.

58. Several members commented upon the disproportionately low share thus far allotted in the United Nations technical assistance and pre-investment programmes to promoting the industrialization of developing countries, as compared with other sectors of development. The correction of this imbalance was stated to be an important objective of the Development Decade. Some members suggested a specialized agency for industrial development. Members were in agreement that industrialization and the creation of a national industry was an essential and dynamic feature of economic growth of the developing countries. The willingness of the Special Fund to help with the establishment of industrial estates was welcomed. Effective co-operation of industrial development corporations in both developed and under-developed countries was advocated. Members emphasized the need for regional planning and regional co-operation in industrialization, and for industrial advisory services.

59. The importance of agriculture, transport, health, and housing improvements was also emphasized. Development must affect villages as well as urban centres. Reference was also made to the threat of exhausting natural resources and stress was laid on the regional approach to their exploration, assessment and exploitation. Some members recalled the General Assembly decisions on a country's right to sovereignty over its natural resources and the high profits of foreign monopolies.

60. Great attention was given to trade problems and members were agreed that the situation in this respect was unsatisfactory for the developing countries, that it jeopardized their development programmes and threatened the success of the Development Decade. A solution must be found for the lagging export earnings of under-developed countries, their declining share in world trade,

⁹ See paragraph 7 above.

their deteriorating terms of trade and the weakness and instability of primary commodity prices. Several members emphasized the value of the commodity-by-commodity approach. Commodity arrangements should include international arrangements to make excess supplies available to less developed countries at concessionary prices. The possibilities of compensatory financing arrangements were mentioned. It was also pointed out that the export problems of developing countries were by no means confined to primary commodities, but that room must also be found for their exports of manufactures. Co-operative action, liberalization on the part of importers and restraint on the part of exporters was required.

61. The removal of the manifold barriers to trade in general and to the exports of under-developed countries in particular was widely held to be desirable and necessary. Some members emphasized the value of long-term trade agreements, regional trade organizations and the removal of tariff differentiation against processed raw materials. The potential of trade co-operation among the under-developed countries themselves was also emphasized. An improvement in the present situation was all the more necessary since the endeavor to achieve the targets of the Development Decade was likely to require even more than proportionate rises in imports into developing countries. On the other hand, the prospects and projections were not promising, particularly for agricultural commodities. In the light of this, a number of members felt that a United Nations conference on trade and development should be convened. Some other members suggested a survey and review by a group of experts of the present distribution of functions as between different organizations in the field of trade. It was stated that such a group could be of assistance in the preparation of the proposed conference.

62. The importance of the work of GATT was referred to and special mention was made of the Declaration of Ministers, also discussed in the Secretary-General's report. It was mentioned that GATT might submit an annual report to the Council. Other members referred to the need for a universal international trade organization.

63. Mention was made of the danger of discriminatory practices by regional groupings, but it was also suggested that the principle of special preferential treatment for under-developed countries would deserve to be retained. The maintenance of a free and multilateral trading system in as wide an area as possible should be aimed at.

64. As regards financing of development and flows of capital to under-developed countries, a general willingness was apparent to satisfy the target laid down by the General Assembly of a net flow of assistance to under-developed countries amounting to approximately one per cent of the combined national incomes of the industrial countries. There was, however, some disagreement deriving from varying definitions, as to whether or not that condition had already been achieved. In this connexion the question of deducting debt servicing from the measurement of aid was mentioned. There was agreement, however, that in any case a continued upward trend in assistance should be aimed at. The point was made that the willingness of a country to assist might be increased if aid was associated with a particular development project accompanied by appropriate information services. The World Food Programme was mentioned as well as the possibility of using other surplus commodities and surplus capacities for supplementary

aid to developing countries. Members emphasized both the importance and the limitations of private foreign investment in under-developed countries. Some members referred to high profits made by foreign companies. Others mentioned the possibility of a multilateral insurance system for private investment against non-business risks, and an information service for foreign investors.

65. The hope was expressed that additional resources would be provided for IDA, and some of the chief prospective contributors indicated a readiness to consider such increases. While some members held that IDA was already meeting the need to which advocates of the United Nations Capital Development Fund had drawn attention, others expressed the belief that the establishment of such a fund was necessary for the Development Decade, and that IDA could not take its place. An enlargement of the terms of reference of the Special Fund, *ad hoc* financing consortia for Special Fund projects, and the establishment of financial services in the Special Fund were also mentioned, as well as the project for an African Development Bank. Several members emphasized the vast scope of the resources which could be set free by a measure of disarmament.

66. A number of members referred to the need for better co-ordination of the financial institutions in the United Nations system with the United Nations, in particular the Special Fund; the existing liaison committee was mentioned in this connexion. It was suggested that the report of the Secretary-General did not pay sufficient attention to the possibilities of helping to mobilize domestic savings in under-developed countries and a study of this subject was suggested.

67. The Secretary-General's view of the need to focus a larger share of the world's scientific and technical resources on the neglected problems of under-developed countries was unanimously shared by members. Reference was made to the Conference, planned for 1963, on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and a strong follow-up of this Conference was suggested. The need for progress in the control of rainfall was specifically emphasized.

68. It was stated that a shortage of qualified personnel available for service in developing countries might prove to be a worse bottle-neck during the Development Decade than the shortage of funds for such co-operation. In this connexion a suggestion was made that younger volunteer workers might be supplemented by highly qualified older people to be recruited after or shortly before their retirement, especially in the fields of industrial management and advanced technology.

69. Many members referred to the necessity to reach the target of \$150 million *per annum* for the Expanded Programme and Special Fund, and the subsequent increases by \$25 million *per annum*, as advocated in the Secretary-General's report.

70. Several members referred to the crucial role of the regional economic commissions and their secretariats in the Development Decade. The important co-ordinating role of the Resident Representatives in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations was also prominently mentioned. The need for good administration in the developing countries was emphasized by several members, and an expansion of the OPEX programme was advocated. Among administrative improvements, fiscal and financial reforms, land reforms and the improvement of statistics were specifically mentioned.

71. In the course of the debate, several members gave details of action taken or planned by their respective countries to promote economic development.

Section III. Action taken by the Council

72. At the end of its debate on the Development Decade, the Council adopted a resolution (916 (XXXIV)) in which it expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and to the agencies and other institutions which helped in its preparation, and endorsed the emphasis placed in it on the development process as a many faceted one. The Council called upon the Governments of Member States, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to give particular consideration, in the first years of the implementation of the Development Decade, in addition to their endeavours in other fields, to certain specified areas. These included industrial development, improved access to world markets, measures related to primary commodity markets, the policies of regional and sub-regional economic groupings, the flow of long-term development capital, the development of human resources and the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

73. The Council further recognized the special significance of international economic relations and emphasized that pre-investment activities should be designed to facilitate national efforts towards development. It urged the prompt attainment of the goal of \$150 million *per annum* for the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme and requested the General Assembly to consider at an appropriate time the establishment of new targets, bearing in mind the observations of the Secretary-General in his report.

74. The Council urged support of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and asked Governments to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money for the World Food Programme.

75. The Council emphasized the need for greater domestic savings and investment in the developing countries. Stressing the increasingly important role envisaged in the Secretary-General's report for the United Nations, the Council expressed the hope that resources commensurate with the task would be made available.

76. The Council also requested a series of reports from the Secretary-General for consideration at its thirty-sixth session, including reports on measures taken to secure the full participation of the regional economic commissions in the work called for in the United Nations Development Decade, and progress made toward assistance in the field of planning to developing countries; recommendations for action resulting from the findings of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas; a programme consisting of detailed proposals for action with respect to the basic factors of economic growth, and a progress report setting forth achievement in the period ending 31 March 1963.

77. Other resolutions adopted by the Council which arose out of its discussion of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) are described in the chapters of the present report to which they specifically relate.¹⁰

¹⁰ See, in particular, chapter III, sections II and III; chapter VIII, section III; and chapter X, section I, paras. 634 to 637.

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

Thirty-fourth session

International Chamber of Commerce
United Nations Development Decade—E/AC.6/SR.321
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
United Nations Development Decade—E/SR.1219
World Federation of United Nations Associations
United Nations Development Decade—E/SR.1219

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

Thirty-fourth session

International Committee of Scientific Management
United Nations Development Decade—E/C.2/SR.193
Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students
United Nations Development Decade—E/C.2/SR.192

Chapter II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT*

Section I. Report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament

78. In response to General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV), a report on the *Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament* (E/3593/Rev.1¹ and Add. 1-4) was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council for its consideration at the thirty-fourth session and for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

79. The report was prepared by a group of expert consultants appointed to assist the Secretary-General in conducting his studies of the subject. The group consisted of ten members drawn from countries with different economic systems and in different stages of economic development. Although the members of the group acted in their personal capacities, they had the benefit of the replies of Governments to a *note verbale* of the Secretary-General on economic and social consequences of disarmament, which was sent in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the group. They also had at their disposal communications from a number of the specialized agencies. The group was assisted in its work by members of the Secretariat from United Nations Headquarters and from ECE, the latter collaborating in accordance with that Commission's resolution 1 (XVI).

80. The consultative group reached the conclusion that "the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind". It was unanimous in finding that the improvement of world economic and social conditions that disarmament would make possible could be achieved without raising any insoluble problems of transition. The experts were of the opinion that "all the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures".

81. In reviewing the resources devoted to military purposes, the experts found that world military expenditure constituted not only a grave political danger but also a heavy economic and social burden on most countries. They noted that there appeared to be general agreement that the world was spending roughly \$120 thousand million annually on military account at the present time, corresponding to about one half of the total gross capital formation throughout the world or to two thirds of—or perhaps the whole of—the entire national income of all the under-developed countries.

82. The experts pointed out that the large volume of human and material resources of all kinds currently absorbed for military purposes could, when released by disarmament, make a very important contribution to the achievement of a number of peaceful objectives. They noted that increased personal consumption would probably absorb a substantial portion of the released resources, but pointed out that a portion of them would be

used for expanding productive capacities, particularly in the under-developed countries, and they emphasized the importance for most countries of achieving an increase in social investment. They also noted that scientific and technological research both at the national and international levels would benefit from the release of professional manpower and the decrease in international tensions.

83. Regarding the impact of disarmament on national production and employment, the report pointed out that the transitional problems raised by disarmament were a special case of the shifts in the pattern of demand and in the allocation of productive resources that were continually occurring in all countries. It was noted that the post-war conversion had been much larger than any that would now be required by total disarmament, but that it had been achieved with impressive smoothness. With respect to the industrialized private enterprise economies, the experts suggested that the maintenance of effective demand should not prove difficult in view of the monetary and fiscal policies at the disposal of the Governments of these countries. For many under-developed countries the importance of action to maintain their export earnings was emphasized. For the centrally-planned economies the maintenance of effective demand would be achieved through use of the usual planning techniques and the main problems of conversion would be related to the physical adaptation of productive facilities to civilian use.

84. The experts considered that structural problems of conversion could be dealt with by shifts of productive resources within industries and plants and between industries. Certain shifts could be achieved very rapidly while others would require new investments and the retraining of workers. The higher the rate of growth of the economy, the easier would be the conversion process. Major problems would probably arise only in regard to a few industries and occupations. The re-absorption of scientific and technical personnel in peaceful research would be a considerable task which could, however, readily be accomplished because of strong demand for civilian research.

85. The report stated that international economic relations would undoubtedly benefit from disarmament. The relaxation of international tensions would facilitate the reduction of trade barriers. An important aspect of this matter would be the opportunity to increase substantially the trade between centrally-planned economies and the rest of the world. The position of the primary producing countries would improve as a result of the accelerated economic growth which disarmament would make possible, and there would be increasing scope for international trade in manufactured goods. The report stated that a few primary exports were particularly sensitive to military demand; thus particular care should be exercised to minimize any unfavourable impact during the transition period on the countries dependent on these commodities. The report suggested that the need for special aid for these countries should be considered

* Item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1.

in the same way as for particular industries and regions within disarming countries. Provided that the major industrial countries succeeded in maintaining the level of effective demand—and it was believed that they should have no difficulty in doing so—significant fluctuations in the general level of international trade could be avoided. Whatever special problems might arise could then be dealt with by appropriate national and international action. The experts emphasized that “regardless of the technique employed, no country should be allowed to suffer a disruption to its economic life, even temporarily, as a result of disarmament”.

86. Referring to international aid for economic development, the report pointed out that although foreign aid could play only a supplementary role, the main responsibility for development efforts lying with the Governments and peoples concerned, there was nevertheless an urgent need for an increase in the volume of international assistance. Such an increase could be achieved only if a portion of the productive resources released by disarmament were devoted to aid for development. As between bilateral and multilateral programmes, the report suggested that diminished international tensions should increase the scope for co-operative international action. The experts noted that special consideration should be given to increasing the share of aid in the form of grants or “soft” loans.

87. The report also indicated some favourable social consequences of disarmament. Among these were the expected increase in the level of living and in leisure, the opportunity to give social objectives a higher priority, and the avoidance of the psychological, moral and material evils of compulsory military service. The danger that security considerations might have an excessive influence on social values would be diminished and the scope for international exchanges in science and the arts would be enlarged.

88. Throughout their report the group of experts emphasized the importance of advance planning if full advantage was to be taken of the great opportunities which disarmament would provide to lighten the burdens and enrich the lives of individuals and of society. The replies of Governments indicated awareness of this necessity, and determination to achieve in full measure the manifold benefits that disarmament would make possible.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

89. In the course of the Council's discussion² of the report, general satisfaction was expressed by Council members at the fact that, despite the different backgrounds and political orientations of the experts who had participated in preparing the report, unanimity had been achieved on a matter of vital importance to the world. This agreement had been made possible through an objective and scientific analysis of the economic and social consequences of disarmament by the expert group in co-operation with the Secretariat. The report had revealed, at least in part, a tangible vision of a disarmed world.

90. It was generally agreed by Council members that Governments in all parts of the world had it within their power to effect the transition from an armed to a disarmed economy without serious economic and social dislocation. It was true that certain problems would arise during the transition period calling for significant readjustments to be made, but there was no basis for any

undue anxiety on this score since adequate advance planning could ensure a smooth transition. There was, indeed, no reason why countries should experience any greater difficulty in meeting the problems of such a transition than they already did in the normal process of adaptation to shifts in demand and advances in technology. This being the case, it was clear that disarmament would bring enormous economic and social advance to mankind both in the short run and in the long run.

91. It was considered by one Council member that despite the excellence of the experts' report, it was inevitable that any report dealing with the economic and social consequences of disarmament should appear academic or at least premature. Other members, however, considered that the appearance of the report was particularly timely because one of the major obstacles to disarmament was the fear of adverse economic and social consequences. The report would, it was felt, help to remove this obstacle by demonstrating that there was no basis for such fears. Thus, even though disarmament itself might still be only a remote possibility, the report could help to educate world opinion and, by stressing the possibility of more creative uses of world resources, strengthen the desire among all peoples to end the arms race. Council members were therefore concerned that the report should receive the widest possible distribution throughout the world.

92. One Council member stated that a small minority of armament magnates in western capitalist countries was imposing its will on the rest of mankind by instigating the arms race and maintaining that disarmament would lead to unemployment and a fall in living standards. The report of the group of experts should dispel such misconceptions. He considered that the economic and social consequences of disarmament ought to be discussed each year by the Council at its summer session.

93. Many members of the Council pointed out that one of the most important alternative uses for the resources now being employed in the arms race would be to accelerate the economic development of under-developed countries, and several delegations indicated that their Governments had long recognized that disarmament would present opportunities for enlarged assistance to the under-developed countries. A number of Council members considered that the needs of the under-developed countries should be a first claim on any resources released by disarmament. The gap in living standards between developed and under-developed countries represented a constant threat to peace, and disarmament would provide a major opportunity for a concerted attack on this problem. On the other hand, it was also recognized that however beneficial disarmament might be in releasing resources for development, the under-developed countries were not in a position to wait for a fully worked out programme of disarmament to take effect. Some Council members suggested that the industrially-advanced countries should consider the possibility of effecting savings in their military budgets, so as to provide a certain percentage for the needs of economic development of under-developed countries and for liberalizing trade and aid policies still further, as a contribution to the removal of international disparities, which, along with the arms race, were a growing cause of tension and conflict in the world. Other Council members pointed out that their countries were already giving substantial economic aid to the under-developed areas. They considered that the existing record in this field was an earnest of how much more could be done to press

² E/SR.1220, 1221, 1231, 1232.

forward the advancement of the less developed areas if the world were released from the burden of armaments.

94. Council members took note of the problems that would be raised by reconversion. It was recognized that the readjustments necessitated by disarmament would not come about automatically and that it would be unwise to over-simplify the problem of achieving a smooth transition. Reference was also made to the potential disruption of the export trade of certain primary producing countries, and it was noted that advance study and planning would be required to prevent this from happening.

95. One delegation expressed a reservation about the apparent assumption in the report of the experts that in a disarmed world the advanced countries would open their markets more widely to imported foodstuffs: agricultural protectionism was due to political and social influences which were not likely to be weakened by disarmament. Moreover, disposal of strategic stockpiles might have particularly adverse effects upon exporters of primary products unless special steps were taken. It would also be a mistake to assume that disarmament would automatically lead to a reduction in the barriers imposed by the industrially-advanced countries on imports of manufactured goods from the under-developed countries. Despite these reservations, it was generally agreed that none of the problems of re-adjustment were insurmountable, and that all countries, therefore, stood to realize great economic and social gains in the event of disarmament.

96. Some Council members pointed out that general disarmament would not eliminate the need for certain internal security forces to be maintained. It was also observed that forces would be required for the control and verification of disarmament programmes. It was recognized, however, that these requirements would be very small in relation to current armament outlays.

97. There was general agreement that Governments should keep the matters dealt with by the expert group under continuous review and make whatever preparations were necessary to ensure that an orderly transition to a disarmed economy could be achieved in their respective countries. Some representatives saw the need for further study by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies. The problems of the transition should be fully investigated and adequate plans prepared for dealing with them. It was suggested, moreover, that while large resources would certainly be released in the event of disarmament, it was not so clear that under-developed countries would be ready with plans on the scale required; there was a need to work out some estimate of the total development needs of the world and establish a scale of priorities. Other delegations expressed doubts about the usefulness of further global studies since these were bound to remain hypothetical until concrete progress was made towards an international agreement for disarmament.

Section III. Action taken by the Council

98. The Council, after considering two proposals, adopted a resolution (891 (XXXIV)) in which it expressed its appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study by the group of experts. The Council considered that further study would have to

be given to the action to be taken at the national and international levels to make use of material and human resources released as a consequence of disarmament for the benefit of the world community. It endorsed the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind. It recognized that all problems of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions, and that disarmament could be accomplished in all countries without impairing their economies. It declared that the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conclusions drawn therefrom had emphasized an important reason for the earliest feasible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Council appealed to all States to take the findings of the report into consideration in the policies they pursued. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report, together with the comments made in the Council, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session, and to submit it to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for its consideration. It also asked the Secretary-General to take a number of other steps to ensure that the report was widely distributed.

99. The Council urged that Member States—particularly those which were significantly involved in, or affected by, current military programmes—should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament. It invited the Secretary-General to continue to keep under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and with the related agencies concerned, the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the national and international plane; to enquire of Member States as early as possible concerning the progress made in the studies referred to above; to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on these activities, and to suggest to the Council what further studies on the impact of disarmament on international economic relations (trade patterns, balance of payments, foreign investment, economic assistance, etc.) might be useful.

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

World Federation of Trade Unions

Economic and social consequences of disarmament—E/SR.1220.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

E/C.2/599. Economic and social consequences of disarmament

Chapter III

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

Section I. World economic trends

SURVEYS OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

100. The Council's annual review of the world economic situation was based primarily on the *World Economic Survey, 1961* (E/3624 Rev.1).¹ Together with a review of current economic trends in 1961 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1962, the *Survey* contained an examination of industrialization in the context of economic development.

101. The *Survey* noted that there was almost universal agreement today that industrialization had a major role to play in the economic development of the under-developed countries. There was disagreement, however, regarding the proper pattern of industrialization. It was sometimes suggested that the pattern of industrialization in under-developed countries should be guided primarily by considerations arising from the relative scarcity of capital and labour in their economies. It seemed clear, however, that a balanced and diversified industrial structure should be the aim of under-developed countries. But this did not mean that the order in which industries were developed was without special significance. On the contrary, through its effect on the prospective supply of capital goods, the current pattern of industrial investment was crucial to the rate at which the volume and diversity of total industrial output could be increased over the year.

102. In its review of industrialization in the under-developed countries, the *Survey* observed that rates of growth in industrial output during the last decade had generally been quite encouraging. Industry, however, still constituted only a minor segment of the economy in most under-developed countries. The expansion in industrial activity during the last decade had generally reflected not only the growth of domestic demand but also the spread of industries replacing imports with domestic products. The main limitation on the rate of growth in industrial output had been the volume of productive resources, particularly capital goods, that were available for use in the manufacturing sector. The engineering industries which produce the machinery and equipment necessary for most industrial investment had assumed significant proportions only in a few countries; most countries remained heavily dependent on imports for supplies of capital equipment. Industrialization had nevertheless made a distinct contribution towards increasing the supply of these goods—for the growth of domestic industries in import—substituting fields released foreign exchange for purchases of capital equipment from abroad. The chapter on industrial development in the under-developed countries concluded that, so long as the aim in under-developed countries was to raise the

level of investment and accelerate the rate of economic growth, a principal criterion underlying the pattern of industrialization must be the net effect of new industries on the prospective supply of capital goods.

103. In reviewing recent industrial growth in the developed private enterprise economies, the *Survey* observed that, while the average rate of growth in industrial output had been quite high during the nineteen fifties, there had been considerable variation in experience from one individual country to another. The differences in rates of growth, however, could not be explained in terms of differences in industrial structures. They reflected differences in the rates at which aggregate demand had been expanding. The government policies of greatest importance for industry in these countries had thus been those general monetary and fiscal measures influencing over-all growth and stability. Industrial development policies comparable to those pursued in many under-developed economies or in the centrally planned economies had as a rule not been a feature in the developed private enterprise economies. Policies directly affecting industry had usually been of an *ad hoc* nature dealing with specific problems, such as depressed industries or areas. While arising primarily from social considerations—these measures should also be seen as means for improving the adaptability of the economy to economic change.

104. The *Survey* noted that in the centrally planned economies, industrial output had increased at high rates in all countries during the last decade. These countries shared a common strategy for economic development in which the expansion of heavy goods industries was given priority. Partly because of the high proportion of resources allocated to industry, rates of growth in agricultural output had by contrast been quite low. In the latter part of the decade, however, the shift in policy towards attainment of higher levels of consumption had led to greater emphasis on agricultural development as well as on consumer goods industries. Trade in manufactures, particularly in capital goods, had expanded rapidly among the centrally planned economies during the last decade. The development of an export trade in capital equipment was, moreover, a feature of the industrially less advanced countries in the group as well as of the industrially more advanced.

105. In reviewing recent economic changes, the *Survey* noted that, while production in the developed private enterprise economies had generally been higher in 1961 than in 1960, dissimilar trends in activity were evident among regions. Production in North America had risen sharply as the economy had recovered from recession in the early months. In western Europe and Japan, the upswing in economic activity which had begun in the latter part of 1958, had come to a temporary pause in mid-1961, but had thereafter resumed its upward movement at a moderate pace. With the slackening in growth

* For information regarding the demographic activities of the Council, see chapter VIII, section VI.

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. : 62.II.C.1.

in western Europe and Japan, the pace of expansion of trade in manufactures had declined in 1961.

106. In the primary exporting countries, the *Survey* showed that balance-of-payments pressure continued to act as a major restraining influence on the pace of economic advance. Although export earnings had risen between 1960 and 1961, the increase had been less than in the preceding interval. The volume of exports had risen appreciably in 1961 but that had been offset substantially by a decline in prices. Domestic production had generally been higher in 1961, particularly in the agricultural sector. This had helped to support an increase in consumption. Fixed investment had also risen, though generally at a slower rate.

107. The *Survey* noted that while industrial production had continued to expand at a high rate in all the European centrally planned economies during 1961, agricultural production had slowed down considerably and in some cases declined. Unfavourable weather conditions had affected agricultural production in most of the centrally planned economies. In mainland China, no significant recovery had been made in 1961 from the substantial fall in agricultural output which had occurred in 1960. The growth of industrial production had also come to a halt in 1961, generally as a result of the agricultural situation.

108. In assessing the outlook for 1962, partly on the basis of replies to questionnaires on economic trends, problems and policies circulated by the Secretary-General, the *Survey* noted that although production in the industrial countries for the current year was expected to be substantially greater than in 1961, the earlier and more confident estimates had been scaled down. For the primary exporting countries, 1962 was expected to be another year of limited growth in export earnings. In the centrally planned economies, plans for 1962 provided for an acceleration of growth in national income in most countries.

109. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1961* (E/ECE/452)² and the Economic Bulletins for Europe continued the series of analyses of current economic developments and longer-term trends in the countries of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and in those of western Europe. The Bulletins also contained special articles on recent developments in European trade (including a review of East-West trade and a note on a method of calculating changes in concentrations of intra-western European trade in the 1950's), and a study of post-war economic development in Romania. The *Survey* was in two parts: the first comprised the customary review of the economic situation in Europe during the past year, together with official and other forecasts of the prospects for 1962; the second part was devoted to an analysis of some factors in economic growth in Europe during the 1950's.

110. During 1961—the third year of the current western European boom—the rate of growth of national output had passed from a swift to a more measured rhythm. Shortages of manpower and capacities and a slackening of total demand had jointly been responsible for the slower pace of advance. The average increase in total output in the industrialized countries of the region had been nearly 4.5 per cent compared with an average of 6.5 per cent in 1960. A significant feature of the year had been the changing constellation of demand forces, notably the disappearance of overseas demand

as a factor of growth and a weaker impulse to expansion from intra-western European trade than in 1960. But investment demand had continued to gather strength until the closing months of the year, when a certain slackening in the rate of investment had set in and consumer's demand had become more buoyant.

111. Rates of economic growth in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in 1961 had continued to be high and had not been much below those of the two preceding years; industrial production had made a more than usually important contribution to this result, since poor weather—and in several countries problems of peasant incentives in the first year of virtually complete collectivization—had depressed agricultural output, except in Poland. The generally disappointing levels of farm output had limited the possibilities of raising average living standards. Nevertheless, production of consumers' manufactures and services had risen enough to permit increases in the real incomes of wage and salary earners, varying between 2 and 5 per cent. In most countries of the region industrial production had proceeded rather smoothly and relatively few difficulties arising from specific shortages of fuels or materials had been reported—except in eastern Germany, where there had also been an appreciable scarcity of labour. The *Survey* also contained a preliminary analysis of the recently adopted twenty-year programme of economic development in the Soviet Union.

112. Part 2 of the *Survey* was devoted to a single study entitled "Some factors in economic growth in Europe during the 1950's". Encompassing as many countries of both eastern and western Europe as available data would allow, the study consisted of a comprehensive statistical investigation of the relationship of growth rates of output to inputs of labour and capital, on the basis of international comparisons of data covering the whole economy and each major sector of economic activity. Other chapters examined the possible significance of the statistical findings, and considered some of the factors influencing the level and productivity of labour and capital inputs. Reviews of economic developments during the decade in certain selected countries supplemented the general sectoral analysis.

113. *The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1961*³ reviewed the economic growth of countries in the ECAFE region in the 1950's and the economic situation in the region during 1961.

114. The *Survey* attempted to measure and analyse long-term economic growth by using several indicators, economic as well as non-economic, and concluded that practically all countries of the region had raised their total output, although the rates of growth differed in the various countries. Improvements in the productive capacity and consumption level of the average resident of Asia had generally been small and living conditions in most parts of the region remained below the levels deemed adequate for productive efficiency.

115. The main difficulty in accelerating the rate of growth was the low *per caput* income, which made it impossible to divert adequate resources from consumption to investment. In spite of considerable foreign aid, the rate of domestic saving had failed to raise the level of investment appreciably. Several countries also faced the problem of making sound allocations of available investment resources. In a few countries, investment in

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XII, No. 4 of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E.1.

the infra-structure was being unduly emphasized at the expense of current increases in output. Even in such fields as agriculture or small industry, preference for capital-intensive (and import-intensive) projects sometimes resulted in the neglect of labour-intensive but high-yielding projects. A serious lag in agriculture had further retarded the growth of the rest of the economy. Institutional factors also were being somewhat neglected.

116. Slow growth of the national product was associated with or gave rise to symptoms of inflation characterized by cost-push on the supply side and price-pull on the demand side. Economic stagnation sooner or later generated instability. The competition among the various sectors for larger shares of the slowly growing national product led to inflationary developments.

117. In reviewing the current economic situation, the *Survey* revealed gains in output. There had been a marked improvement in food supplies, except in mainland China. The region's aggregate output of foodgrains had increased in 1961 by 5 per cent and by even more in the traditionally food-deficient countries. However, there had been no comparable progress in the production of cash crops, except sugar. The most disappointing feature of 1961 had been the failure to expand exports.

118. Problems of balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply, and between imports and exports, had become less acute; a few countries had even achieved a high degree of stability by raising their levels of public and private saving and by avoiding recourse to the banking system for financing rising expenditure. Although there was some evidence of mild demand inflation in some of the raw material exporting countries, the ECAFE region as a whole had been free from serious inflationary pressures in 1961.

119. Volume VI, No. 2 of the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* contained articles on an agricultural policy for economic development, the demographic situation in Latin America, development of trade in basic commodities between United States and Latin America, and the productivity of Ecuadorian agriculture. Volume VII, No. 1 of the *Bulletin* contained the following articles: a re-issue of an early paper entitled "The economic development of Latin America and its principal problems"; "Inflation and growth: a summary of experience in Latin America"; "Latin America's position in relation to world changes in trade policy"; "Hydroelectric resources in Latin America: their measurement and utilization".

120. Two issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* were also before the Council. The June 1961 issue (vol. I, No. 2) contained articles on public finance and national accounts in African countries and related activities of the Commission. It also included articles on Leopoldville and Lagos (a comparative study of urban conditions) and on the structure of the Congo economy by provinces (with special reference to Katanga).

121. The January 1962 issue of the *Bulletin* (vol. II, No. 1) included an analysis of recent trends in African trade and in prices of the main export commodities, as well as two special articles dealing with East African and West African trade. A particularly disturbing feature, to which the *Bulletin* drew attention was the trend in prices of primary commodities in the period under review. Although the rapid pace of economic expansion in the latter part of 1959 and early 1960 had given a strong impulse to trade in and consumption of primary

commodities, the rise in prices had been, on the whole, feeble and short-lived. The general trend in primary commodity prices in 1961 had not been encouraging either and by the end of September 1961 the combined index had been below the level reached a year earlier.

122. The study on East African trade described trade relations, and their institutional setting, in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. The article on West African trade dealt mainly with those customs and administrative problems which affected intra-regional trade.

123. The report on *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1959-1961* (E/3635)* presented as a supplement to the *World Economic Survey*, consisted of a review and analysis of development trends and a set of statistical tables.

124. The report stated that most countries of the Middle East continued to have a predominantly agrarian economy where growth in agriculture lagged considerably behind that in industry. Although the region as a whole had fared relatively well in the face of prolonged drought conditions, individual countries had suffered substantial losses in their staple products, which had resulted in shortages of food supply and necessitated grain imports in large quantities.

125. While industrial development had continued its expansionary trend in the region, the rate of growth in the industrial sector—and the type of industry developed within that sector—had varied substantially among the countries of the region. Crude oil production had registered a 31 per cent rise between 1958 and 1961 and the region's share of world oil output had risen from 23.6 per cent in 1958 to 25.1 per cent in 1961. The region continued to be the world's largest exporter of crude oil and Western Europe the largest importer of Middle East oil. While the fall in oil prices in this period had had a depressing effect on revenues, the rate of increase in crude output had more than compensated for the fall in prices, resulting in a steady rise in revenues. The report discussed the substantial contribution of oil revenue to the financing of the region's rising volume of imports and the growing importance of official and private transfers in the total means of payments.

FULL EMPLOYMENT, UNDER-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

126. In addition to the periodic surveys and bulletins described above, the Council had before it a report on full employment, under-employment and unemployment (E/3659 and Add. 1-2) prepared in response to Council resolution 835 (XXXII) which had asked for a study "indicating the kinds of activities that are being pursued or contemplated, nationally or internationally, in relation to full employment objectives, including measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons, and drawing attention to any matters relevant to the subject which are appropriate for consideration by the Council but which do not appear to be receiving appropriate attention".

127. The report was in two parts: the first, prepared by the United Nations, dealt with activities in relation to full employment objectives, while the second, prepared by the International Labour Office, dealt with measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons.

* United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.C.2.

128. The report found that full employment was a firmly established objective of national and international policies. In the industrial countries this was reflected in policies to promote the stable growth of effective demand and in policies designed to eliminate structural unemployment. Prominent among the former policies were fiscal measures to ensure an appropriate volume of public and private investment. Measures to combat structural unemployment and under-employment included special development programmes for depressed areas, vocational training and guidance, a strengthening of placement services, and subsidies to facilitate the relocation of workers. In the under-developed countries full employment was promoted through measures to achieve an accelerated rate of economic development. Of particular importance were investment policies to create employment opportunities and educational policies to improve labour skills. The report emphasized the importance for the achievement of full employment of national and international measures to improve the exports and balance-of-payments position of the under-developed countries. In the centrally planned economies the system of economic planning was designed to make full use of all resources including manpower. Concerning international co-operation for full employment, the report drew attention to recent action and suggested that, particularly in the field of international trade relations, a number of current proposals had important implications for the achievement of the full employment objective.

129. In reviewing measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons, the report found that the unemployment benefit scheme was the most representative. Measures of that kind were now in force in twenty-nine countries, the commonest form being the compulsory insurance scheme. The scope of protection, eligibility for benefits and the benefits afforded, as well as the administrative and financial arrangements underlying the schemes, varied from country to country. Other protective measures included devices to assist unemployed persons not covered or no longer entitled to the principal unemployment schemes and severance and dismissal grants. With respect to under-employed persons, the report found that the problem of alleviating their position could be solved in a fundamental way only through national economic and manpower policies which promoted economic and social development. To some extent, however, social security measures could be helpful.

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS*

130. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council had also before it a report (E/3668)⁵ by a group of experts containing proposals for a co-operative work programme on projections for the United Nations Economic Projections and Programme Centre, together with a progress report (E/3661)⁶ by the Secretary-General.

131. The report of the group of experts noted that, almost everywhere, Governments were now concerned with the problems of long-term strategies for economic growth. In many under-developed countries in particular, planning and programming had become increasingly important instruments for economic development. The elaboration of plans invariably depended, to a greater or lesser extent, on a view of future developments in the

rest of the world economy. The experts expressed their conviction that the formulation of national and international policies for economic development could be facilitated by a programme of work on long-term projections which, as envisaged in part II of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), would be carried out by the United Nations Economic Projections and Programme Centre. Work by the Centre on trends in the world economy and, particularly, in international trade could create a better basis for national plans to promote progress in individual countries. It would also open up opportunities for bringing national economic policies into closer accord with international objectives.

132. The experts' report urged that the United Nations, in co-operation with the international agencies concerned, should prepare and publish long-term projections for the world economy, which, they pointed out, would be a very considerable task of a continuous nature. Such projections would explore the problems that would arise in achieving more rapid economic growth throughout the world and, particularly, in the under-developed countries.

133. The report set forth a number of technical conditions which, in the view of the experts, the work on projections had to fulfil if it was to meet this general purpose. It also noted that the United Nations should make a valuable contribution by stimulating and co-ordinating the collection of data necessary. The Centre should also serve to promote discussion and comparative analysis of the methods used in projections and of economic development models.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

134. Opening the debate on the world economic situation at the thirty-fourth session,⁶ the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs noted⁷ that, while world production had continued to advance, the upward movement had lost some of its dynamism. The main cause for concern at the present time lay in hesitancy on the part of Governments about the appropriate paths to pursue. Action was inhibited in some countries by the traditional dislike of deficit financing or by unsatisfactory balance-of-payments positions. In others, the stability of prices and costs had emerged as a new source of concern. There was the danger that the policies pursued by individual countries to protect their internal or external balance might, in the aggregate, have a general deflationary impact on the world economy. Concerted action was necessary to obviate this danger. The beneficial effect of concerted action was well illustrated by the improvement in conditions of international liquidity due to the new measures adopted under IMF. The international monetary system, however, still did not provide the desired security.

135. For years to come, the economic prospects of the under-developed countries would remain closely linked to trends in the major industrial countries through their purchases of primary commodities. With the weakening of demand in western Europe and Japan, recent conditions had not been particularly favourable to the under-developed countries. It was symptomatic of the severe foreign exchange difficulties experienced by these countries that many had made prompt use of the new facilities for drawing on IMF. Their difficulties were only aggravated by the large, short-term fluctuations in their export earnings which constantly beset them. But

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

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.

⁶ E/SR.1226-1229; E/AC.6/SR.330-331; E/SR.1236.

⁷ E/SR.1226, E/L.966.

the time was perhaps approaching when it would be realized that such annual fluctuations were not inevitable.

136. A closely related problem confronting under-developed countries was the downward trend which had been evident in most commodity markets since the middle of the last decade. It was not surprising, therefore, that the CICT had taken steps to study the problem of long-term growth. There was need for more attention to the direct contribution which foreign trade policies of importing countries could make towards improving the prospects for exports of the under-developed countries. Substantial changes were currently taking place in commercial policies, stemming particularly from the establishment of the European Common Market. In a period of such fundamental change, systematic discussion of international trade policies within the United Nations became essential.

137. Industrialization in most under-developed countries had so far scarcely altered their export capacity or the structure of their exports. The promotion of exports of manufacturers, however, had become a major problem for a small number of the industrially more advanced of these countries. It seemed clear that their number would increase in the course of the next decade and that they would generally experience considerable difficulty in competing with the products of the highly efficient industrialized countries. Their difficulties should not be aggravated by restrictive tariff or taxation policies. The latent fears which were still aroused by the prospect of competition from cheap labour countries seemed largely unfounded. It was inconceivable that exports of manufactures from under-developed countries would, in the near future, constitute more than a minor proportion of world trade in manufactures. In any case, the adjustments that might be required of industrial countries to accommodate a greater flow of exports from under-developed countries were in no way comparable to those necessitated by technological progress or by such policies of regional integration as that being pursued in western Europe.

138. In the debate on the world economic situation, members devoted considerable attention to the place of industrialization in the economic development of the less developed countries. There was general agreement that industrialization had a major role to play in economic development. The view was expressed, however, that it was a mistake, in the early years of economic development, to concentrate on planning for investment in industry and to neglect agricultural development. On the other hand, it was noted that industrialization increased a country's capacity for capital formation and thereby contributed to the acceleration of economic growth. Several members stressed that the development of a diversified industry, which included capital goods and intermediate producer goods industries, was essential for rapid economic growth. More emphasis should be placed in some developing countries on the promotion of capital goods industries. It was pointed out, however, that in under-developed countries with no industrial nucleus, it might be often necessary to initiate industrialization with those industries which would lessen balance-of-payments pressure at minimum capital cost; and those industries need not always be capital goods industries. Several members, in fact, stated that it was often desirable to devote attention first to light industries which could produce goods for the home market in replacement of imports.

139. It was observed that economic planning could be

of great help in ensuring a better allocation of resources for industrialization and economic development. Some members expressed satisfaction that the value of planning for economic development had now received more general recognition. But caution had to be exercised to ensure that the importance of planning techniques was not overstated. No technique could produce positive results in the absence of a general development strategy. Further, several members stressed that economic development was not merely a matter of increasing investment. Economic growth could be frustrated if planning was not accompanied by appropriate changes in social and economic institutions. It was noted that the advantages of foreign aid could be dissipated if recipient countries had social systems which were inadequate for modern industrialized societies and which channelled the benefits of economic growth to the few rather than the many. Reference was also made to land reform as a necessary pre-condition of the improvement of agriculture in developing countries.

140. In discussing economic planning, members expressed their satisfaction that an Economic Projections and Programming Centre had been established at United Nations Headquarters. Reference was made to the valuable contribution made by the group of experts who had recently met to advise the Secretary-General on a work programme for the Centre. While caution had to be exercised in work on projections because of the rapidity of economic change, there was no doubt of the usefulness of such work. One member considered that projections were most useful as indications of trends over relatively short periods. Another expressed the view that the newly established Centre should not merely study conditions affecting the current development of under-developed countries, but should forecast their possible development up to 1970 or 1975. Members were generally agreed that the projections work of the Centre should be carried forward as rapidly as possible.

141. A number of members drew attention to the crucial importance of trends in foreign trade for the economic growth of the less developed countries. Their rates of growth depended heavily on their ability to obtain sufficient supplies of imported capital equipment. The downward trend in international prices of the primary commodities exported by the less developed countries had persisted, however; and since the mid-nineteen fifties, the share of the less developed countries in world imports of capital equipment had fallen. While industrialization offered the only adequate long-term solution to the trade problems of the less developed countries, many members emphasized that more immediate measures were necessary to alleviate the trading position of these countries. Several members stated that the moderation of agricultural protection and the removal of tariff and other obstacles in the industrialized countries could substantially improve the volume of exports from the primary exporting countries. It was observed that the world could ill afford to discourage efficient, low-cost food producers at a time of explosive population growth. A number of members also emphasized that the short-term fluctuations besetting commodity trade were a source of serious concern. Early action on measures such as the schemes for compensatory financing before the Council was urged by several members. At the same time, some members noted with satisfaction the increasing activities of IMF in assisting countries which were confronted with balance-of-payments difficulties arising out of short-term fluctuations in the prices of raw materials.

142. A number of members expressed concern about the possible impact of the European Economic Community (EEC) on world trade, and particularly the trade of the less developed countries. It was observed that a whole series of problems had been raised for the developing countries by the establishment of the Common Market. Some members commented upon agricultural policies of EEC which they regarded as unsatisfactory from the point of view of many primary exporting countries. Others expressed the view that the aim of EEC was not only the promotion of economic growth of its member States but also the harmonious development of world trade and the gradual elimination of barriers to world trade. It was observed that the acceleration of economic growth within the Common Market was bound to have a favourable effect on its trade with other countries. Several members considered that an objective analysis of the decisions adopted by EEC and of their repercussions would be useful.

143. In reviewing the current economic situation, some members observed that the slowing down in the rate of growth of industrial countries affected the whole world. There was a loss of vitality in some industrialized countries which gave cause for some concern. There had to be a greater willingness to adopt any measures that might be necessary including public programmes of expenditure, if economic activity were to continue to slacken. One member considered, however, that it was not a lack of demand that was responsible for the slow growth of the economies of some of the developed countries. Concern was expressed about the world distribution of monetary reserves; this had not noticeably improved in the recent past. There was a danger that the maintenance by one country of domestic conditions favourable to rapid economic growth would lead that country into balance-of-payments difficulties unless its trading partners also pursued policies of rapid growth. Concerted policies for economic growth were therefore of primary importance.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

144. At the conclusion of its debate on world economic trends, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (924 (XXXIV)) on the work programme on long-term projections. After recalling the Council's request to the Secretary-General in resolution 777 (XXX) to intensify his activities in the field of economic and social projections, and part II of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) requesting the Secretary-General to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres, as appropriate, in the regional economic commissions, the Council noted with satisfaction that such a Centre had been established at United Nations Headquarters and that regional centres in the regional economic commissions were being established. The Council expressed its appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/3661) and of the report submitted by a group of experts on a work programme on long-term projections (E/3668). It noted that there was general concern among Member States with the problems and techniques of planning for long-term economic growth, and expressed its belief that progress towards the implementation of the work programme on long-term projections would be an important contribution towards realization of the aims of the Development Decade. It looked forward to an intensification of the work of the United Nations Secretariat and of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as a means of increasing understanding of the quanti-

tatives as well as qualitative implications of the acceleration of the rate of economic development. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the activities of the Centre as well as on the implementation of the work programme recommended by the group of experts to the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

Section II. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

145. In December 1961, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1707 (XVI) in which, having recognized international trade as a primary instrument for economic development, it had requested the Secretary-General to consult States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to ascertain their views on the advisability of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating to primary commodity markets and, if such a conference were considered advisable, the topics which might be considered for the provisional agenda. The Secretary-General, having invited members to express their written views, submitted the replies of Governments to the Council at its thirty-fourth session (E/3631 and Add. 1-3).

146. In the Council's discussion,⁸ a number of members expressed strong support for the proposal to convene a conference on international trade problems. It was noted that, at the Cairo Conference on the Problems of Economic Development, the thirty-one participating nations had declared themselves in favour of holding an international economic conference within the framework of the United Nations, the agenda to include all vital questions relating to international trade, primary commodity trade and economic relations between developing and developed countries.⁹

147. Members observed that the problems confronting under-developed countries in the expansion of their foreign trade were particularly acute. The downward trend in the prices of primary commodities entering international trade had persisted while the prices of manufactured goods had continued to rise. If the unfavourable trend in the terms of trade of the under-developed countries continued, these countries would find it increasingly difficult to implement their economic and social development plans. Even with greater international financial assistance, their position would remain precarious so long as their export earnings failed to advance. Further, the unfavourable long-term prospects facing under-developed countries were aggravated by the short-term fluctuations in primary commodity markets; recurrent short-term crises in foreign exchange could undermine long-term plans for economic growth. Action to stabilize commodity prices, both in the short term and in the longer run, had to be taken if the aims of the Development Decade were not to be frustrated.

148. Some members observed that tariff barriers, agricultural protection and other obstacles to the exports of the developing countries had formed the subject of a number of recommendations endorsed by the Contracting Parties to GATT. At a ministerial meeting in 1961, a declaration had, in fact, been adopted calling on the industrialized countries to make every effort to remove

* The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Question of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets".

⁸ E/SR.1226-1229; E/AC.6/SR.327-328; E/SR.1236.

⁹ See E/3682; *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

barriers to trade with developing countries. Progress, however, had been very slow. It was true that valuable work had been done by GATT. Nevertheless, the elasticity of operation within the existing rules of the Agreement was limited and a new approach to solve problems of economic development through international trade and co-operation was necessary.

149. One member observed that the traditional form of tariff negotiation, in which reductions were negotiated on an item-by-item basis, had been outmoded; it was being replaced by negotiations on broad groups of commodities. Several members emphasized that tariff negotiations on a reciprocal basis were unrealistic in relation to the economic conditions of the under-developed countries.

150. It was also noticed that there was still no permanent and universal trade organization within the United Nations system in which these broader issues of trade policy could be discussed.

151. Several members expressed apprehension that the regional economic groupings of industrialized countries might adversely affect the interests of developing countries. Others considered that such groupings could well favour the expansion of world trade, partly because they strengthened the prospects for continued rapid growth within the economies of the member countries.

152. It was pointed out that the new trading situation created by the emergence of the European Common Market was without precedent in modern history. Its emergence was compelling adjustments in trade policies throughout the world. It posed problems for world trade, but also presented new opportunities. One member observed that the new trade policies being forged in the United States and in the European Common Market would result in the emergence of low tariff areas in the two largest markets of the world. This would have beneficial effects of a far-reaching nature on the trade of all countries.

153. The fear was expressed by some members that an international trade conference might prove to be too large and unwieldy to offer practical solutions to difficult problems; it might be more valuable to take up specific and clearly defined questions beforehand. Others agreed that such a conference should be prepared with care and it was suggested that preparatory work could be undertaken by a group of government experts appointed by the Secretary-General. However, the volume of necessary preparatory work shall not be allowed to delay the conference.

154. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (917 (XXXIV)) in which it recalled, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) on international trade as a primary instrument for economic development. Proceeding from the aims of the United Nations Development Decade, the Council noted the difficulties hampering the development of international trade, and particularly trade among the less developed countries and the industrially developed countries. Noting the vital importance for economic development of a rapid growth in export earnings of the developing countries, the Council recognized that in recent years these countries had suffered from a drop in prices of primary products and had experienced a worsening of their terms of trade. Measures to impart stability in international commodity markets at remunerative levels were recognized by the Council as vital for the development of less developed countries.

155. The Council noted the Declaration on the promotion of trade of the less developed countries and the proposed programme of action of the last ministerial meeting of the Contracting Parties to GATT and expressed the hope that significant progress would continue to be made in implementing the programme of action. Considering the views of Governments, the Council resolved to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It decided to convene, in the spring of 1963, a preparatory committee of experts designated by Governments represented on the Council to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference. The Secretary-General was requested, with the assistance of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies or other international organizations concerned with international trade, to prepare appropriate documentation and proposals for the Committee. Finally, the Committee was requested to submit its report in time for consideration by the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

Section III. International commodity problems

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

156. In the consideration of international commodity problems, the Council at its thirty-fourth session¹⁰ had before it the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) on its tenth session (E/3644),¹¹ the report of the Joint Session of the CICT and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) (E/3644, annex B), and the 1962 report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICICA) (E/3614).¹²

Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade

157. The report of CICT on its tenth session provided the Council with a review of recent developments in international trade in primary commodities, an examination of compensatory measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries and an account of the progress made by the Commission in its consideration of the various items in its continuing programme of work. An examination was also made of significant developments in important commodity markets in 1960-1961.

158. The Commission noted that the price index of primary commodities moving in international trade had declined in 1961 for the fourth successive year, indicating a persistent and widespread imbalance between rates of consumption and the supply of many commodities. At the same time a further increase had occurred in the price index of manufactured goods moving in international trade. In consequence, the terms of trade of primary producing countries had declined, reaching the lowest level since 1950. Despite some increase in the quantum of exports by primary exporting countries, the total export earnings of these countries had increased little in 1961. The quantum of trade in primary commodities had risen by about 5 per cent from 1960 to 1961 compared with an increase of 10 per cent in each of the preceding years. The Commission pointed out that the decline in the prices of most foodstuffs and of certain raw materials in the face of increased consumption

¹⁰ E/AC.6/SR.315-321 and 323; E/SR.1236.

¹¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6.

¹² *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 8.

afforded evidence that the reason for this trend was to be traced to longer-term conditions of supply and to conditions determining price formation in international markets. It noted that long-term conditions of supply related, in part, in a number of cases, to the stimulation given to production of certain commodities in many countries which might be expected to provide markets for such commodities, and considered that, if the incentives to production were to be reduced, there would normally be a corresponding increase, not so much in total demand, as in import demand in those countries. In this connexion it noted that national and international action had been taken or envisaged in 1961, in the case of certain commodities, with the aim of achieving solutions of a long-term nature.

159. The Commission also noted that the economic development of less developed countries exporting a narrow range of primary commodities was dependent mainly on the sustained expansion of their export earnings and emphasized the importance of national, regional and international action designed to promote the expansion of export earnings of primary exporting countries through the creation of new or broader markets. In particular it drew attention to the important contribution to this end which appropriate policies on the part of the more highly industrialized countries might afford. Reference was also made to the need to facilitate diversification in primary exporting countries.

160. Pursuant to Council resolution 831 (XXXII), the Commission at its tenth session also considered compensatory financial measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries.¹³

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

161. In its 1962 review of international commodity problems, ICCICA gave attention to aspects important to the successful negotiation and effective operation of international commodity arrangements. It stressed the value of the widest possible participation in discussions regarding individual commodities and noted with satisfaction the expanded membership of various commodity groups.

162. The value of public discussion of proposed commodity agreements was stressed by the Committee which, recalling a supporting recommendation in the Havana Charter,¹⁴ expressed the view that both the negotiation of an agreement and its subsequent acceptance by various interests in participating countries would be facilitated, if opportunity were given for advance discussion of the proposed mechanism, particularly by persons with knowledge of production, consumption and trade aspects of the commodity concerned. The public release of drafts of international agreements pending for coffee and cocoa was therefore regarded as a satisfactory development.

163. The Committee also dealt with certain operational aspects of commodity group activities and agreements. While recognizing the difficulties, the Committee nevertheless stressed the vital concern of such groups with the development of projections, both long and shorter term, of supply of, and demand for, individual commodities, and pointed to the usefulness of such projections both in relation to necessary adjustments in

national policies and in connexion with international commodity control agreements. It urged that projections be kept up to date in the light of changing circumstances.

164. To avoid rigid trade patterns, commodity agreements were limited to a maximum period of five years and generally provided for review at the end of three years. Furthermore, many agreements incorporated a measure of price flexibility to meet changing conditions. The Committee noted that world-wide commodity agreements sometimes needed to be adapted to take into account special regional trade arrangements. At the same time it pointed out possible difficulties in the operation of commodity agreements which might arise from such regional arrangements, including the possibility that production encouraged within a sheltered market might impinge upon the balance of supply and demand in the world as a whole.

165. In relation to the current situation, the Committee drew the attention of the Council to possible harmful market effects of the high level of non-commercial stocks, drawing attention in particular to the United States Government inventories for a number of strategic materials which were above stockpile objectives. It expressed the hope that disposals would take place in an orderly way to prevent disruption of the market. It recommended that before disposals there should be consultations between the Government concerned and other interested Governments through the appropriate commodity or study group.

166. The Committee reviewed the main features of inter-governmental consultation and action that had taken place in 1961 and early 1962 and current developments in the situation as it related to butter, cocoa, coconut and coconut products, coffee, copper, cotton, grains, hard fibres, jute, lead and zinc, olive oil, petroleum, rice, rubber, spices, sugar, tin, tungsten, wheat and wool.

Report of the Joint Session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization

167. The report of the Joint Session of CICT and CCP, submitted to the Council as annex B of document E/3644, contained a study of prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities, prepared on the basis of papers drawn up by the United Nations Secretariat¹⁵ and by FAO;¹⁶ a review of national marketing boards and price stabilization funds; and an examination of international compensatory financing in relation to fluctuations in the prices of individual primary commodities.

168. The joint session considered that the question of the study of the prospective production of and demand for primary commodities should be placed on the agenda of the next session of CICT and CCP for further consideration and that, in the meantime, Governments should be requested to continue their study of the reports and communicate their comments to the Secretary-General and to the Director-General of FAO; the reports should be transmitted for study to the regional economic commissions and to the specialized commodity groups. It was also considered desirable that, in view of the ex-

¹³ See paras. 171 to 174 below.

¹⁴ *United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 48.II.D.4).

¹⁵ "Prospective demand for non-agricultural commodities: problems of definition and projection methodology" (E/CN.13/49: CCP.62/10).

¹⁶ "Agricultural commodities—projections for 1970" (E/CN.13/48: CCP.62/5).

tremely technical nature of the methodological questions, the Statistical Commission should be requested to examine the reports from the point of view of the adequacy of the methods employed.

169. The review of national marketing boards and stabilization funds was noted by the joint session, which recommended that further studies be carried out in collaboration between the Secretariats of the United Nations and FAO, in such a way as to avoid duplication, and that CICT and CCP should consider, at subsequent sessions, what further work might be undertaken on the subject.

170. There was general recognition at the tenth session of CICT that fluctuations in the prices and proceeds of primary commodities were a major cause of instability in the foreign exchange earnings of primary producing countries which in time affected the course of economic development. In considering compensatory measures that might be applied to deal with this instability in relation to individual commodities, the joint session examined two alternative approaches: the one a development insurance fund designed to provide compensation for fluctuations in the export proceeds of particular commodities, based on an adaptation of the insurance principle set out in the report of the group of experts (E/3447) appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV);¹⁷ and the other a mechanism related to fluctuations in the prices as distinct from the export proceeds of particular commodities. Examination of these approaches led to the conclusion that there were many difficulties in both, and it was generally agreed at the joint session that it was desirable to consider a general scheme of compensatory financing on a world scale as against one related to particular commodities.

INTERNATIONAL COMPENSATION FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE*

171. In connexion with its consideration of compensatory financial measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries, CICT, at its tenth session, had before it a report¹⁸ prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of the report of the group of experts mentioned above. The Commission also noted a report on compensatory financing prepared by a group of experts of the OAS.¹⁹ The possible use of compensatory financing mechanism on an individual commodity basis was discussed at the Joint CICT/CCP session (E/3644, annex B, paras. 52-78).

172. The tenth session of CICT provided an opportunity for the members of the Commission to state their views on the proposals made and on the general principle of compensatory action. However, the Commission considered that it was not in a position to recommend acceptance of any particular measure for compensatory financing without further study of various schemes. It considered it necessary to study in greater detail systems

of compensatory financing to mitigate the effects of short-term fluctuations in export earnings at the same time as intensifying examination of measures for remedying the unsatisfactory long-term trend in the export earnings of primary exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade. It accordingly decided, subject to the approval of the Council to set up a technical working group composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, France, Mali, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It further suggested that the Member States of the technical working group be invited to appoint as their representatives experts with special knowledge of commodity problems and of compensatory financing arrangements.

173. The terms of reference of the technical working group were able to be as follows: (a) to examine—in the light of the views expressed and the conclusions reached during the tenth session of the Commission, of the documentation available to that session and of the assistance IMF can provide to primary exporting countries to overcome the problem of short-term fluctuations in their export earnings—the scheme for a development insurance fund submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts and the scheme of compensatory financing for fluctuations in exports receipts drawn up by OAS, and to submit its considered views to the Commission at its eleventh session together with the text of a draft agreement, including any necessary variants, for the purpose of illustrating a specific mechanism for compensatory financing and facilitating decision by Governments on this subject; and (b) to inquire, in the light of the studies already carried out on this subject by the United Nations and by other international organizations, whether and to what extent a scheme for compensatory financing can be adapted for offsetting the long-term declines in export receipts of primary exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade; and to consider what guidance could be given to the Commission in its work relating to the other necessary measures for remedying the long-term situation. The group was asked to report in good time to enable the Commission to consider and make recommendations on these matters at its eleventh session.

174. The Commission expressed the wish that representatives of IMF should be associated with the group's deliberations. It also expressed the wish that observers from the Bank, FAO, and GATT should attend. It invited IMF, in the light of the discussion during the tenth session and after consideration of the questions involved, to present, as soon as possible, a report as to whether and in what way IMF might play an increased part in the compensatory financing of export fluctuations of primary exporting countries, and to keep the technical working group currently informed on the progress of its deliberations on the subject.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

175. In introducing the report of the Commission in the Council, the Chairman of CICT pointed out²⁰ that, because certain items of the Commission's programme of work had been discussed at the preceding joint session of CICT and CCP, the Commission had been able to concentrate on a limited number of subjects including in particular compensatory financing. The report of the joint session was presented to the Council by the Chair-

* The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices".

¹⁷ *International compensation for fluctuations in commodity trade*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.D.3.

¹⁸ "Stabilization of export proceeds through a development insurance fund" (E/CN.13/43).

¹⁹ Organization of American States, *Final Report of the Group of Experts on the Stabilization of Export Receipts and Proposed Articles of Agreement of the International Fund for Stabilization of Export Receipts*, document 59 Rev.5 (April 1962) and document 64 Rev.5 (April 1962), (Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.).

²⁰ E/AC.6/SR.318.

man of the joint session who referred²⁰ to the experiment in co-operation represented by the decision of the Council to convene such a meeting. This has afforded a useful opportunity for a common discussion of certain problems of interest to the members of both bodies.

176. During the debate²¹ many delegations expressed the view that the solution of international commodity problems was an important and essential part of the programme for the Development Decade. It was necessary to devote attention both to the problems arising from fluctuations in export proceeds and to those arising from the long-term downward trend in commodity prices.

177. It was said that the persistent decline over a number of years in the terms of trade of primary exporting countries called for greater emphasis on the need to solve the longer-term commodity problems. In this connexion, reference was made to the difficulties of financing economic development when, because of declining prices, increased volume of exports was necessary to provide the same level of imports. This made it difficult to meet the increased import requirements necessary for economic development. The view was expressed that the work being done on commodity projection both by FAO and the United Nations was helpful in assessing future trends and should be continued. The removal of discrimination and other barriers to international trade in primary products was also desirable as a means of expanding markets for these commodities. Attention was drawn to the fact that markets for certain commodities would be disturbed unless care was exercised in the disposal of large-scale strategic stockpiles.

178. It was generally agreed that it was also desirable to proceed as rapidly as possible to consider, on the basis of individual commodities, what action might be taken, though whether a formal agreement would be desirable or not would depend on the circumstances of the individual commodity. It was suggested that a deliberate effort might be made to raise prices where this was necessary in order to provide a "fair" or "renumerative" price. Reference was made to the possibility of meeting the problems of individual countries through the diversification of their exports. It was pointed out that inter-governmental agreements might be related to the need for diversification and industrialization: for example, it might be provided that if a commodity agreement called for a reduction in production to meet the current market situation, the less developed countries affected by the reduction should be given assistance in developing other products. It was noted that the markets of certain commodities had been affected by cyclical business conditions.

179. Considerable attention was given to projects for the stabilization of external receipts through a compensatory financing system and it was noted that the idea underlying these projects appeared to have made progress at the tenth session of CICT which had before it reports by the Secretariat and a draft agreement drawn up by the OAS. There was a general desire in the Council that work in this field should proceed as rapidly as possible. It was recognized that, although such projects would not remove the basic causes of fluctuations, they might provide relief to countries whose export proceeds fluctuated widely. Some delegations referred to the possibility of using IMF further for this purpose, while others referred to proposals of the OAS. The value of

further study of possible financial methods to compensate for fluctuations in export earnings was recognized and general approval expressed for the setting up of a technical working group by CICT.

180. Some consideration was also given to the organization of work being undertaken by various international bodies on commodity problems. It was pointed out that it might be useful to have a survey of existing work. This would help to prevent unnecessary duplication and indicate any important problems which were not being considered. At the same time it was recognized that there was value in commodity problems being considered in specialized bodies. It was also pointed out that some further study should be made of the relation between commodity problems and economic development.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

181. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (915 (XXXIV)) in which it stressed the importance of research leading to measures designed to stabilize prices of primary commodities at renumerative levels and thus contribute to satisfying terms of trade and levels of export income for the primary producing countries. It expressed appreciation for the report of CICT and endorsed its programme of work, and it noted with appreciation the reports of ICCICA and of the joint session of CICT and CCP. The Council also approved the action taken by CICT, as outlined in paragraphs 52 to 56 of its report, in connexion with the setting up of a technical working group, and referred to the urgent need for the completion of work on compensatory financial measures. In addition, it made certain recommendations regarding further work on the study of medium-term projection of the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities.

182. The Council also adopted a resolution (919 (XXXIV)) relating to trade of the developing countries in which it requested the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultation with Governments and with the executive heads of the other international organizations concerned, to appoint a small group of highly qualified experts with practical experience to prepare, prior to the meeting of the Preparatory Committee established by resolution 917 (XXXIV),²² a report which would (a) set forth the activities of various international organizations on commodity problems and on other trade problems of particular importance to the developing countries; (b) assess those activities in relation to the potentially useful work which might be carried on by international organizations in the interest of trade expansion; (c) propose any additional activities that might be desirable; and (d) suggest how all those activities might be most effectively pursued, taking into account the special resources and capabilities of each organization and the desirability of concentrating effort and of avoiding duplication.

183. The Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the experts to the above-mentioned Preparatory Committee for its consideration, to States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to the interested international organizations; and it decided to consider the experts' report at its thirty-sixth session.

²¹ E/AC.6/SR.315-321 and 323; E/SR.1236.

²² See para. 155 above.

Section IV. International financial problems

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL*

184. In his report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/3665/Rev.1)²³ which he presented to the Council at the thirty-fourth session, the Secretary-General gave special attention to the expanding role of national and international financial institutions in mobilizing foreign private capital—either directly or by associating with it—for infra-structure projects and for investment in industrial and other ventures in less developed countries. The report also carried forward the study contained in the previous year's report (E/3492)²⁴ on the bringing together of foreign and domestic capital and know-how in joint ventures in developing countries. It reviewed the progress made in relation to proposals for the protection of foreign private investment against non-business risks and provided an up-to-date list of measures for the promotion and protection of foreign investments adopted by capital receiving countries.

185. In discussing the report,²⁵ members of the Council generally agreed that domestic economy had to be the main source of savings for capital formation in the developing countries. These countries had to make every effort to raise their levels of domestic saving. However, it was clear that the ability of countries to raise their levels of saving at early stages of development was limited and that external capital was of great value in augmenting domestic supplies. Moreover—and this was considered more important in the view of some members—external capital increased the supply of foreign exchange available for the importation of those goods and services essential for the implementation of development programmes. If developing countries had to rely solely on domestic savings and foreign exchange receipts derived from their export earnings, the progress of most of these countries might be far too slow.

186. A number of members stressed that the flow of foreign capital to the developing countries was not yet in keeping with the urgency and magnitude of their needs. The report of the Secretary-General on the "Capital development needs of the less developed countries" (A/AC.102/5) had revealed that it was possible to assess with a reasonable degree of approximation how much capital was needed for economic development; and there was no doubt that there was a gap between existing needs and the resources available. That gap would have to be closed if the objectives of the Development Decade were to be attained.

187. Members agreed that a prerequisite of informed and realistic discussion on the financing of economic development was a comprehensive record of trends in international capital movements. One member noted that the Secretary-General had, at various times, been requested to prepare reports on the several aspects of international capital flows; the Council would be well served if such a reporting were now systematized.

188. Some members were encouraged to note that the international flow of private capital had contributed heavily to the increase in total capital movements during recent years. It was observed that the foreign private

investment most desired in developing countries was investment in manufacturing industries. However, the scope for such investment was often limited by the inadequacy of the basic infrastructure; as the infrastructure was developed, foreign investors could be expected to find growing opportunities for private investment.

189. Some members expressed the view that an important indirect contribution which foreign, direct investment made to the economies of developing countries was the technical knowledge and skills which such investment brought with it. Others considered, however, that the contribution of foreign private capital to the economic growth of developing had been exaggerated. Several members drew attention to the burden placed on the balance of payments of developing countries by the remittance of interest and dividends accruing to foreign investors.

190. It was observed that financial agencies had an important part to play in directing foreign private capital towards the developing countries. Emphasis had rightly been placed in the report of the Secretary-General on the part that could be played by international financial institutions in facilitating the flow of private capital. It was noted that the relative effectiveness of the various financial agencies depended largely on the way in which their procedures and machinery were adapted to conditions in the developing countries and to the nature of the individual projects to be financed. An important instance was the enterprise wishing to set up medium-scale operations; enterprises of such magnitude did not usually have means of access to external capital. In some developing countries, however, the channelling of foreign capital to development banks in touch with local conditions had proved a means of overcoming this difficulty. Such experience deserved further study.

191. At the conclusion of this discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (922 (XXXIV)) in which it reaffirmed the need for increased knowledge and better understanding of the opportunities for international private investment in less developed countries. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his studies on economic, legal and administrative means for promoting the flow of private capital to these countries, and to present his next report on this subject to the thirty-seventh session of the Council and include in it proposals for further work and research in this area.

192. The Council also adopted a resolution (923 (XXXIV)) in which it recognized that, while the primary responsibility for the economic development of the less-developed countries rested with these countries, their development would be greatly aided by an increase in the availability of long-term external capital. The Council noted the contribution already made over the years to economic development by the international flow of capital, but believed it had not been commensurate with the needs. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in his periodic reports on the international flow of capital and assistance, to review the position in regard to flows of long-term development capital with particular reference to their volume, terms, conditions and adequacy. It also requested him to submit the results of his review to the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND*

193. The General Assembly, in resolution 1706 (XVI), extended the mandate of the Committee on a

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

* The provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance in the developing countries."

²³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

²⁴ *Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda items 2 and 5.*

²⁵ E/AC.6/SR.329-331; E/SR.1236.

United Nations Capital Development Fund and instructed it to prepare the necessary draft legislation (statute) for such a fund in the light, *inter alia*, of twelve general principles, annexed to the resolution, which had been unanimously approved by the Committee at its first session.

194. The Committee held the main part of its second session in May-June 1962, at which time it considered a report by the Secretary-General on the "Capital development needs of the less developed countries" (A/AC.102/5) and a working paper prepared by the Secretariat, at its request, which contained provisions for a draft statute for the fund based on the twelve principles and on earlier work done in this field (A/AC.102/L.5).

195. The Committee noted that the report on capital development needs showed both that there had been a marked upward trend in the flow of public and private assistance to the less developed countries during the 1950's and that the volume of foreign economic aid must be raised substantially above the current level if the pace of economic development in these areas was to quicken. It was also noted that the estimates of capital needs varied over a broad range because of the differing methods used in calculating them.

196. Several members of the Committees—including Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States—decided that, in view of their opposition to the establishment of the fund, it would not be appropriate for them to participate in the consideration of the statute. The delegations of Denmark and the Netherlands held that the Special Fund should be enlarged to provide capital as well as pre-investment assistance; they did not feel that they were able, in the present circumstances, to contribute to the consideration of a statute for a separate fund. The delegation of Italy agreed to participate in the discussion on the understanding, confirmed by the Chairman of the Committee, that in so doing, its Government undertook no commitment as regards its eventual attitude towards the fund. Other members of the Committee considered that it had no alternative but to carry out the very clear instructions it had received from the General Assembly with regard to the preparation of a statute.

197. During the course of its discussions, the Committee established a full set of statutory provisions under which the fund would operate. The Committee's report (E/3654)²⁰ also contains a detailed account of the reservations and dissenting views regarding individual provisions (E/3654, section III). The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR reserved the positions of their Governments with regard to the draft statute.

198. A majority of the members of the Committee supported the establishment of a capital development fund which would include the following elements: (1) it would provide both grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates; (2) its resources would consist of voluntary contributions both in money and in kind, made without limitation to a specific recipient or project; (3) participation would be open to Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA and to other States which accepted the Statute and were admitted by the general conference; (4) the fund would be an organ of the United Nations endowed with the autonomy nec-

essary for the exercise of its functions under the statute; (5) the fund would have three organs: a general conference consisting of all participating States to establish general policy; an executive board consisting of twenty-four or more participating States (with an equitable representation of the economically developed and less developed participants) responsible for the fund's administration and operations; and a Managing Director to be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the executive board; and (6) the fund would maintain close and continuing working relationships with the Special Fund, TAB, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, and IAEA.

199. The Council at its thirty-fourth session²⁷ considered the Committee's report (E/3654). Representatives from those capital-exporting countries which had long opposed creation of the fund indicated that the position of the Governments had not changed. Representatives from capital-exporting countries favouring creation of such a fund considered it unrealistic to press for its establishment, especially in view of recent developments in the balance-of-payments positions of many of the countries concerned. A representative from a capital-exporting country favouring creation of the fund expressed regret that the draft statute did not incorporate the principle of universality, that the executive board would not have equal representation for all groups of countries, and that grants would be permitted as well as long-term loans. Representatives of the less developed countries continued to press for the fund's establishment. They pointed out that this was especially necessary if the United Nations Development Decade was to be turned into an effective instrument for economic development and if the United Nations share in economic assistance to less developed countries was to be increased beyond the 2 per cent measured in 1960.

200. The opinion was expressed that the Committee should have submitted a number of alternative draft statutes, or at least variants of certain articles, and that the present text did not reflect the views of a majority of the Committee members. On the other hand it was held that the status of the Committee's conclusions could not be affected by the decision of some members not to participate in the work, and that, in any case, a majority of the members had in fact favoured the decisions taken by the Committee.

201. By resolution 921 (XXXIV), the Council transmitted the Committee's report to the General Assembly, together with the draft legislation (statute) for a United Nations capital development fund. It urged economically advanced countries to reconsider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the possibility of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment of the fund. And the Secretary-General was asked to report to the Council on this question at its thirty-sixth session.

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

202. The Council, at its thirty-third session, had before it the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of its affiliates the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association for the period ending 30 June 1961, together with supplementary reports containing

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

²⁷ E/AC.6/SR.329-331; E/SR.1236.

summaries of the principal activities of the Bank, the Corporation and the Association since that date.²⁸

203. The President of the Bank, in introducing the reports of these agencies, indicated²⁹ that during the past year a great expansion had taken place in the scope and volume of their activities which should be reviewed within the framework of the current decade, designated by the United Nations as the Development Decade. He stressed the close interrelationship which existed among the three agencies, and drew attention to the increasing co-operation with other multilateral, as well as bilateral agencies.

204. The President of the Bank observed that now that post-war reconstruction had been completed the Bank's loans were devoted exclusively to development. Those loans had increased from \$750 million to \$6,500 million. The Bank had been greatly aided in its activities by the creation of IFC and IDA. The commitments of the three institutions which would probably be exceeded during the 1961-1962 year, totalled approximately \$717 million, the Bank accounting for \$610 million, IFC for \$6,159,000 and IDA for \$101 million.

205. Recent years had seen the Bank's technical assistance widened in scope and the period under review had witnessed two major innovations. First, in November 1961, a development advisory service had been created designed to assist member States in preparing and carrying out development programmes. Secondly, it had been decided to provide technical assistance in the drafting of projects since it had been observed that inadequate preparation and justification of projects rendered their financing by the Bank difficult.

206. The IFC charter had been modified to allow the institution to participate in equity investments. This was a most important innovation, since it would enable the Corporation to complement the Bank's activities in encouraging private industry in the developing countries, the Bank providing long-term fixed-interest loans and the IFC the risk capital.

207. Since its foundation in September 1960, IDA had concluded twenty credit agreements at no interest except for an annual service charge of 0.75 per cent on amounts actually withdrawn and outstanding with forty-year maturity plus an initial ten-year grace period. The projects with which IDA was so far connected were of the kind traditionally financed by the Bank, but projects in other fields—such as education—were being prepared.

208. Since IDA did not have recourse to private capital, the question of special supplementary governmental contributions would have to be considered without delay in order to enable it to increase its long-term loan activities. The Swedish Government had taken the initiative of proposing that Parliament approve a special supplementary contribution equivalent to \$6 million. After recalling the purpose for which IDA had been established, the President of the Bank added that additional support of the Association would have a significant effect and open wider prospects to the under-developed countries.

²⁸ *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Sixteenth Annual Report 1960-61*; and Supplement to the Sixteenth Annual Report (Washington, D.C.) transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3570 and Add.1); *International Finance Corporation, Fifth Annual Report 1960-61* (Washington, D.C.) transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3571 and Add.1); and *International Development Association Annual Report 1960-61* (Washington, D.C.) transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3572 and Add.1).

²⁹ E/SR.1190.

209. In conclusion, he emphasized the fact that the Bank, IFC and IDA would support the United Nations during the Development Decade since the three institutions were associated with the United Nations in pursuing the objective of raising living standards in the less developed countries and setting these countries on the road to economic growth.

210. During the discussion in the Council,³⁰ several representatives praised the achievements of the three institutions. Some indicated that an expansion of IDA's resources would enable it to play a key role in the Development Decade.

211. The Council, in resolution 866 (XXXIII), took note of the reports of the Bank, IFC and IDA.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

212. At its thirty-third session, the Council had before it the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1961 and a summary of the activities of the Fund from 1 May 1961 to 31 December 1961.³¹

213. The Managing Director of the Fund, in introducing the report, pointed out³² that the past twelve months had been an exceptionally active and constructive period in the history of international monetary affairs. During the winter of 1960-1961 the value of the dollar had been challenged. The nervousness of the international exchange markets to which this had given rise had abated when the United States had given assurances that the dollar price of gold would at all costs be maintained. On the other hand, a variety of stabilization measures had been adopted in the major financial centres determined to defend the existing monetary structure.

214. The Managing Director observed that the so-called end of post-war inflation had caused balance-of-payments difficulties in many countries. With the restoration of the convertibility of the major currencies and a greater liberalization of trade, supply had in general caught up with demand and while the price of some goods and services had risen that of others had declined. The commodity-producing countries had been adversely affected by the decline in the prices of their major exports.

215. Seventy-six countries were now members of the Fund and fifteen others had applied for admission. Twenty-three countries had had transactions with the Fund and seven others had concluded stand-by arrangements without making any drawings. Drawings during the past year had totalled \$2,400 million in ten different currencies, and at the end of March 1961 undrawn balances of outstanding stand-by arrangements had totalled \$1,900 million.

216. Experience had shown that the Fund, which was the central agency for international monetary assistance, must also be in a position to meet the exceptional demands resulting from a period of tension or crisis. The Managing Director said that the increase in the Fund's resources in 1959 by \$5,000 million had served to compensate for the price increase which had occurred since 1947, and in 1961, the Fund had been obliged to replenish its holdings of certain currencies by selling \$500 million in gold. It was against the background of very heavy

³⁰ E/SR.1190 and 1191.

³¹ *International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1961* and a "Summary of Activities May 1, 1961 to December 31, 1961" (Washington, D.C.) (E/3569 and Add.1).

³² E/SR.1192.

drawings and limited holdings of gold that the Fund had undertaken negotiations with a view to increasing its resources. Accordingly, a decision had been reached early in the current year enabling the Fund to borrow supplementary resources up to \$6,000 million under article VII of the Fund Agreement. Such an arrangement made it possible to mobilize quickly large additional resources for the defence of the international monetary system.

217. On the question of using the Fund's resources to meet deficits in the balance of payments caused by capital transfers, the Managing Director indicated that assistance would be granted on condition that the country concerned took appropriate remedial measures, so as to be able to repay the Fund in not more than three to five years.

218. During the past few months several factors had helped to establish a better balance in the international payments positions. Thanks to international co-operation, certain measures with long run stabilizing effects had been introduced, such as the devaluation of the Canadian dollar, the reduction of previous multiple rate practices in the Philippines and the establishment by Israel of a new par value for the Israel pound.

219. The Managing Director reported that the majority of the Fund's transactions had been with less developed countries; monetary stability played an essential role in the economic development of those countries since, in order to have recourse to overseas banks, they had to offer certain guarantees. However, monetary stabilization alone was not enough to guarantee economic development and the main task of the Fund was to accord member States financial assistance in order to give them the time needed to take corrective measures to strengthen the domestic economy and restore equilibrium in the balance of payments.

220. In addition to financial assistance, trade was an important means of aiding the less developed countries. In that connexion, the Managing Director referred to the steps taken by European countries to reduce trade barriers and to the proposed Trade Expansion Act in the United States. The efforts which had been made during the past five years to develop a system of compensatory financing for the export fluctuations of primary producing countries were also worth noting.

221. The representatives who spoke in the Council⁸³ congratulated the Fund upon its role in strengthening international monetary and trade co-operation and in bringing monetary stability to the countries in course of development. The Council, in resolution 868 (XXXIII), took note of the report of IMF.

Section V. Industrialization and productivity

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT*

222. At its thirty-third session, the Council had before it the sixth progress report on implementation of the work programme on industrialization (E/3573)⁸⁴ prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with resolution 597 A (XXI); a progress report on concerted action in the field of industrialization (E/3574)⁸⁴ sub-

mitted in accordance with Council resolution 839 (XXXII); and the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session (E/3600/Rev.-1)⁸⁵ submitted in accordance with resolution 751 (XXIX).

223. In its report, the Committee stressed the importance of industrial development as a propelling factor in the development of a nation's economy. It considered that planning and programming, whenever possible, constitute indispensable instruments for the promotion of continued and accelerated industrial development, in view of the fact that unguided industrialization is likely to fall short of an optimum utilization of available resources and possibilities. To the extent possible, industrial planning and programming should be carried out in the context of general economic planning and programming and, further, planning and programming should be comprehensive, taking into account not only the sector over which the Governments exercise direct control, but other sectors of the economy as well. The Committee recognized that the general objective of planning and programming should be to promote the best utilization of available resources, including manpower, and that, in order to achieve the most effective mobilization of resources in the developing countries, Governments must assume leadership in the organization of planning and programming. As a corollary, planning and programming should aim at removing the factors that hinder the utilization of resources. The Committee agreed that there was no general pattern of industrial development and that, in each country, the pattern should be so devised as to ensure high and steady growth on a long-term basis. It would be determined, *inter alia*, by the availability of natural resources, the possibilities to earn or save foreign exchange and the size of the domestic market. An element of choice will present itself with regard to such important factors as the investment ratio, the relative emphasis given to the development of various sectors of industry, and in general, the degree of diversification.

224. In the field of training, to which it attached particular importance, the Committee noted that efforts were being made to establish facilities, at both national and international levels, to provide training and education for various grades of skilled labour, technical personnel, economists and administrators. The Committee felt that, in the case of vocational training the main emphasis should be given to training in the country itself; training abroad should be primarily directed at obtaining specialized knowledge. The Committee urged Governments to make an assessment of their needs for training, including a survey of facilities available locally. This would, it considered, greatly assist not only the recipient countries in formulating their requests for international assistance in training, but also the aid-giving countries in providing such assistance. The Committee recommended that the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, should, upon request provide expert help to Governments in assessing over-all training needs. It also urged Governments of the developed countries to explore further the possibilities of expanding provision of in-plant training as a follow-up of technical education at universities and secondary schools; in some of the newly industrializing countries, industries might also be in a position to provide similar facilities for personnel from less developed areas. The Committee urged TAC to encourage an increase in the share of allocations devoted to fellowship and training programmes under the Expanded Programme and other programmes of techni-

* The provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization."

⁸³ E/SR.1192, 1193.

⁸⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2.

cal co-operation. It drew the attention of Governments to the need to co-ordinate the fellowship programme with those of expert assistance in order to build up a body of national technical and scientific personnel.

225. The Committee was unanimous in stressing the importance for developing countries of mobilizing internal resources for financing their industrial development, although it recognized that foreign aid or capital could be an important factor in alleviating the insufficiency of domestic capital formation. It noted that, in primary producing countries, industrialization and its financing could be made very difficult by wide fluctuations in export proceeds and, conversely, that it would be stimulated by progress towards fair and stable commodity prices and reduction of tariffs in the more developed countries; it recalled in this connexion General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) and made several recommendations regarding measures to encourage and orient private savings and investment.

226. The Committee recognized that accelerated industrialization in under-developed countries could be promoted not only by policies favouring the establishment of large industrial undertakings, but also by policies which are calculated to encourage the establishment of small, modern enterprises and the modernization and expansion of existing ones. It considered that industrial estates were among the most effective measures to promote the establishment of small-scale industries; it also stressed the possible contribution of co-operatives of small industrial producers and of specialized institutional facilities to serve and assist small industries, such as technological research institutes, technical assistance agencies, special financing institutions, and training centres.

227. There was agreement on the need for systematic work in the field of international transfer of technology, in order to adapt the most effective modern technology to the economic conditions and physical environment of the developing countries. The Committee recommended that TAB and the Special Fund draw to the attention of Governments of developing countries the usefulness of national consulting organizations, public and private, and technological research institutes, domestic or regional, and that they indicate the possibilities of obtaining assistance for the establishment of such facilities. The Committee took note with approval of the purposes of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas; it also took note of General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI) on the role of patents in the transfer of technology.

228. In discussing the social aspects of industrialization, members of the Committee noted the close relationship and interaction of the economic and social components of industrial development. The Committee reviewed, among other things, the questions of industrial manpower, social patterns and structures that might create a favourable or unfavourable environment for industrial development, and the problem of capital intensity in industry in relation to the labour-absorbing characteristics of different types of industrialization. The Committee also considered the role of trade unions in industrial development and agreed that they should be drawn into industrial planning at the earliest possible stage.

229. The Committee reviewed the work performed by the Secretariat in the above areas and approved its programme of work, after recommending the inclusion of a

number of additional projects. The programme covered research work, seminars, working parties and related meetings, and activities relating to support of United Nations field operations in industry.

230. The organizational questions before the Committee related to the work of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, including the rendering of assistance under the programmes of technical co-operation and the operation of the Special Fund and concerted action in the field of industrialization; the organization of the Industrial Development Centre, and the question of the future organization of the work of the United Nations in the field of industry, with special reference to the advisability of establishing a specialized agency or any other appropriate body for industrial development.

231. In reviewing the information on the activities of the United Nations family in the field of industrial development,⁸⁶ the Committee felt that the total amount of resources devoted by the United Nations to the promotion of industrialization was insufficient. Accordingly, it recommended that financial resources and the share of allocations for technical assistance and Special Fund work in industry be increased; that technical advisory services in the field of industrial development be organized within the United Nations family and that they be rendered to Governments at their request; that Governments be encouraged to increase their requests for assistance in the field of industrial development and that they be provided with necessary assistance in formulating such requests. The Committee, aware of the difficulties of ascertaining the priority needs of developing economies in the field of industrialization, proposed, as a tentative basis of analysis, a classification of elements directly and indirectly connected with industrial development, which Governments might wish to consider in formulating their development programmes and their requests for assistance to the United Nations, TAB, the Special Fund and the specialized agencies. It recommended further co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations family in both research and operational activities.

232. In discussing the organization of the Industrial Development Centre and the advisability of establishing a specialized agency or other appropriate body for industrial development, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the organization of the Centre⁸⁷ and a memorandum submitted by a delegation,⁸⁸ containing an analysis of the institutional machinery of the United Nations family in the field under consideration and leading to the conclusion that the establishment of a specialized agency would give the necessary importance, cohesion and impetus to the efforts of the United Nations family towards industrialization. This latter view was supported by a number of delegations. Other delegations feared that the establishment of such an agency might hamper the important work already done within the United Nations family, since the agency would tend to compete with, rather than to co-ordinate and reinforce, the activities already undertaken by other bodies. Some of these delegations believed that their Governments would be unwilling to support the additional expenditure necessary to create a new agency. Other delegations thought that it was not possible at this stage to decide whether or not a new agency was necessary and

⁸⁶ E/C.5/13 and Add.1-12, E/3573-E/C.5/11, and E/3574-E/C.5/12.

⁸⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session Supplement No. 2*, annex VII, document E/C.5/14.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, annex V, document E/C.5/21.

that the existing machinery, and, in particular, the Industrial Development Centre, suitably strengthened and supported, should be given an opportunity to develop solutions for the problems of industrial development.

233. In the discussion in the Council,⁸⁹ general satisfaction was expressed with the report of the Committee for Industrial Development. Many members considered that the Committee had had a fruitful session, and voiced the hope that its recommendations would be unanimously approved by the Council, as they had been by the Committee. One member pointed out that the Committee had succeeded in reaching agreement on a number of matters which, in the past, had provoked controversy. It was stated that such disagreement as there had been had related to methods rather than objectives.

234. Members of the Council agreed with the view that industrialization was the most dynamic factor in economic growth; it would enable countries to accelerate their rate of development, diversify their economies and absorb surplus labour, and it would also help to protect them against fluctuations in the prices of raw materials in external markets. An intensification of United Nations efforts to promote the industrialization of the less developed countries was considered to be essential. There was agreement that planning and programming were most effective in speeding up the process of development, since they permitted a rational use of national resources and factors of production; leadership in that field belonged necessarily to Governments. Most speakers expressed their approval of the Committee's recommendations for expanding training of personnel from the developing countries, particularly in-plant training. The Secretariat was also commended for the work accomplished under the programme on industrialization.

235. The views expressed by members of the Council on organizational questions paralleled those of the members of the Committee: some favoured the prompt establishment of a specialized agency, while others were not in favour of such an idea or considered it to be premature. Following an exchange of views on the question, the Council approved the Committee's recommendation to appoint an advisory committee of experts to examine the question of further organizational arrangements. There was a consensus of opinion in the Council that both the Industrial Development Centre and the Division of Industrial Development should be strengthened. Some members considered that full use had not yet been made of the potentialities of the regional economic commissions. One representative expressed the view that, if they received the necessary technical support from Headquarters, the commissions could play a leading part in the implementation of any programme of economic development.

236. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (872 (XXXIII)) in which it took note of the report and endorsed the recommendations and the programme of work and priorities set out in it. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council also unanimously adopted a resolution (873 (XXXIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to consider urgently the problem of the adequate staffing of the Secretariat for industrial development purposes including the possible appointment, at the level of under-secretary, of a suitably qualified person as United Nations commissioner for industrial development; and to appoint an advisory committee of ten experts, selected for their competence and on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution to examine the question of

what further organizational changes might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for industrial development of the less developed countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field, and to report to the Committee at its third session.

EXPANSION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT*

237. At its thirty-fourth session,⁴⁰ the Council had before it two memoranda, one (E/3656)⁴¹ by the Secretary-General, and the other (E/3656/Add.1)⁴² by the Commissioner for Industrial Development, on the expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development and the strengthening of the United Nations advisory services in that field.

238. In introducing the memoranda,⁴² the Commissioner stated that the discussions in the Council on the Development Decade and on world economic trends had confirmed the general acceptance in the United Nations of the principle that industrialization constituted the basis of economic development. He stressed the link that existed between the United Nations activities in the field of industrial development and the problems of international trade. Referring to the tentative programme of work described in his memorandum, the Commissioner stated that it did not in any way prejudice any recommendations that might be made by the advisory committee of ten experts to be appointed under Council resolution 873 (XXXIII). His programme was essentially intended to mobilize and co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations family in the industrial field, and called in particular for an expansion of activities both at Headquarters and in the regional commissions. In that connexion, he drew attention to the vital role which could be played by the Economic Commission for Europe, in which all European countries were represented; the developing countries were greatly in need of the knowledge and experience available in the countries of both eastern and western Europe.

239. In the ensuing discussion, all members expressed satisfaction at the prompt action taken by the Secretary-General in appointing the Commissioner and congratulated him upon the choice which he had made. General satisfaction was also expressed with the report which the Commissioner had introduced. All delegates supported the idea of strengthening the United Nations advisory services in the field of industrial development; the Secretary-General's proposal to recruit in the first instance a permanent staff of six full-time experts, supplemented by specialists on a part-time basis, was welcomed.

240. One member, while expressing his preference for the establishment of a specialized agency, which he hoped would be recommended by the advisory committee of experts, recalled the recommendation made by the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session⁴³ that the advisers proposed by the Secretary-

* The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization".

⁴⁰ E/SR.1230, 1231, 1232.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

⁴² E/SR.1230.

⁴³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3600/Rev.1, para. 102).*

⁸⁹ E/SR.1196, 1197.

General should be based on the regional economic commissions whenever such placement was likely to give the most effective results, and pointed out that this was in line with the policy of decentralization laid down in Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1709 (XIV); this view was strongly supported by several other representatives who were in favour of placing advisers in the regional commissions. The same member noted that the petroleum industry had not been included among the six major fields which it was proposed should be covered by senior advisers, and suggested its addition.

241. Although members generally approved the expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development, there was some discussion of the manner in which such expansion was to be financed. One member favoured the use for that purpose of funds available under the Special Fund and technical assistance programmes.

242. At the close of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (893 (XXXIV)) in which it expressed its satisfaction at the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development. Taking note of the Secretary-General's memorandum and the further memorandum by the Commissioner for Industrial Development, the Council expressed the wish that the experts who were to be appointed—and who were to be stationed in the regional economic commissions, whenever such placements were likely to give the most effective results—should form part of the United Nations advisory service in the industrial field. In this connexion the Council recalled its resolution 872 (XXXIII) and the unanimous recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session, to the effect that the groups of industrial experts should be based on the regional economic commissions whenever such placement would give the most effective results; finally, the Council expressed the hope that adequate financial resources would be appropriated as a matter of high priority so as to expand United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including the industrial advisory service, to meet the needs of the developing countries.

Section VI. Natural resources

243. At its thirty-third session, the Council considered the second biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3587)⁴⁴ and a report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3578).⁴⁵ At its thirty-fourth session, it discussed the *Report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy* (E/3577/Rev.1)⁴⁶ and a study by the Secretary-General entitled *Capital Requirements of Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing* (E/3580 and Corr.1).⁴⁷

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

244. The second biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre drew attention to some crucial factors affecting the Centre and its prospective role, analysed the water projects financed by the Special Fund, which had become a major contributor to water resources development, and dwelt upon other developments of com-

mon interest to the organizations participating in the Centre, such as work on water resources terminology, hydrological meteorology, large-scale ground-water development, arid zone problems, community water supplies, water pollution problems and international river basins. A systematic summary of the current water resources activities of these organizations was given in an annex.

245. During the debate,⁴⁸ members commented, generally in favourable terms, on the work and report of the Centre. In discussing the organization and role of the Centre, they noted its slender resources, its increasing responsibilities—particularly in connexion with the acceleration of related Special Fund activities—and the further expansion of its work that could be anticipated during the United Nations Development Decade.

246. One proposal (E/L.951)⁴⁹ submitted for purposes of discussion, put forward the view that it would be desirable to amalgamate the Industrial Development Centre and the Water Resources Development Centre, with a mandate to include natural resources, and reorganize the relevant divisions at Headquarters in those fields. Some members, while agreeing that some structural changes might be needed, doubted that effectiveness would be improved through amalgamation; moreover, they emphasized that water was as essential to agriculture as it was, for instance, to industry, and that it would be wrong to stress one of its applications at the expense of others. It was generally agreed that some changes were called for if the Centre was to fulfil its growing responsibilities. Members endorsed the suggestion of the ACC set out in the Centre's biennial report that the Centre be enabled, through appropriate financial and administrative arrangements, to operate as a separate office with an adequate staff and with the assistance of specialists seconded, as appropriate, by the specialized agencies at their expense. It was thought, however, that the Committee should be asked to explain its views further. Support was also given to the proposal that a tentative pre-plan of action be drawn up as a step towards meeting the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade.

247. The Council adopted a resolution (876 (XXX-III)) in which, considering the growing importance of co-ordinated water resources development for developing countries, especially newly independent countries, noting the views expressed by the ACC on the importance of a strong and independent centre and the increasing role the Centre was being called upon to play in relation to the rapid expansion of Special Fund activities in the field of water resources, and bearing in mind the implications of the United Nations Development Decade and the important role that the Centre might play in that context, it took note with appreciation of the second biennial report and reaffirmed its support of the Centre. The Council also noted with satisfaction the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the existing arrangements pertaining to the Centre and it requested the ACC to make concrete proposals on measures to be taken to that effect. It requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre was in a position to fulfil its functions and to lend their co-operation to this end, including the secondment of personnel as appropriate. Finally, the Council requested the Centre, with the co-operation of the various organs concerned, to draw up proposals as soon as possible for a priority programme

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Special Supplement.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 8.

⁴⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.21.

⁴⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.3.

⁴⁸ E/SR.1198, 1204.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, and to report to the Council at its thirty-fifth session.

248. Pursuant to the above resolution, the ACC included concrete proposals in its report to the Council at the thirty-fourth session (E/3625, paras. 123-128).⁵⁰ It agreed that the Centre, while remaining located at United Nations Headquarters, under the general supervision of the Secretary-General represented by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, should be an independent office with its own head and its own staff provided by the United Nations and the agencies concerned. In commenting on these proposals by the ACC, the Council's *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination (E/3647 and Corr.1 paras. 33-61)⁵¹ expressed the hope that they would strengthen and improve the work of the Centre.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

249. The *Report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy* (E/3577/Rev.1)⁵² gave an account of the proceedings of the Conference which was held in Rome, Italy, from 21 to 31 August 1961 inclusive. It included a systematic synthesis of the papers and discussions as well as a summary of the highlights and implications of the Conference.

250. The Conference had provided a forum for the exchange of ideas and experience in the applications of three new sources of energy, namely, solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy, had considered means of bringing these techniques into wider use, particularly for the benefit of less developed areas, and provided up-to-date information on progress achieved and on the potentialities and limitations of these sources of energy, particularly in localities lacking conventional energy sources or facing high energy costs.

251. The registered attendance had been 447 persons, representing a wide range of professional disciplines and organizational backgrounds and coming from seventy-four countries and territories in all parts of the world. The documentation distributed in advance had consisted of 250 papers and twenty general reports.

252. In the debate,⁵³ many members of the Council commended the report of the Secretary-General and expressed their satisfaction with the success of the Rome Conference. Taking into account the encouraging results of experiments with and practical applications of new sources of energy which the Conference had revealed, they recognized that solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy could play a useful role in filling local energy needs, particularly in under-developed areas. Some delegations, however, were not entirely convinced that greatly increased work in that field was urgently called for.

253. Members of the Council drew the attention of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to a number of implications resulting from the Conference. They noted that scientific and technological research, including fundamental research work, was essential to increasing the use and yield of these new sources of energy, as were adaptation of devices and field testing in conditions prevailing in developing countries. They stressed the need for greater co-ordination of re-

search activities and for a more efficient utilization and expansion of the funds and technical manpower already going into solar research. They considered that more information was needed on the availability of solar, wind and geothermal energy, together with more complementary information on alternative energy sources and on the problems of energy storage and the use in combination of various energy sources; standardization of measurements, instruments and equipment were also called for to facilitate the wider adoption of new energy utilization techniques. Moreover, it was suggested that it would be advisable to establish pilot centres and experimental stations in less developed areas which lack available conventional sources of energy but have a wealth of wind and sunshine, and the wish was expressed that TAB give favourable consideration to requests in that respect.

254. The Council adopted a resolution (885 (XXX-IV)) in which it summarized the views expressed by the various delegations and invited the Secretary-General to arrange for widespread dissemination of the *Report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy* and to facilitate access to the scientific papers presented to the Conference. The Secretary-General was also asked to examine, with special reference to the provision of energy for the developing countries, methods of co-ordinating and facilitating research into new sources of energy and its applications, particularly solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy, the examination to be made in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and the IAEA and, as appropriate, other international and national bodies active in this field. Finally, the Secretary-General was asked to report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session on the progress which he had made in his inquiry.

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

255. Also considered at the Council's thirty-fourth session was the study entitled *Capital Requirements of Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing* (E/3580)⁵⁴ which had been undertaken pursuant to a recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, endorsed by the Council in resolution 817 (XXXI). The study was based on available information and a limited amount of data obtained from a number of Governments, and had been prepared with the assistance of expert consultants. In investigating capital requirements for exploration of petroleum, the study attempted to establish the range of unit costs for the various operations entailed, such as aerial photography, geological and geophysical methods of exploration and drilling. In addition, it analysed a number of typical cases as regards total volume of capital required and methods of securing funds under varying conditions and differing economic systems and policies.

256. In the debate in the Council⁵⁵ many delegations commended the report of the Secretariat, which they considered to be a concise and objective study of capital requirements for petroleum exploration and of methods for financing such activities. In their view the report clearly set out the problem, leaving it to under-developed countries to make their own decision as to the best use of their capital resources. Other members of the Council expressed the view that the degree of success achieved in petroleum exploration was inadequately presented in

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

⁵¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.21.

⁵² E/AC.6/SR.311-313; E/SR.1230.

⁵³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.3.

⁵⁴ E/AC.6/SR.311-313; E/SR.1230.

the Secretariat study. They considered that too much emphasis was laid on the risk involved in petroleum prospecting, and that the report in its present form appeared to discourage the financing of petroleum exploration from domestic sources. It was also pointed out that so far none of the financial organizations belonging to the United Nations family had considered extending assistance to the less developed countries to develop their petroleum resources.

257. The wish was expressed by one delegation that petroleum problems in under-developed countries should receive fuller treatment in the future. Some additional studies were suggested *inter alia* concerning evaluation of the needs of those under-developed countries which had to rely on imports of petroleum, examination of patterns of consumption, forecast of demand in terms of volume and cost over the next decade, prospects for domestic production over the same period, analysis of the impact of imports on the balance-of-payments position, estimation of external capital necessary for the establishment of a domestic petroleum industry and action which might be taken within the framework of the United Nations to assist in petroleum development.

258. The Council adopted a resolution (886 (XXX-IV)) in which it requested the Committee for Industrial Development at its third session to consider any changes and additions that might be necessary to enhance the usefulness of the study, taking into account the proceedings of the United Nations Seminar on Petroleum Resources—which had been held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 January to 21 February 1962—and in the light of the relevant discussions at the thirty-fourth session of the Council.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

259. The report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources, which was considered by the Council at its thirty-third session, was prepared pursuant to Council resolution 345 (XII). It stated that a rapid expansion of United Nations work in the field of natural resources had taken place during the past three years, chiefly because of the impact of the Special Fund's role in financing of projects falling within that field, and also because of a parallel acceleration of technical assistance activities. These operational activities were inter-related and integrated with the Secretariat's research activities. Judging by trends and expectations in the less developed countries, the expanded work of the United Nations represented only a modest beginning in assisting these countries in their quest for comprehensive resource development and more equitable levels of living. The report included a review of the main activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in respect of resources surveying and mapping, geology and mining, energy and electricity, and water resources development, respectively. In the chapter on energy, an account was given *inter alia* of the United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Techniques of Petroleum Development held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 January to 21 February 1962. In the chapter on water resources, the Council was informed *inter alia* of the survey being carried out, pursuant to resolution 759 (XXIX), of potential economic applications of demineralization of sea or brackish water in arid or semi-arid areas of under-developed countries experiencing fresh water shortages.

260. Members of the Council expressed appreciation

for the work which had been done by the United Nations in the field of natural resources and commended the quality of the report. In the debate⁵⁵ it was stressed, however, that there was still room for enlargement of the scope of the work and for improvement in its co-ordination. One member thought that inadequate use was being made of the experience gained by the socialist countries, and suggested the possibility of convening a conference to pool all the available experience in this field. The suggestion was also made that the report should include a general survey of the natural resources of the various countries of the world together with a detailed critical survey of United Nations activities and a definition of priority needs.

261. In considering future activities, members emphasized the importance of preliminary studies and surveys of energy resources when considering the construction of power stations; geological exploration of regions that are promising from the standpoint of mining development; topical mapping in connexion with general reconnaissance maps, for the purpose of obtaining data for the development of natural resources; development of power resources in under-developed countries; assistance to under-developed countries in drawing up national and regional programmes for natural resources development; and multi-purpose ground-water and mineral resource exploration.

262. The Council adopted a resolution (877 (XXX-III)) in which it noted with approval the nature and scope of the work outlined in the report, and the trend of the future work therein indicated. It recognized the increasing importance of the work of the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural resources for the promotion of economic development, and the importance of continuing study, analysis, and dissemination of information on natural resources to assure the necessary support of technical assistance and Special Fund activities. It considered that it was necessary that the activities in the field of natural energy resources should be concentrated mainly on providing assistance to less developed countries in developing those sources of energy which are of major importance for their development including industrialization, and for the raising of the standard of living of their populations. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare similar reports biennially.

Section VII. Land reform*

263. At its thirty-fourth session⁵⁶ the Council had before it the third report on progress in land reform (E/3603)⁵⁷ submitted in accordance with Council resolution 712 (XXVII) and General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV). The report was prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with FAO, the ILO and the Governments of Member States. Contributions to it were also made by UNESCO, the Bank and the Special Fund. Unlike the two preceding reports on land reform⁵⁸ the third report was based on material gathered from several different sources, including the regional economic secretariats, and on case studies of specific aspects of the problem; it was also more analytical in its approach. In addition to a description of land reform measures taken

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

⁵⁵ E/SR.1198, 1204.

⁵⁶ E/AC.6/SR.314-318; E/1230.

⁵⁷ To be printed as a United Nations publication.

⁵⁸ *Progress in Land Reform*, United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 54.II.B.3 and 56.II.B.3.

since the appearance of the previous report, it dealt with the effects of land reform on agricultural productivity and output, employment in rural areas, the financing of agrarian reform and the relationship of land reform to community development. The report also described activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned and outlined suggestions for the further strengthening of aid to Member States in land reform.

264. The report was in general favourably received by the Council. One criticism made was that it was more optimistic than the facts warranted, but there was general agreement that it was a useful analysis which could be used as a guide for countries undertaking measures of land reform. The broad definition of land reform employed in the report was commended, and several representatives pointed out that improved land tenure arrangements, while most important, were by no means the only aspect of land reform that must be taken into account. Supporting measures such as agricultural extension, supervised credit and improvement of agricultural methods were also necessary. Some emphasis was placed also on the importance of adequate marketing arrangements, revision of tax structure and the considerable infra-structure necessary for the successful implementation of effective land reform.

265. It was stressed that land reform should be considered an essential factor in improving levels of living in developing countries through increased agricultural productivity and improved conditions of employment. Reference was made to the findings of the report that certain land reform measures could contribute towards improved security of employment by strengthening security of tenure and opportunities for self-employment, while increased employment was ensured through those land reform measures which led to intensified use of labour. The Council agreed, however, with the view expressed in the report that there was an imperative need to assess adequately the part which various types of land reform could play in the improvement of agricultural productivity and output. It was noted in this connexion that the lack of adequate evaluation of the effects of land reform on agricultural productivity and employment made it difficult for countries to judge the relative merits of alternative measures in this field.

266. Support was also given to the main findings of the report with regard to the financing of land reform. In addition to the urgent and wide-spread need for well-conceived land tax reforms, the findings referred in particular to the vital importance of supporting institutional measures designed to meet the initial requirements of new cultivators, both capital and technical, and of systems of payment for land arranged in such a way as to avoid crippling new cultivators or intolerably burdening government budgets.

267. The relationship between community development and land reform was particularly noted by several speakers who stressed the preparation which community development could provide for the beneficiaries of land reform programmes, and, conversely, the support that land reform could give to community development and to rural development generally. In this connexion, several representatives also noted the necessity of establishing or strengthening co-operatives, both in marketing and production, as an essential aid in land reform.

268. It was suggested that the report should be circulated widely since the material contained in it would

be most helpful to Member States. It was noted even by developed countries that land reform was a continuing operation and that, whereas some countries might not have such problems as shortage of land, there existed always the need for new arrangements to meet the technological and social and economic changes.

269. The Council adopted a resolution (887 (XXX-IV)) in which it noted with satisfaction the vastly increased number of countries giving prominence to land reform measures. It recommended that Member States should establish evaluation services in land reform and support the establishment, as appropriate, of regional agrarian research and training institutes to carry out continuous study of land tenure and its reform and the adequate training of personnel for land reform activities. It was noted that the establishment of such institutes would not constitute a financial burden upon the regular budget of the United Nations as it was expected that the institutes would be established with government funds assisted by the Special Fund. The FAO would give consultative service and act as the executing agency under such arrangements. It was expected that FAO would arrange for appropriate relationships between the institutes and the development planning institutes to be established under the aegis of the regional economic commissions. The Council also recommended that appropriate links be established between measures of land reform and community development and similar rural development programmes. Finally, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, especially FAO which has the major role in this field, were asked to co-operate in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform, which the Secretary-General was requested to present, together with his comments, to the Council at its fortieth session. The arrangements for the next report occasioned some debate in the Council, some representatives expressing doubt about the wisdom of transferring the main responsibility for drafting the fourth report to FAO, while the majority believed that this would be the most practical division of labour in the light of the fact that FAO played the major role in providing assistance to Governments in this field. The Secretary-General would retain responsibility for preparing chapters within the competence of the Secretariat, and for transmitting the report with his comments to the Council.

Section VIII. Procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme

270. The twenty-nation Inter-Governmental Committee, elected jointly, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), by the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council⁵⁹ in connexion with the development of procedures and arrangements for setting up and operating the World Food Programme, held its first session in Rome from 12 to 20 February 1962. In unanimously adopting its report (E/3594),⁶⁰ the Committee drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO to certain matters relating to direction, organization and expenditures and to certain reservations concerning the valuation of countries' contributions to the Programme and the timing for the commencement of operations.

271. The Committee recommended that, as preparatory measures, the Secretary-General (and the Director-

⁵⁹ For the membership of the Committee, see appendix II below.

⁶⁰ See Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 38/2.

General of FAO) should appoint a few key officials to the Programme and send small teams to developing countries to explore the prospects of projects under it, enlisting the assistance of TAB and of other international personnel where possible. It also recommended that a list of commodities considered most appropriate for the Programme should be prepared, and it suggested fields of study relating to food aid in connexion with the studies called for by General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI).

272. The Committee considered that, in the aggregate, cash contributions to the Programme should be one third of the total of approximately \$100 million in commodities, services and money, and that commodities should be valued on the basis of world market prices at the time of pledging. It also laid down a number of criteria regarding the payment of contributions. In regard to the three main fields of assistance—emergency food needs, pre-school and school feeding and food aid in economic development—the Committee earmarked 25 per cent in the first year for emergencies including the establishment of national food reserves. In its report the Committee set out in detail its own powers and functions, which included the preparation of an annual report to the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO. It also described the operation of the UN/FAO Surplus Disposal Division administering the Programme, the responsibilities of its Executive Director and procedures for contributing countries, for the development of projects in recipient countries, and for safeguarding commercial markets generally.

273. During its thirty-third session the Council considered⁶¹ the report of the Inter-Governmental Committee, together with the conclusions which the Council of FAO had reached on the subject at a session held concurrently in New York. In the course of the debate, emphasis was placed on the experimental nature of the Programme, the importance of providing for emergency feeding, the benefits the Programme promised for economic development, and the necessity for proper safeguards against its interfering with commercial markets.

274. The Council, in its resolution 878 (XXXIII), concurred with the approval which the Council of FAO had given the report, agreed that the programme should be initiated with the minimum delay, and invited Governments to prepare for the pledging of contributions at the earliest possible date and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money. The Council also transmitted the record of its discussions to the Inter-Governmental Committee for its further guidance.

275. The Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Director-General of FAO, on 11 June, issued invitations to all States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO to attend a Pledging Conference to be held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 September 1962.

Section IX. Question of a draft declaration on international economic co-operation

276. At its thirty-third session, the Council resumed consideration of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation which had been submitted by the USSR delegation (E/3467).⁶² The Council had before it the views of twenty-two Governments (E/3579 and

Add.1-6) submitted in response to Council resolution 812 (XXXI). Some expressed the opinion that such a declaration was both desirable and useful and would play an important role in putting international economic relations on a firmer footing, while others considered that General Assembly resolutions 1515 (XV) and 1710 (XVI) already covered the important points of the draft and that some of its provisions would merely stir up unfruitful controversy.

277. In the debate on the matter,⁶³ the supporters of the draft declaration expressed the opinion that its adoption would constitute an important step forward in ensuring peaceful co-existence, since close economic ties tended to foster peace. The proposed text was intended to adapt the principles of the United Nations Charter to present economic realities. It contained many clauses aimed at eliminating the after-effects of colonialism, particularly by securing the economic independence of the less developed countries through the establishment of national industries and the consequent disappearance of single-crop economies. The draft declaration contained important provisions guaranteeing the sovereign right of all countries to dispose of their natural resources in accordance with their national interests. Special importance was attached by some members to the elimination of discriminatory and restrictive measures which were interfering with international economic relations; the prohibitive duties and embargoes which hampered East-West trade were particularly deplored.

278. Other representatives, while appreciating the motives which had prompted the submission of the draft declaration, either could not support it at all or could not do so without the introduction of far-reaching amendments to the proposed text. Some considered that the concept of peaceful co-existence was already implicit in the Charter and in any case depended more on intentions than on legal texts. It was suggested that ECE might be a more appropriate forum for considering the obstacles which limited the economic relations between the planned economy and free trade countries. The view was expressed that no purpose would be served by proclaiming principles which did not have the broadest possible support and a uniform interpretation.

279. Several amendments and sub-amendments to or informal suggestions concerning the text of the draft declaration were proposed, providing *inter alia* that the draft declaration should become a draft resolution; that changes should be made in the articles dealing with sub-regional economic organizations, international trade, commodity trade, economic and technical assistance, sovereignty over natural resources and the flow of foreign public and private capital; and that a new article should be included on access to the sea for landlocked countries, and also a preambular paragraph referring to relevant resolutions which had already been adopted by the General Assembly.

280. It was generally agreed that the difficult work of reconciling the differing positions held by delegations could not be carried out during the relatively short time available to the Council and that the task might be entrusted to an *ad hoc* committee or working group which would be requested to report to the Council at its thirty-fifth session (the agenda of the thirty-fourth session being already very heavy). Two proposals to that effect, differing however in details, were discussed. In its resolution 875 (XXXIII) the Council decided to constitute

⁶¹ E/SR.1208.

⁶² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.

⁶³ E/SR.1199-1200, 1202-1203, 1208.

a working group of twelve members to consider the draft declaration, the amendments thereto and the views expressed during the discussions at the thirty-third session, and to prepare a formulation in the light thereof for submission to the Council at its thirty-fifth session.

281. Subsequently, the President of the Council named Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia as members of the working group.

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

Thirty-third session

World Federation of Trade Unions
Report of the Committee for Industrial Development—E/SR.1197

World Federation of Trade Unions
Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation—E/SR.1202

Thirty-fourth session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
World economic trends—E/SR.1227

World Federation of Trade Unions
World economic trends—E/SR.1229

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

Thirty-third session

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
World economic trends—E/C.2/SR.192

International Organization for Standardization
Standardization as a means of achieving scientific, technical, and economic progress—E/C.2/SR.193

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Fiscal Association
E/C.2/592. Resolution on unilateral measures for the avoidance of double taxation, especially as regards fiscal aspects of the relationship between capital-exporting countries in process of development

International Fiscal Association
E/C.2/593. Resolution on taxation of inter-connected companies

International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/594. The promotion of the international flow of private capital

International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/595. International compensation for fluctuations in commodity trade

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
E/C.2/598. Financing of economic development: United Nations Capital Development Fund

World Federation of Trade Unions
E/C.2/601. Land reform and rural development

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

International Organization for Standardization
E/ECE/NGO/4. Standardization as a means of achieving scientific, technical, and economic progress.

Chapter IV

PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION*

Section I. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance

282. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session, considered¹ the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance activities of the United Nations (E/3619 and Corr.1),² which described the activities carried out under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III), 304 (IV), 418 (V), 723 (VIII), 926 (X), 1024 (XI), 1256 (XIII) and 1395 (XIV). The Council had before it also information concerning the United Nations activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance contained in the fourteenth report of TAB to TAC (E/3605/Rev.1³ and Add.1) as well as the recommendations of TAC (E/3680)² on these reports.

283. The Secretary-General's report (E/3619 and Corr.1) reviewed the services provided to Governments during the operational year 1961. The report described the main features of technical co-operation in 1961 within the framework of the United Nations and analysed major trends and activities for ten main fields of action. It also presented comprehensive and detailed statistical data on the amount and distribution of project expenditures as well as on the number and classification of experts and fellows.

284. In presenting the report to TAC, the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance drew attention⁴ to the development in activities during 1961 and also to the acceleration of programme implementation in 1962. He referred to the need for as well as to the possibilities of increased technical co-operation for industrial development. He observed that the work of the Committee for Industrial Development and, in the Secretariat, the work of the Industrial Development Centre and of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, could open up new possibilities for technical co-operation, as those bodies, together with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and similar entities being created in Asia and the Far East, and in Africa, would provide the institutional framework for a bolder and broader approach to economic programming and industrialization. In his description of the various steps taken towards a decentralization of activities, the Commissioner referred to the appointment of regional advisers, to the delegation of responsibilities to the secretaries of the regional economic commissions for the implementation of regional projects, and to the strengthening of those secretariats through provision of additional substantive and administrative staff.

285. The Commissioner explained the function of industrial survey missions and of economic advisory

groups. He observed that a twofold increase in the fields of energy and water resource place between 1959 and 1961, with twenty-three Special Fund projects undertaken concerning natural resources development. He pointed out that, while progress in OPEX had been slow in 1961, there had been improvement in 1962 and that further progress was expected during the latter part of the year. The Commissioner mentioned the large number of reports received for access to reports submitted by national experts to Member Governments and that, whenever those Governments were in a position to make the reports public, they were contrived to increase in the pool of knowledge available. He commented favourably on the report of the Executive Chairman of TAB with thanks to the Representatives and the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions. He concluded by stating that increased demands on the United Nations material that there should be a commensurate increase in resources made available in the regular budget of the Organization for the programmes of technical co-operation.

286. In the course of the discussion, several suggestions stressed the need for increased activity in the industrial field, while others laid emphasis on the need for balanced social and economic development. Suggestions were made for facilitating the review and approval of the programme, for the systematic evaluation of results, for making expert advice more readily available and for enhancing the effectiveness of the meetings of the Resident Representatives. The desirability of speeding up recruitment for the programme was emphasized, as well as the need to reduce the administrative costs of that programme. It was observed that, in general, projects showed a decreasing degree of emphasis on questions of administration and the suggestion was put forward that a distinction might be made between technical and administrative projects. The importance of the local counterpart personnel to every United Nations expert was stressed and mention was made of the need for advance planning in this respect. Several suggestions expressed the view that insufficient attention was made of the candidates put forward by the Governments for appointment as experts. Several suggestions called special attention to the importance of the role of the United Nations in the approval of individual projects and the allocation of funds among them must remain the responsibility, as must the recruitment of experts and the conduct of training programmes.

287. The Secretary-General's report (E/3619-20) had also contained reference to certain aspects of financial procedure and to the desirable form of the regular programme for 1963 on which the views of TAC and the Council were sought.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ E/TAC/SR.270, 271, 272; E/SR.1235.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5.

⁴ E/TAC/L.268.

288. The question of financial procedure related first to savings on liquidation of prior year's obligations and secondly to duration of validity of fellowship awards. In both instances the Secretary-General proposed that the financial procedure applicable to Expanded Programme projects should apply also to projects financed from the regular budget. A number of members expressed formal reservations on the two changes envisaged. However, on the understanding that account would be taken of the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and that the matter would be submitted to the General Assembly and discussed in the Fifth Committee, a majority of the members of TAC took a basically favourable attitude.

289. In regard to the programme level, the Committee took note favourably of the proposal that the level of programme financed from the regular budget in 1963 should be maintained at no less than that approved for 1962.

290. The Committee was also informed that the Secretary-General had included in his budget estimates the proposal that for future years, the General Assembly should continue to apply the policy concerning savings on current year's appropriations to which it had agreed in principle for the biennium of 1961 and 1962.

291. The Committee commended the Secretary-General's report for its quality, its analytical nature and its identification of trends and made several suggestions for its further improvement. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council, in resolution 897 (XXXIV), took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report.

Section II. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

292. At its thirty-fourth session,⁵ the Council had before it the report of TAC (E/3563)⁶ on its session held in November and December 1961 at which the Committee, recalling that the programme activities for the period 1961-1962 had been approved on a two-year basis, authorized the allocation of funds to participating organizations for the implementation of the two-year programme during 1962.

293. The Council also had before it the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1961 (E/3605/Rev.1)⁷ and the report of TAC on its session held in June and July 1962 (E/3680).⁸ The Council noted that during this session the Committee had examined the opening statement of the Executive Chairman (E/TAC/L.266), his reports on the recruitment of technical assistance field personnel (E/TAC/117), and on the question of the use of volunteer technical personnel (E/3653 and Add.1—E/TAC/118 and Add.1), his notes on revised supplementary programmes for 1961-1962 (E/TAC/L.258/Add.1), and on amendments to the legislation for the implementation of project programming in 1963-1964 (E/TAC/116).⁹ The Committee had also examined the reports of TAB on guide-lines for Governments wishing to establish priorities under the Expanded Programme (E/TAC/114) and on the use of experts and training facilities provided by developing countries (E/TAC/115). Finally, TAC had considered the sections of the report of ACC on the programmes of tech-

nical co-operation (E/3625, paras. 17 to 55),⁸ the report of the *ad hoc* committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII)⁹ (E/3639)⁹ and the request of UPU for participation in the Expanded Programme (E/3604).⁹ The decisions and recommendations of TAC and the Council's action on them are described below:

REVIEW OF 1961 ACTIVITIES

294. The Committee noted that the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1961 covered the activities carried out under the Expanded Programme during the first half of the 1961-1962 biennium. Total expenditures for the year had amounted to \$33.1 million and had been 12 per cent higher than in 1960. Although they had not reached the maximum level authorized by TAC for 1961, the current rate of implementation of the programme had given every hope that expenditures for the biennium as a whole would come very close to the amounts approved by the Committee for 1961-1962.

295. The Committee commented favourably on the flexibility which two-year programming had provided in the implementation of the 1961-1962 programme and noted that it had proved useful, especially for newly independent countries in Africa where time was needed to put new programmes into operation. The Committee will again consider the question of two-year programming, at its session next summer, when information will be available on the implementation of the 1961-1962 programme, as well as on the new procedures of project programming which will come into force beginning with the year 1963.

296. Referring to the geographical distribution of the assistance provided under the Expanded Programme, members of the Committee noted with satisfaction that the share of Africa represented 20.5 per cent of 1961 activities and was expected to reach over 28 per cent for the biennium as a whole. Attention was also drawn to the needs of developing countries elsewhere, and particularly in Asia and the Far East and Latin America.

297. During consideration of the annual report of TAB,¹⁰ several members of TAC suggested that a new approach to the evaluation of the programme's activities might be sought to enable the Committee to take steps aimed at improving the programme and correcting any possibly undesirable trends. The Committee decided to request the Executive Chairman to consider possible improved methods for helping TAC to evaluate the work of the Expanded Programme in recipient countries, and to present a report on this subject, together with any financial implications, to the Committee at its November 1962 session.

298. The Committee noted the increase in the number of expert assignments during 1961. Concern was expressed that the number of fellowships had not increased significantly, though it was recognized that various factors could have affected the number of awards in 1961. It was noted in this connexion that Governments and participating organizations might have taken advantage of the flexibility afforded by two-year programming to postpone final selection of candidates until 1962; there had also been a sharp increase in the number of fellowships under the regular programmes of the participating organizations and greater use had been

⁵ E/TAC/SR.263-276; E/SR.1235.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 3.

⁹ See section IV below.

¹⁰ E/TAC/SR.263-265, 267-269, 272-273.

made of training facilities now available in developing countries. Under Expanded Programme procedures recipient Governments could choose between types of assistance and take into account the various sources of aid available for the training abroad of their nationals. It was generally felt, however, that great emphasis should be placed on the training of nationals from developing countries through all means, including fellowships.

299. Several members also considered that the proportion of projects in the field of industrial development was too low and felt that immediate steps should be taken to remedy this situation. It was noted that the present classification "industrial production and mining" used in the annual reports of TAB to TAC was probably too narrow to give an accurate view of the assistance actually provided in the industrial field and that the next report would use a revised classification meeting the criteria of the Committee for Industrial Development.

300. On the recommendation of TAC the Council adopted a resolution (898 (XXXIV)), in which it recognized the urgency to expand substantially the education and training of national personnel of developing countries, especially through fellowships, training courses, seminars, the provision of teachers and instructors, organization of study tours and by other appropriate means, and recalled its resolution 699 (XXVI) on fellowships. The Council also bore in mind that promotion of industry (including mining) and of agriculture, which were essential elements in the independent development of developing countries, should find their proper place in the over-all development programmes of those countries, and that therefore industrial and agricultural projects should form an important part of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. The Council invited TAB, the Special Fund and the participating organizations, when planning and implementing future programmes, including the use therein of programme savings and allocations under the contingency authorization for 1963-1964, to give favourable consideration to requests aimed at the education and training, through all means, of national personnel and to those aimed at the industrial development of developing countries.

301. The Committee welcomed the increase in contributions for 1961 and 1962 which had made it possible to carry out a larger programme than in previous periods, and several members expressed the hope that the \$150 million target for the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund would be reached next year. Attention was drawn to the importance of prompt payment of contributions. Some members welcomed the fact that an increasing number of Governments had found it possible to contribute in convertible or easily usable currency and urged all contributors who had no balance-of-payment difficulties to do likewise. Some other members stated that contributions from all States should be accepted as their rejection violated the principle of universality. They also considered that the increase in the overhead costs of the programme impeded its development. Several members expressed satisfaction at the use which was being made of technical assistance on a payment basis and considered it as a striking testimonial to the value of the assistance provided by the participating organizations.

302. At the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (897 (XXXIV)) in which it took

note with appreciation of the annual report of TAB to TAC.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROCEDURES

303. In its report to the Committee on the question of guide-lines for Governments wishing to establish priorities under the Expanded Programme (E/TAC/114), TAB had emphasized the following factors: first, there would be a certain incompatibility between freedom of choice for Governments and direct policy guidance on priorities in the selection of projects. Secondly, since conditions varied from country to country, no pattern of practice was applicable to all recipient Governments. At the same time, TAB had drawn attention to a number of considerations which, when taken into account by requesting Governments, ensured that maximum benefit was derived from the assistance provided. Such considerations included the relation of the technical assistance projects to the Governments' development plans or objectives, and the provision of adequate governmental support for the implementation of projects and for any follow-up action required.

304. The discussion indicated that there was a wide divergence of opinion on the possibility of establishing criteria applicable to all countries, or even groups of countries, for the development of meaningful priorities under the Expanded Programme. The Committee agreed, however, as reported in paragraph 301 above, on the need to recommend that increased emphasis be placed on the training of nationals of developing countries and on projects in the field of industrial development.

305. The Committee noted the Executive Chairman's statement on the criteria for fixing country targets. These criteria included such factors as population and national income and the volume of assistance provided over the years from various sources. They also took into account practical considerations relating to the size and character of each country programme and its implications for the subsequent programme period, as well as the degree of active co-operation of the Governments.

306. In connexion with the question of declined requests, the Executive Chairman had pointed out that in a sense category II requests could be considered as requests which, for lack of funds, could not be implemented. It was noted, however, that it was in the exercise of his contingency authority that requests had sometimes to be declined, and the Committee expressed its appreciation for the data provided by the Executive Chairman on such requests for contingency authorizations.

307. The Committee welcomed the initiative taken by the Executive Chairman to hold meetings with the participation of the Managing Director of the Special Fund, Resident Representatives, Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and their staffs. It was noted that such meetings had been held in Santiago, Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Geneva and that they had also been attended by representatives of participating organizations.

308. In the course of the debate in the Committee, several members stated that most questions examined by TAC, such as establishment of priorities, types of assistance and recruitment problems, indicated that the activities carried out under the Expanded Programme could not be isolated from those of other multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance which provided by far the largest amount of aid to developing countries. There was, in their view, a need for closer co-operation with such programmes in order to avoid overlapping and duplication, to ensure that sound projects which

could not be implemented under multilateral assistance could be undertaken through bilateral arrangements, and to facilitate expert recruitment for all programmes. Some other members were of the opinion that there was no need for closer co-operation between the United Nations and other programmes as recipient Governments themselves should, in accordance with the basic legislation of the Expanded Programme, maintain or set up the required governmental machinery to co-ordinate all technical assistance in their countries.

309. The Committee noted that TAB had reaffirmed its agreement to restore the Working Capital and Reserve Fund from its present level of \$10.5 million to \$12 million as soon as available resources would permit, and agreed to consider this matter at its November session when the latest estimates of resources would be available.

310. On the recommendation of TAC the Council adopted a resolution (901 (XXXVI)) under which it extended to the period 1963-1964 the financial provisions applied during the 1961-1962 biennium, and decided that obligations for fellowships to provide long-term training of national personnel could be liquidated over the full period of the fellowship, provided placement arrangement had been completed prior to the obligation of funds.

RECRUITMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FIELD PERSONNEL

311. The Committee expressed appreciation¹¹ for the study prepared by the ACC on the recruitment of technical assistance field personnel. Most members felt that the ACC had rightly emphasized the serious problems encountered by organizations and Governments alike in the supply of expert personnel for programmes of technical co-operation. A number of comments and suggestions were made with a view to facilitating the recruitment of field personnel and increasing the number and quality of experts available for technical assistance missions, taking into account the expected need for such personnel during the Development Decade. Particular reference was made to the need for developed countries to train the additional staff required for field missions and for increasing assistance to developing countries in the training of the national personnel, thus lessening the demand for experts. Members stressed the role of national technical assistance committees in the recruitment of experts, the desirability of recruiting on a wide geographical basis, the increased use of regional economic commissions and the regional offices, measures to improve the conditions of service of experts, especially as regards medical and housing facilities, the award of long-term contracts for some experts and the possibility of providing refresher courses, the employment of more junior experts in projects supervised by highly qualified experts, the use of teams of experts provided by Governments, institutions or private firms, and the extension of the practice of appointing experts to cover several countries in the same region. The Committee agreed that a comparative study should be undertaken of salaries and emoluments of experts under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and under comparable aid programmes outside the United Nations family.

USE OF EXPERT ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING FACILITIES PROVIDED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

312. The Committee noted¹² that, as reported by the Board, the number of experts recruited from developing

countries over the period 1956-1961 had shown a steady increase and that, similarly, increasing use had been made of training facilities in such countries. The report stressed advantages found in recruiting experts who were familiar with the social, economic and cultural conditions of the countries of assignment, and of placing fellows in environments similar to their own. It was generally felt that developing countries had a special contribution to make to the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, both in the provision of experts, when not vitally needed in the home country, and in the form of training facilities. Members of the Committee also endorsed the view that emphasis regarding recruitment should be placed on the individual technical and personal qualifications of experts whatever their country of origin. Attention was also drawn to the wide range of training facilities available in developing countries.

QUESTION OF THE USE OF VOLUNTEER TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

313. The Committee had before it¹³ a report (E/3653 and Add.1—E/TAC/118 and Add.1) by the Executive Chairman of TAB on the question of the use of volunteer technical personnel in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies, as well as the recommendation of the ACC on this subject. Several members of the Committee expressed appreciation for the steps taken by the participating organizations towards the implementation of Council resolution 849 (XXXII). Some other members regretted that the Committee again had to consider a scheme which to their opinion was of a political nature and incompatible with the objectives of the United Nations. It was noted that, while some of the participating organizations were considering using volunteer personnel with the status and obligations of international civil servants, others considered that the objectives of the Council resolution could be met without including volunteers in their staffs or imposing on the organizations any direct administrative or financial responsibility for the use of such volunteers.

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

314. The Committee welcomed¹⁴ the application of the UPU for participation in the Expanded Programme (E/3604) and stressed the importance of postal services in the process of economic and social development as well as the need for increased multilateral assistance in this domain.

315. At the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (902 (XXXIV)) under which it approved the participation of the Universal Postal Union in the Expanded Programme and decided to amend its resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 accordingly.

Section III. Special Fund*

316. In accordance with paragraph 9 of part B of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Council at its thirty-fourth session¹⁵ considered the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its seventh and eighth sessions (E/3576 and E/3646)¹⁵ and

¹¹ E/TAC/SR.264, 265.

¹² E/SR.1232, 1233.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplements Nos. 11 and 11A, respectively.*

¹¹ E/TAC/SR.266, 269.

¹² E/TAC/SR.266, 269.

the Annual Report of the Managing Director of the Special Fund for 1961 (E/3650).

317. Introducing the reports, the Associate Managing Director said that the Special Fund appeared particularly well fitted to assist countries to achieve the objectives of the Development Decade. The Governing Council had approved a total of 246 projects, of which 150 were currently being implemented, while the remainder were being made ready for execution. The total value of these projects amounted to \$500 million. That figure in itself showed that the experimental stages of the Special Fund were over; it also demonstrated the essential importance of pre-investment work for the acceleration of development, the demand for the services of the Special Fund being conditioned by the multilateral character of the programme.

318. The Associate Managing Director stated that the expansion of Special Fund activities from thirteen projects in 1959 to 246 in 1962 had been due to three factors: increased contribution by the more advanced countries, capacity of the executing agencies to administer a growing number of projects, and the volume of foreign aid that beneficiary countries could advantageously absorb. Those facts, however, should not obscure the urgency of expanding the resources of the Special Fund so as to attain the target of \$100 million in 1963 set by the General Assembly.

319. The Associate Managing Director pointed out that, of the total programme of \$500 million, \$210 million had been contributed by the Special Fund and \$290 million by the recipient countries themselves, which was evidence of the high priority accorded to each individual project implemented with the Fund's assistance in the development plans of the individual countries.

320. Referring to the geographical composition of the programme, he stated that seventy-one projects had been approved for Asia and for the Far East, seventy for Latin America, sixty-five for Africa, thirty for the Middle East and nine for Europe. While the programme could be considered on the whole well-balanced, it could be expected that Africa's participation would be further increased in the near future. He considered that the regional economic commission could render very valuable services by helping Governments in the formulation of projects or the creation of regional institutes, or in co-operating with the Special Fund in the technical evaluation of draft projects. Regarding the implementation of projects, he added that in certain cases the secretariat of a regional commission had shouldered a major responsibility.

321. Speaking of the Special Fund's fields of activity, the Associate Managing Director pointed out that to the three main fields of action originally established by the Governing Council—resource surveys, applied research and technical and vocational training—others had been added. In that connexion he referred to the establishment of nine institutes for the training of teachers for secondary education in Africa, and to the setting up of regional institutes for economic and social planning. An important feature of those regional institutes was to give impetus to the training of qualified officials. Finally, he referred to the recent decisions of the Governing Council to expand the fields of activity further by including pre-investment activities relating to industrial estates, and the opening up of remote areas.

322. Reviewing the positive results of Special Fund activities, the Associate Managing Director stated that

while it would be premature to attempt to make a substantial evaluation at this time since only a few projects had been completed, some significant developments could be reported. As an example he referred to a completed project in Argentina consisting of a power survey, which had revealed that investments to a total value of \$750 million were required. Within the framework of a ten-year plan, the Argentine Government had already executed almost half the programme with about \$320 million coming from different external sources, and over \$200 million from its own domestic resources. This was an excellent illustration of how pre-investment activities might bear fruit, and held great promise for the realization of the Special Fund's objectives.

323. During the debate in the Council, general appreciation was expressed of the positive results achieved by the Special Fund in meeting effectively the pre-investment needs of the under-developed countries. The important role it could play in the Development Decade was stressed in this connexion.

324. Satisfaction was voiced, in particular, about the growth of the Special Fund's programme and the geographical balance which had been achieved. Many delegations welcomed the growing number of projects in African countries, as well as the emphasis put on projects concerned with training and education. Several delegations stressed the importance of the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and expressed the hope that similar institutes in other regions would soon be created.

325. Some members felt that a further widening of the Special Fund's fields of activity might be considered. A suggestion was made to include in future programmes projects concerned with the training of medical personnel. Some delegations stated that the Special Fund should not be exclusively concerned with pre-investment activities, but that it should establish industrial pilot plants and demonstration projects. Another delegation observed, however, that when the Special Fund had been established capital investments had been excluded from its activities.

326. Stress was laid on the importance of the further increase in resources. It was observed that the rate at which new projects were being approved might soon confront the Special Fund with a shortage of funds, and some delegations welcomed the approval by the Governing Council of a somewhat more liberal earmarking policy. In this connexion several delegations welcomed the establishment by the Governing Council of an *ad hoc* working group on financial policy. One delegation felt that insufficient use was made of the funds contributed by Governments.

327. As regards the rate of implementation of approved projects, the view was expressed that further measures should be considered to reduce the delays encountered, and the suggestion was made that agencies of the recipient Governments themselves should be entrusted with the execution of projects. Other delegations felt that more use should be made of sub-contractors, and that the Special Fund itself might undertake the execution of a limited number of projects. One delegation criticized the use of sub-contracting firms, and felt that greater use should be made of national committees and of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. The Associate Managing Director reported that during recent consultations with the executing agencies new measures had been agreed upon which should reduce the delays.

328. Some delegations welcomed the Managing Director's intention to review all projects which had not become operational within a period of twelve months after their approval by the Governing Council.

329. Referring to the problems of recruitment of experts, the suggestion was made that more use be made of relatively young but otherwise well qualified technicians. One delegation requested information about the specific technical fields for which the recruitment of experts had proved to be most difficult.

330. The Council adopted a resolution (894 (XXXIV)) in which it took note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its seventh and eighth sessions.

Section IV. Co-ordination of technical assistance activities*

331. At its thirty-fourth session,¹⁶ the Council had before it the report of the *ad hoc* Committee established under resolution 851 (XXXII) (E/3639)¹⁷ on co-ordination of technical assistance activities.

332. The Governing Council of the Special Fund, at its session in May 1962, had taken note of the report, transmitted its observations on the subject (E/3646/Rev.1, paras. 75-79)¹⁸ to the Council and indicated that it awaited with interest the results of the Council's consideration of the report and its action on the recommendations therein. The Governing Council had added that it remained at the disposal of the Council should any further proposals affecting the operations of the Special Fund emerge from the Council's deliberations.

333. At its session held in June and July 1962, TAC devoted particular attention to the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee. Most members expressed appreciation for the way in which the Committee had approached its difficult task and for the comprehensive review it had made of the problems relating to the technical co-operation and pre-investment activities of the United Nations, the agencies and the Special Fund. Some members stated, however, that some shortcomings in the *ad hoc* Committee's work could be explained by its membership, which included an insufficient number of developing countries and none from Asia or the Middle East.

334. The *ad hoc* Committee had recognized the need for pursuing its task because, while some of its recommendations could be implemented without delay, others required further study. It was noted that the United Nations and the agencies had not commented on the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee, and TAC felt that the ACC should be given an opportunity to do so before action was taken.

335. Detailed comments were made by members of TAC and representatives of the participating organizations on the various recommendations contained in the *ad hoc* Committee's report. Particular attention was given to the endeavour of the *ad hoc* Committee to develop principles for programme planning and approval which could apply to all United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. There were differences of opinion regarding the *ad hoc* Committee's approach to the problem, but it was generally felt that the matter required further consideration. The *ad hoc* Committee had recommended that the Secretary-General should be requested to study "the possible advantages and disadvantages of a partial or complete merger in due course, without running counter to the basic objectives of each programme,

of some or all of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations including that of the Regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund" (E/3639, para. 81). The consensus in TAC was that a broad study of the various programmes of technical co-operation should be undertaken by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies. In this connexion, some members indicated that their Governments favoured the prompt establishment of a United Nations capital development fund; and opposed any merger of the Expanded Programme with the Special Fund which they regarded as a first step towards the creation of a capital development fund.

336. Turning to the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee concerning the improvement of co-ordination within the present organizational framework of the programmes, members of the Committee referred to the role of TAB as a centre of information on technical assistance activities, the use of OPEX-type appointments for experts, the co-ordination of field surveys, the role of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and their relations with Resident Representatives, the strengthening of national government machinery for the co-ordination of technical assistance, the decisions of the ACC on the relation between Resident Representatives and the agencies, and the measures proposed by the *ad hoc* Committee to promote effective co-ordination at country level.

337. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (900 A (XXXIV)) under which it commended the *ad hoc* Committee on its work, took note with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the report and invited Governments to take such steps as they might consider desirable to implement the recommendations falling within their competence. The Council requested the ACC to consider the report, implement immediately those recommendations which, in its view, could be put into force, and report its views to the Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session on the recommendations and on the action taken. The Council further requested the *ad hoc* Committee to continue its work and to submit to it a progress report at its thirty-sixth session and a final report at its thirty-eighth session. The President of the Council was requested to appoint two additional members to the *ad hoc* Committee to ensure adequate representation of countries concerned with the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, to undertake the study of the programmes of technical co-operation recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee (E/3639, para. 81), including in the study the regular technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations and related agencies. It invited the General Assembly to authorize the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to bring up to date its previous studies in the light of the developments which had occurred since they were made, giving particular attention to the question of financial procedures and overhead costs of the programmes of technical co-operation, as referred to by the *ad hoc* Committee.

338. Finally, the Council recommended that in the course of future studies and also of the work of the *ad hoc* Committee, account be taken of the debates of TAC and the Council on the *ad hoc* Committee's first report.¹⁹

¹⁹ See also E/TAC/L.273, 274, 275 and 277.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹⁶ E/TAC/SR.273-276; E/SR.1235.

¹⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

¹⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 11A.

399. In connexion with its review of the *ad hoc* Committee's comments on the question of co-ordination at the regional level, TAC recommended and the Council approved resolution 900 B (XXXIV). In this resolution, the Council stated that it considered that the meetings of Resident Representatives with the staffs of the regional economic commissions should be held regularly in all regions where those commissions existed. The Council affirmed its desire that co-operation between Resident Representatives and the Executive Secretaries be strengthened to ensure that the advice and assistance

of regional commission secretariats be made available at the request of recipient Governments, as appropriate, in the technical co-operation programmes. The Council also expressed the hope that the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund would continue to ensure a high standard of representation in all countries served by Resident Representatives, taking into account the close working relationship which Resident Representatives should maintain with Governments and the participating organizations, including the regional economic commissions.

Chapter V

REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

At the thirty-fourth session of the Council, the five Secretaries of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and introduced the annual reports of their respective commissions.¹ In doing so, they described the major aspects of the work of the Commissions during the year and reviewed the economic situation in their respective regions. Summaries of the Commission's reports are given in paragraphs 348 to 431 below; an account of the Council's discussion on the reports is contained in paragraphs 432 to 438. Summaries of the economic surveys for Europe and for Asia and the Far East are given in chapter III, together with a brief mention of the economic bulletins for Latin America and Africa, published during the year.

The debate on the annual reports included a discussion of the question of decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, a subject on which the Secretary-General had submitted a separate report (E/3643).² An account of this discussion is given in I below. The question was also discussed in connection with the debates on the United Nations Development Decade, on the expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development, during the Council's general review of the co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the course of further debates on a number of other items.³ It was also referred to in TAC during the discussion on the annual report of TAB, and on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII).⁴

At its thirty-third session, the Council had considered a special report submitted by the Committee of Experts of ECLA on its eighth session held in February 1962, concerning the establishment of a Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ECLA/Inst. 1) and the report of the Committee of Experts of ECLA on its fourth extraordinary session (ECLA/Inst. 1/3582/Add.1),⁵ which had been held in March 1962 for the purpose of electing members of the Governing Council of the Institute. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (867 (XXXIII)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Committee of Experts of ECLA and of ECLA resolution 218 (AC. 50) under which the Institute was established.

In pursuance of the request contained in paragraph 6 of ECA resolution 52 (IV) (E/3586),⁶ the Council had also considered at its thirty-fourth session the question of the establishment of an economic development bank. It unanimously adopted a resolution (874 (XXXIII)) in which it took into account the decision of ECA to accept the principle of the establishment of such a bank and to constitute a committee to prepare studies and draft a charter for it. The Council requested the Secretary-General to extend to the Executive Secretary of ECA the substantive and administrative support needed to carry out the decisions contained in ECA resolution 52 (IV) and expressed the hope that the General Assembly would approve the financial resources for its implementation.

Section I. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions*

344. The Secretary-General's report (E/3643), prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), referred to the report he had submitted to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session (A/4911)⁷ in which he had described the steps already taken to implement the policy of decentralization, and stated that the question had been reviewed by the regional economic commissions at their sessions in 1962, as well as by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸ and the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII).⁹ It described the further steps that had been taken or which were envisaged in implementation of the resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly, and the measures taken to secure increased participation by the regional secretariats in technical assistance activities, including both regional and country projects. In reviewing the need to strengthen further the role of the regional secretariats the report dealt with the relations between the regional economic commissions and Resident Representatives, the increasing assignment of regional technical assistance advisors in various fields, the pooling of scarce expert resources at Headquarters and the increases in the staff of the regional secretariats requested in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1963. Some of the additional posts requested were intended to strengthen the administrative services of the regional economic commissions and establish technical assistance co-ordination units to permit fuller participation of the commissions in technical co-operation activities.

345. Finally, the report placed the question of decentralization in the perspective of a global strengthening of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, which the Secretary-General proposed to undertake through a controlled and balanced expansion of Secretariat resources. The report also contained a list of regional technical assistance projects in each of the re-

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

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 28, 29 and 30.

² See document A/CN.1/R.515.

³ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13, document E/3639.

⁴ After IV, section IV above.

⁵ Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 4.

⁶ Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10.

gions, in which a distinction was made between regional projects that had been decentralized, regional projects that were to be decentralized and regional projects that were handled at Headquarters.

346. Members of the Council expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the policy of decentralization, which had been reaffirmed by the General Assembly. Several members considered that sufficient use had not been made of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, particularly at a time when increasingly heavy demands were being made on the Secretariat at Headquarters, and that further progress towards implementation of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) was essential. They expressed the view that greater authority should be delegated to the regional secretariats. Other members stressed the importance of approaching decentralization in a pragmatic manner as a means for the Secretary-General to enhance the over-all effectiveness of the Secretariat. They called attention to certain responsibilities which could only be discharged centrally and counselled caution lest too rapid a rate of decentralization might interfere with existing relations between recipient countries and the central bodies responsible for technical assistance. The view was also expressed that precautions would have to be taken against complicating administrative procedures as a result of decentralization.

347. In resolution 879 (XXXIV), the Council took note of the Secretary-General's reports, expressed gratification at the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1709 (XVI), and expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the policy of decentralization in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution.

Section II. Reports of the regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

348. As indicated in its annual report (E/3584),¹⁰ the Economic Commission for Europe at its seventeenth session examined the work of the Commission as a whole and that of the subsidiary bodies. It also reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1961* (E/ECE/452).¹¹ Other items considered included Council and General Assembly resolutions of concern to the Commission; the work of ECE in the field of technical assistance; and the development and strengthening of the Commission's work. The Executive Secretary submitted a progress report (E/ECE/435) in connexion with the last mentioned topic.

349. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions (E/3584, part III). It invited the Executive Secretary to submit to it at its eighteenth session an analysis entitled "Fifteen years of ECE activity" describing the positive results achieved during the Commission's existence. It also invited him to prepare a survey on existing practice in ECE countries with respect to methods of studying consumers' wishes and techniques of distribution of consumer goods from producer to consumer. It requested the subsidiary bodies, when formulating their long-term work programmes, to take into account the necessity of developing standardization at the national and international level; invited the Executive Secretary to continue his close co-operation with the International Organization for Standardization; and called

on ECE Governments to promote further development of standardization in their countries. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a study of the broad technical problems and economic implications of a unified system of inland waterways in Europe and to submit this study to member Governments for comment. It invited participating Governments to continue supporting activities in the field of trade fairs and exhibitions as an important instrument of trade co-operation in Europe, and it invited the Executive Secretary to submit to the Committee for the Development of Trade, at its next session, information received from Governments on measures taken or experience gained in connexion with trade fairs and exhibitions.

350. In a resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Commission invited the Executive Secretary to continue to give to the competent bodies of the United Nations such assistance as they might request in any further work on this subject. In another resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to convene a working party of experts in engineering to consider the study of "Production and Export of Capital Goods in the Field of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering" (E/ECE/439) prepared by the secretariat. The Commission also considered future work in the fields of agricultural machinery and of labour productivity. It took note of the Executive Secretary's intention to convene in November 1962 a second meeting of senior economic advisors to consider criteria for the choice of investments. Finally, the Commission considered and approved its programme of work for 1962-1963.

351. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, a number of delegations stated that the Commission should enable the German Democratic Republic to participate with full rights in the work of ECE. A number of other delegations stated that they continued to be opposed to any modification of the status of eastern Germany in the Commission.

352. The Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies, with IAEA and with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. It maintained informal contact, at the secretariat level, with a number of inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations family. Representatives of the secretariats of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development attended the session at the invitation of the secretariat. In a resolution on the relationship with ECE of organizations for inter-governmental economic co-operation in Europe outside the United Nations structure, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary, after consultation with member Governments, to prepare for consideration at its next session a document setting forward the views of member Governments on the subject and, if appropriate, suggestions as to the procedures which might be applied for the purpose of establishing appropriate contacts with these organizations.

353. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to consult with member Governments on the question of improving the organization of its annual sessions and to report to it on the subject at its eighteenth session.

354. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, which are described in its report, are briefly summarized below.

¹⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3.

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E.1.

355. *Agriculture.* The Committee on Agricultural Problems continued its annual exchanges of information on new developments in agricultural policies and on the market trends for certain commodities. It also considered medium-term trends in agricultural production in European countries. It took note of the secretariat's report entitled *Towards a Capital Intensive Agriculture*¹² and approved further meetings of the expert groups on problems of methodology of agricultural production projections and on farm rationalization. Final European standards for eleven types of fruit and vegetables were agreed upon, and several reports on particular aspects of agricultural mechanization adopted. Work on standard conditions of sale was carried forward and problems of agricultural statistics were discussed by a special study group. Study tours were arranged and exchange of technical information organized.

356. *Coal.* The Coal Committee's activities were directed towards a strengthening of the coal industry's competitive position through more intensive co-operation both on production and productivity problems and on marketing, sales and utilization problems. A study on investments and costs of production in coal mines was completed (COAL/Working Paper No. 61/Rev.2). Reports entitled "Coal in Europe" (ST/ECE/COAL/7) and "Concentration of colliery workings in selected European countries" (E/ECE/COAL/6) were released. Meetings were held on problems connected with the exploitation of coal at great depth, on concentration of workings and mechanization of mining operations and on utilization problems. A meeting of directors of national mining research institutes was held in Warsaw. A work programme aimed at increasing productivity in coal mines was adopted and a working party set up to carry it out. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee met each quarter to follow short-term market fluctuation and discuss a market review prepared at six monthly intervals. The Utilization Working Party, assisted by groups of experts continued working on a number of carbonization problems and new subjects selected for study.

357. *Gas.* The Committee on Gas discussed the gas situation in Europe and its future prospects on the basis of a report by the secretariat (ST/ECE/GAS/2). A report on "Natural gas markets in Europe" (ST/ECE/GAS/3) was also completed. A seminar on problems of transport economy of natural gas was held in Moscow in May 1962. Other subjects on which the Committee worked, with the assistance of groups of rapporteurs, include methods of forecasting gas demand; preferential uses of gas; the use of propane, butane and refinery gases as supplementary resources for gas production; and legal and safety regulations for international gas pipelines. Exchanges of information and direct contacts between specialists from participating countries are being promoted.

358. *Electric power.* The Committee on Electric Power kept the situation and future prospects of the electric power supply industry in Europe under continuing review. A symposium on the rationalization of electric power consumption was organized for May 1962 in Warsaw. Among specific questions considered by various working groups of the Committee were methods and statistical definitions used to express the efficiency of thermal power stations, the design and operation of thermal power stations, problems and methods of covering peak loads, and economic methods and criteria used in solving problems of investment choice for electric

power plants and transmission lines. The main criteria and conditions in the use of clauses for the revision of electric power supply contracts were defined. A number of reports on specific aspects of rural electrification were considered. A report containing definitive information in map form on the distribution of gross hydroelectric resources in continental Europe was issued and the maximum possible contribution of hydroelectric storage and pumped storage potential was investigated.

359. *Housing.* The Housing Committee debated current housing progress and policies on the basis of an annual survey prepared by the secretariat for the year 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/2).¹³ The first stage of the study on the housing situation in Europe was completed, and agreement reached on the methods and techniques of preparing country monographs. The pilot study on the private financing of housing was completed. A new European programme for current housing and building statistics was started. Three inquiries examining different aspects of government policies in relation to building costs were continued with the help of rapporteurs. A study on the rural housing situation was issued (ST/ECE/HOU/3). Preparations were started for the organization of a seminar on urbanization problems to be held in 1962 in Poland. The pilot inquiry on the planning and cost of new residential areas continued. A Symposium on Urban Renewal Policies and Programmes was held in 1961. The Committee decided to establish a Working Party on Urban Renewal and Town Planning Aspects of Housing. A Seminar on Housing Surveys and Programmes was held in 1961 in Yugoslavia for the benefit of the developing countries. The Committee established a long-term programme of work and of study tours.

360. *Industry and materials.* The *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering continued its activities. Work on the economic aspects of automation continued in the various subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

361. *Inland transport.* Under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee, an agreement regulating hours of work for crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport and an agreement on special equipment for the transport of perishable foodstuffs and on the use of such equipment for the international transport of some of those foodstuffs were completed and opened for signature. Decisions on road traffic taken within the ECE framework were reviewed and codified and further unification of road safety regulations was recommended on specific points. Work aimed at facilitating international trade of road vehicles and their spare parts continued. Progress was also made in the drafting of the convention on the registration of boats and its protocol concerning rights *in rem* in boats, on the definition of characteristics to be specified for a unified system of inland waterways in Europe and on the standardization of signalling and police regulations for inland waterways. The revision of the 1925 convention on tonnage measurements and a unification of international regulations governing the use of liquefied gas installations on inland water-craft are under study. The detailed report on mechanization of harbour operations was completed. Text of general conditions for international removal of furniture was issued. A group of customs experts adopted a resolution with a view to reducing delays at frontiers in the transport of goods conveyed by rail. A unified international goods nomenclature for rail transport was approved and its extension to other means of transport recommended.

¹² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.E/Mim.13.

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.E/Mim.20.

362. *Manpower.* The Commission considered a report on manpower problems prepared by the ILO, some of whose regional manpower training schemes are operated in collaboration with ECE.

363. *Steel.* The Steel Committee reviewed the broad trends in the European and world markets on the basis of a survey for 1960 (ST/ECE/STEEL/3) and of a note relating to 1961. In continuation of the volume *Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1913 to 1959*,¹⁴ a further volume entitled *Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1960*¹⁵ was published. The study on comparison of steel-making processes was completed during the year, with the assistance of governmental rapporteurs. Meetings of experts were held on productivity and on automation in the iron and steel industry; the Steel Committee's Working Party on Steel Statistics also met. A European study tour for steel technicians from Africa, Asia and the Far East, the Middle East and Latin America, was organized under the technical assistance programme. The Committee's programme of work includes initiation of an inquiry into the future economic aspects of iron ore preparation and an inquiry into long-term trends in the competitive use of steel in comparison with other materials.

364. *Timber.* The Timber Committee reviewed the development of the market for various forest products in 1961 and the outlook for 1962. It initiated two new projects, one concerned with the economic aspects of, and productivity in, the wood-processing industries, and the other on economic aspects of the production and utilization of fibreboard and particle board. Studies on the use of wood for packaging and on the production, consumption and trade of fibreboard and particle board in Europe have been issued. The Committee adopted a long-term programme of study tours in the fields of the timber trade and wood-processing industries. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO) is paying special attention to the safety of forest workers and forest transportation networks, as well as continuing its work through subsidiary bodies on the testing of machinery and on manual mechanized forest operations.

265. *Development of trade.* The Committee on the Development of Trade reviewed developments in intra-European, and especially East-West, trade during 1960-1961 and its prospects for 1961-1962. Representatives devoted special attention to recent developments in their countries' commercial policies. There was a unanimous view that the Committee should pursue its efforts to find practical ways and means of promoting intra-European trade.

266. The Committee considered the possibility of an annual exchange of information and views among ECE Governments on long-term perspectives or plans for trade and requested the Executive Secretary to invite Governments to inform the secretariat in writing of their views and comments on this suggestion. Pursuant to Commission resolution 9 (XVI) and in order to continue the work done under Commission resolution 6 (XV) on the improvement of techniques of foreign trade, the Committee requested the secretariat to assist Governments in the implementation of resolution 9 (XVI) and in particular to analyse all proposals made by ECE Governments for removal of economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles, and prepare a report for consideration by Governments, designed to facilitate

the formulation of recommendations as envisaged in resolution 9 (XVI). This report was transmitted to Governments at the end of March 1962. The Committee reviewed the consequences for intra-European trade of efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic integration on a sub-regional basis in Europe. It recommended that in case of any difficulties arising in trade between individual countries, participants and non-participants of sub-regional economic groupings, the representatives of such countries should meet in the framework of procedures agreeable to both sides concerned as often as required with the aim of overcoming the difficulties and finding ways and means of assisting the development of trade between them.

367. The Committee considered a detailed report on the work of the other regional economic commissions in the field of trade and on the steps taken by the secretariat to intensify its co-operation on trade matters with other parts of the United Nations Secretariat (TRADE/119). It noted the signature by sixteen European countries of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (E/ECE/TRADE/48) and expressed the hope that the signatories would ratify the instrument as soon as possible. The Committee reviewed its work on the simplification and standardization of export documents, on insurance problems, on trade fairs and technical shows and on standardization of general conditions of sale.

368. The Ninth Consultation of Experts on intra-European and especially East-West trade was held as a separate part of the tenth session of the Committee.

369. *Statistics.* The work programme of the conference of European Statistics for 1961/1962 provided for meetings on statistics of consumers' expenditure, comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in Europe, index numbers of industrial production, family budget inquiries (with the ILO), food consumption surveys (with FAO), and current agricultural statistics (with FAO). The programme of the Conference also included a regional statistical seminar on household surveys convened under the joint sponsorship of the ILO and the United Nations in collaboration with the Government of Austria and with the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned. The Conference's work programme also includes further work, and preparations for later meetings, on electronic data processing, censuses of population and housing, and, in co-operation with the Housing Committee, on current housing and building statistics.

370. *Other activities.* Two consultations in the field of energy, the first on problems of methodology and the second on the future role of the various forms of energy in Europe, were held in April 1962. Arrangements were made for the second meeting of senior economic advisers to be held in November 1962 to discuss criteria for investment policies. A study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering (E/ECE/439) was completed and submitted to the Commission at its seventeenth session.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

371. As indicated in its annual report (E/3599),¹⁶ the Commission, at its eighteenth session, decided to establish an Asian Institute of Economic Development and to intensify its efforts to promote trade, industrial investment, highway links, and social development in the ECAFE region. It also recommended that the Commis-

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.5

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E.5.

¹⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

sion's secretariat be given the requisite authority and an adequate budget for giving effect to the decisions of the General Assembly and the Council on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations.

372. The Commission noted that, during the 1950's, agricultural output in the ECAFE region, while keeping pace with population growth, had lagged behind rising domestic demand. Although external assistance to the countries of the region had increased significantly, the Commission urged advanced countries to adopt liberal import policies towards the under-developed countries, since sluggish overseas demand for the region's exports had continued to handicap its economic development.

373. The Commission continued to work closely with the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations through joint projects, joint sponsorship of meetings, co-operation in technical assistance work and inter-agency consultations and meetings at the regional level.

374. Some of the main activities of the subsidiary bodies described in the Commission's report are summarized below:

375. *Economic development and planning.* The Commission commended the report of the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/571). It noted that most countries of the region were striving hard to carry out their plans effectively and had recently introduced reforms in their administrative machinery to facilitate planning in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference. The Commission recognized the need for considering national development plans in the regional context and for establishing suitable machinery for that purpose. It requested Governments to prepare national studies in connexion with the secretariat's work on regional economic projections over the next twenty years; this in turn should be co-ordinated with the global projections being undertaken at United Nations Headquarters, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI).¹⁷

376. The Commission recommended that a regional advisory groups of experts should assist the countries of the region in formulating and implementing economic development programmes. It decided to convene an *ad hoc* committee composed of the representatives of all interested Governments, with authority to prepare and submit to the Special Fund an application for the early establishment of the Asian Institute of Economic Development.

377. The Commission urged the countries of the region to make the best use of techniques described in the report of the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, entitled *Formulating Industrial Development Programmes with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East* (E/CN.11/567).¹⁸

378. *Trade.* The Committee on Trade, at its fifth session, discussed international trade policies, regional trade arrangements and economic integration in other areas, and the possible effects on the region's trade of the United Kingdom's accession to the European Economic Community; it decided to strengthen various measures for stimulating intra-regional trade, including intra-regional trade promotion talks, consultations on problems of stabilizing prices of selected commodities, and continued work on the promotion of regional co-opera-

tion in all economic activities of the ECAFE countries. It also decided to seek enlargement of training facilities for trade and customs personnel, the establishment of a centre in the ECAFE secretariat for the promotion of commercial arbitration in the region and the improvement of shipping facilities and ocean freight rates. The Committee accepted the offer of the Government of Pakistan to provide host facilities for the First Asian Trade Fair in 1963.

379. The Commission stressed the need for concrete measures that would give the manufactured products of the developing countries free access to the markets of the developed countries. Certain assurances were given on behalf of EEC that the community would pursue liberal and outward-looking policies, and that the United Kingdom would support them in the event of its accession. The Commission suggested that the developing countries of the ECAFE region should produce better quality goods, reduce costs and improve their sales promotion. It felt that ECAFE, ECA and ECLA should consider the possibility of a joint study and the adoption of joint measures for the development of international trade and economic co-operation. The Commission adopted a resolution (40 (XVIII)) on the development of copra trade of the ECAFE countries requesting ECAFE, in co-operation with FAO, to assist the copra-producing countries of the region in improving their production and marketing methods, and in stabilizing copra prices; it adopted another resolution (37 (XV-III)) inviting United Nations Member States to take concerted action to ensure that the less developed and developing countries obtained a just and equitable share in world trade.

380. *Industry and natural resources.* The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its fourteenth session, noted the growing disparity in industrial development between a few industrially advanced countries in the region and many others, particularly small countries. It emphasized that the secretariat should provide advisory services for countries on industrial programming techniques, feasibility and investment surveys, development of energy and mineral resources, industrial research and productivity. It recommended that international organizations providing finance and technical assistance should encourage the development of joint industrial projects, including joint exploration and development of mineral deposits, among neighbouring countries of Asia.

381. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/I&NR/35) and suggested that the secretariat establish a list of experts on industrial estates whose services might be drawn upon by the United Nations or other organizations. It recommended that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and advanced countries should, in particular, assist the countries of the region in organizing extension services, prototype production, training centres and institutions for the promotion of small-scale industries.

382. The Committee endorsed the reports of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development (E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.21) and of the eighth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (E/CN.11/I&NR/36) which concentrated on measures for accelerating power development in the region. It noted that ECAFE would render advisory services to the countries of the region through its panel of rural electrification experts. It decided to set up an *ad hoc*

¹⁷ See chapter III, section I.

¹⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.7.

working group to standardize nomenclatures and procedures for collecting electricity statistics.

383. The Committee suggested that the secretariat, in collaboration with UNESCO and other organizations, should appoint a group of industrial research experts to develop co-operative research programmes among the countries of the region. It noted the establishment of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) which would work closely with ECAFE and the ILO in the field of productivity. It also noted that the Mission to Survey and Evaluate Self-Help in Housing Methods and Practices in South-East Asia, composed of experts from United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE and the ILO and assisted by other interested agencies, had visited several countries in the region to study their problems and give them guidance.

384. The Commission, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) designating the 1960's as the United Nations Development Decade, recommended that high priority be given to industrial feasibility surveys and advisory services through industrial missions, particularly through intra-regional consultations on joint ventures. It requested the secretariat to make a comprehensive study of measures for promoting industrial investments and to prepare a regional investment manual and portfolios of specific projects; it also suggested that countries, assisted by the secretariat, should establish joint working groups to study specific industrial projects involving regional co-operation. The Commission also suggested the large-scale manufacture of standardized low-cost radio receivers, the development of the paper industry, and the improvement of telecommunication facilities, including the introduction of "penny a word" cable rates.

385. *Inland transport and communications.* The Inland Transport and Communications Committee, at its tenth session, reviewed progress in the field of railways, waterways, highways, tourism and telecommunications and discussed the role of the State in relation to transport and the adoption of uniform statistical and accounting procedures by transport undertakings. It recommended that freight rate policies in the countries of the region be designed to promote international traffic in particular, and that the Conference of Asian Statisticians and special working groups should strive to develop comparable statistics on transport within the region. The Committee recommended that the countries of the region attempt to regulate and, where possible, integrate or co-ordinate the operations of small transport carriers, of which there were at present large numbers. It endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on Promotion of Tourism and noted that the Government of India would organize a study tour and the Government of Pakistan a study week on the promotion of various facilities and services for tourism. It reviewed the results of the 1961 Working Group of Experts on Prototype Coasting Vessels and recommended that designs and specifications of such vessels should be prepared soon so as to enable the countries to negotiate contracts for construction.

386. The Commission reviewed the progress made by countries in implementing the Asian highway project, of which the section between Calcutta and Bangkok had been examined by a team of experts. It suggested that specific pre-investment surveys should be carried out with the assistance of the Special Fund and urged the various aid-giving agencies and countries to provide equipment or other assistance for work on the Asian highway. A reconnaissance survey of the priority routes in Afghanistan, Iran and part of West Pakistan was also

recommended. The Commission decided to include certain highways of Indonesia in the network of Asian highways and noted the desire of North Borneo and Sarawak for their territories' main highways to be included also.

387. The Commission noted the advisory services rendered by the secretariat upon request, particularly through the regional inland transport adviser and the regional railway research adviser recently appointed to the secretariat. It welcomed the increasing recognition by Governments of the economic and administrative problems involved in the co-ordinated development of various forms of transport. It suggested that technical assistance experts should assist countries in estimating present and future tourist traffic and in promoting tourist trade generally.

388. *Water resources development.* In reviewing the report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/576), the Commission recommended that the Bureau's work be expanded to cover important economic aspects and to promote regional co-operation through studies of international rivers of the region. The Commission endorsed the view of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs (E/CN.11/L.101) that, where economic and other factors necessitated short-term utilization of water resources, care should be taken to safeguard the prospects of long-term utilization. It endorsed the report of the second Inter-regional Hydrologic Seminar on Field Methods and Equipment (E/CN.11/L.104) and welcomed the co-operation of BTAO, UNESCO, WMO and IAEA in jointly sponsoring hydrologic seminars and study tours and undertaking various studies, including one on the use of radar and radioisotopes in hydrology. The Commission decided to organize a Symposium on the Development of Groundwater Resources in 1962 and a regional Symposium on Flood and Drainage Problems of Deltaic and Coastal Regions in 1963.

389. The Commission noted that the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin had made considerable progress in its programme of data collection, investigation and planning, and that construction of the first multi-purpose project on a major tributary could be foreseen soon. Comprehensive project reports were being prepared for the three first-priority mainstream projects at Pa Mong, Sambor and Tonlé Sap. Engineering firms were engaged, with Special Fund assistance, in preparing a comprehensive project report for each of four major tributaries in a form suitable for loan negotiations; planning of projects on three more tributaries was under way. Work continued on the mainstream navigation improvement programme, which included hydrographic surveys and the installation of navigation aids. The other investigations undertaken by the Committee included experimental and demonstration irrigation projects, several schistosomiasis inquiries, a survey of mineral resources, prospecting for bauxite and a survey of losses due to forest and grassland fires. A team of consultants had also completed a study of the economic and related fiscal, social and administrative problems posed by the development of the Mekong river and its basin. The Committee invited the ECAFE secretariat to prepare a new master plan for the lower Mekong river.

390. The Commission welcomed the world-wide interest shown in and assistance given to the Mekong project, which was an outstanding example of regional co-operation in the United Nations Development Decade, and noted that the project's actual expenditure and com-

mitments had reached the equivalent of almost \$21 million. Fourteen countries were co-operating actively with the Mekong Committee: Australia, Canada, the Republic of China, France, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as eleven United Nations agencies; ECAFE, TAB, BTAO, the Special Fund, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, the Bank and IAEA; and four private organizations.

391. *Food and agriculture.* The Commission noted that the work of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division on agricultural development plans was fostering regional economic co-operation. The Division's findings on a case study of capital formation in agriculture in selected community development and other areas of Uttar Pradesh, India,¹⁹ its report on the use of United States agricultural surpluses for economic development in Pakistan (E/CN.11/L.100), the proposed pilot study of employment and unemployment in typical rice-growing villages of Thailand, and the assistance given to the Government of Indonesia in the organization of a national agricultural economic training centre were considered timely. The Commission decided to convene in 1963, in co-operation with FAO, a technical meeting on agricultural price policies and problems of agricultural credit institutions.

392. *Statistics and other research.* The Commission endorsed the report of the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/573) and recommended the draft FAO Programme for Food Consumption Surveys (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.4) to the countries of the region. It suggested the use of sampling methods for family living surveys, and noted that the services of regional statistical advisers on economic statistics, sampling and training, were now available to the ECAFE countries under the United Nations technical assistance programme. The Commission supported the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries; it suggested that the secretariat prepare a manual on industrial inquiries and one on the training of statisticians, and that it undertake work on national accounting and inter-industry analysis. It decided that the Conference of Asian Statisticians, at its next session, should examine basic statistics for economic and social development and problems of statistical organization and training.

393. *Social aspects of economic development.* The Commission noted that a preparatory committee for the Asian Population Conference, convened by the secretariat had made detailed plans and reviewed a provisional agenda and a list of discussion papers and studies to be prepared for the Conference. It requested the secretariat to assist Governments in the planning and execution of social and demographic studies and surveys and welcomed the appointment to ECAFE of a regional demographic adviser under the United Nations technical assistance programme.

394. The Commission noted that the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes had provided technical assistance through discussions and exchanges of experience among the countries of the region on various aspects of planning, organization and administration of community development programmes. It emphasized the role of local government in such programmes and discussed financial

and personnel problems, administration at project level, programme evaluation and research. It endorsed the recommendations (E/CN.11/569) of the first session of the Asian Conference on Community Development in regard to measures for the promotion of regional co-operation and action on specific aspects such as training and technical assistance in community development; it stressed the desirability of decentralization of administrative, financial and technical responsibilities to the lowest possible levels of local government. It emphasized the role of non-governmental organizations, including co-operatives and voluntary groups, in the promotion of national community development programmes. The Commission decided to convene regional conferences on social aspects of economic planning and development, with discussions on community development and social welfare at alternate sessions.

395. *Technical assistance and Special Fund activities.* The Commission noted, from the documents provided by TAB and the Special Fund and from the statements made by the Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund and the representatives of the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and TAB, that the ECAFE secretariat was playing an increasingly meaningful role in the planning, programming, execution and evaluation of technical assistance and Special Fund activities. It welcomed the pre-investment work carried out under the Special Fund and also the flexibility of its policies. While recognizing the urgent needs of newly-independent countries elsewhere, the Commission noted that the percentage share of ECAFE countries in the Expanded Programme had recently declined and urged that geographic distribution of funds should not be on a purely regional basis; their equitable distribution among the countries within each region was equally important. It welcomed the annual consultations with the ECAFE secretariat initiated by the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund and adopted a resolution stressing that the ECAFE secretariat should be given without delay sufficient authority and staff to implement effectively the policy of technical assistance decentralization.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

396. The work of the Economic Commission for Latin America was reviewed by the Committee of the Whole at its eighth session, and is described in detail in its annual report (E/3581/Rev.1).²⁰ A summary of the main activities during the period under review is given below.

397. Among the important developments was the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank, of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Institute is to provide training and advisory services to Governments and undertake research in planning techniques—functions which were formerly the responsibility of the ECLA secretariat.

398. The Commission's efforts to create a Latin American common market have entered a new phase as a result of the coming into force of the Treaty on Central American Economic Development and the Montevideo Treaty.

399. The programmes being carried out jointly by the secretariats of ECLA and the OAS have been geared

¹⁹ See *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, vol. XII, No. 2.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

increasingly to practical work, concentrating mainly on taxation, agriculture and land reform, education and manpower problems and the organization of joint advisory groups to assist Governments in the elaboration and organization of economic and social development plans.

400. Relations with the specialized agencies—in particular the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO—and with other regional economic commissions were strengthened during the year. An ILO liaison office with ECLA was established. The ECE has indicated its interest in undertaking a number of joint projects. Several papers presented by experts at the Latin American Electric Power Seminar were made available to ECAFE for a similar meeting. The ECLA secretariat participated in the ECAFE/BTAO/United Nations Division of Industrial Development Seminar on Industrial Estates.

401. *Trade and integration.* The First Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Free-Trade Association took place from July to December 1961, during which period Colombia and Ecuador acceded to the Treaty. The ECLA secretariat provided technical assistance and advice during the negotiations. A small ECLA office was opened in Montevideo to facilitate this work.

402. Technical advice on various trade problems was given to the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela. Preparations are being made with BTAO for the holding in 1962 of a Seminar on Trade Policy for high-level government officials.

403. Although the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee has not met since December 1960, its sub-committees and working groups have been active. Negotiations on tariff equalization have been completed, and agreement has been reached on basic rules for the application and interpretation of the Standard Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA) classification. Progress has also been made on the standardization of tariff legislation in the Central American countries, and draft protocols have been drawn up governing regional trade and supply of certain selected commodities.

404. A draft agreement on fiscal incentives to industrial development has been prepared. Agreement has also been reached regarding the first industrial plants that are to supply the area's common market under the integration régime, and a draft protocol has been formulated to the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries, stipulating minimum capacity of plants, price and supply guarantees and other requisites for their establishment and operation.

405. Work is also proceeding on such other aspects of the integration programme as transport, electric power, the problems and prospects of agricultural production in the area and the possibilities for specialization and for the regional supply of grains and dairy products. Studies are being undertaken on the main social and economic aspects of integration programmes, with particular reference to housing, land tenure and agricultural labour conditions, and population movements. Research is also being carried out on income distribution and social security contributions.

406. *Advisory groups.* During 1961, advisory groups organized jointly by ECLA and BTAO, with the active collaboration of FAO and the ILO, have been operating in Bolivia and Colombia. A small advisory group has also operated in Chile in close relation with the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO). The first advisory

group to be organized jointly by ECLA, BTAO, the OAS and IDB started work in Haiti in November 1961 and the second began operations in Uruguay in March 1962. Exploratory missions have visited Peru with a view to determining the requirements of the Government and reaching agreement on the type and number of experts required. The nucleus of a group has been working in the field since February 1962. Negotiations have been under way with the Government of Ecuador for the recruitment of a number of experts to assist the National Planning and Economic Co-ordination Board. Requests have also been received for Joint ECLA/BTAO/OAS/IDB Advisory Groups from the Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay, and the Central American countries, and negotiations are in progress among the various organizations and the Governments concerned with a view to meeting the different needs.

407. *ECLA/BTAO economic development training programme.* The training programme conducted in Santiago was considerably expanded during the course of the year and greater specialization has been introduced. The total number of participants was raised from an average of fifteen in previous years to forty for the first part of the eight-month course and to sixty for the second part. Fellowships for the trainees were provided by the United Nations, the OAS, IDB, and Governments or private institutions in Latin America and in the United States.

408. During 1961, intensive training courses were organized with the collaboration of official circles in Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela, while a special seminar on economic development problems was held for top-level Chilean government officials. During 1962, a similar course has been given in Peru, and others are scheduled for Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. Following the practice introduced in 1959, the courses are arranged in conjunction with the advisory groups wherever such groups are in operation.

409. *Economic and social development.* The Commission at its ninth session had stressed the need for increasing emphasis on the social, as well as the purely economic aspects of development. The Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development held at Santiago in March 1962 was an example of progress in this direction. Although organized at the technical level, the Conference was attended by Ministers of Education from most of the Latin American countries, with a total of 309 participants and 103 observers. Several recommendations were made, and a special statement issued on educational aims in relation to economic and social development in Latin America.

410. The Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America held meetings in Washington (October 1961) and Santiago (March 1962); they were attended by representatives from the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, ICEM, the OAS and the ECLA secretariats. Progress was made in particular in relation to methodological aspects of manpower assessment, and it was agreed that a special joint project should be undertaken in this respect by the interested agencies.

411. In February 1962, the Commission co-sponsored, with the OAS and IDB, a Seminar on Development Planning, at which the general problems of economic and social planning were examined by several high-ranking experts from different countries. A Central American Seminar on Techniques of Programming was held in Mexico during November and December 1961.

412. The study on the economic development of Hon-

duras was published early in 1962. In Brazil, the Joint ECLA/BNDE (Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico) Centre for Economic Development has been working on studies of the Brazilian fiscal system and of import substitution. A special study on inflation and economic development in Brazil has been completed.

413. Work has continued on demographic problems, in close harmony with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).²¹ Various methodological studies for the estimation and projection of urban and rural population are in progress. The secretariat has recently collaborated with the OAS in several activities aimed at making a rapid improvement in housing conditions in Latin America.

414. The OAS/ECLA/IDB taxation programme, with the co-operation of the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation, sponsored a Conference on Tax Administration which was held in Argentina in October 1961, as the first of two, the second on tax policy being planned for the end of 1962.

415. *Industrial development.* ECLA has recently enlarged the scope of its work in the field of industrial development to include not only studies of specific industries, as in the past, but also studies on the possibilities for development offered by growing economic integration and complementarity. Examples of this new approach are found in such studies as those relating to the chemical industries, timber trends, pulp and paper, textiles and heavy industrial equipment. Market studies and demand projections are being complemented by an analysis of institutional or industrial policy aspects. The co-operation of national agencies in this work has been sought wherever possible in order to enable a larger number of projects to be carried out with available resources, and to make a greater impact on the policy of individual countries.

416. In accordance with the policy established in General Assembly resolution 1712 (XVI) and Council resolution 839 (XXXII) of concerted action in regard to industrialization, there has been increasingly close contact with the United Nations Division of Industrial Development and with other regional commissions. Plans are being made for a Seminar on Industrial Programming scheduled for early 1963 under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, the Division of Industrial Development and BTAO, and a number of special studies are being prepared for this purpose. As a result of the findings in the textile studies undertaken in Brazil and Chile, discussions have taken place with the ILO with a view to the implementation by that agency of some of the recommendations.

417. The study on timber resources and prospects, undertaken as a joint ECLA/FAO project, is being completed. The ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group has revised the integrated study on pulp and paper supply, demand and trade in Latin America. Plans are under way to expand the work of the Group to include all forest industries, in the light of the findings of the timber trends study.

418. *Agriculture.* Studies on agriculture continue to be carried out by the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. A number of papers were prepared as background material prior to the establishment of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) set up in August 1961 by the OAS, FAO, ECLA, IDB and the Inter-American Institute of Agri-

cultural Sciences. The Joint Division is actively working on the programme of work drawn up by CIDA, which involves two stages. The first includes the preparation of basic studies on specific aspects of agricultural development, while the second concerns assistance to Governments, at their request, in the formulation and implementation of their agricultural development and land reform plans. Two Governments have so far requested such assistance.

419. The first volume of livestock studies, relating to Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, was revised prior to publication. Work is proceeding on similar studies for other countries.

420. *Energy and water resources.* A Latin American Electric Power Seminar was held in August 1961 in Mexico under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, BTAO, the United Nations Research and Transport Economics Branch and the Government of Mexico. Recommendations made at the seminar included the provision of advisory services to Governments, upon request, for the programming of electric power development within overall programmes; the convening of further meetings of experts to deal with general or specific electric power problems; the continuation of the water resources survey groups; and the utilization of the experience of other international agencies in the field of energy and co-operation with them, in particular ECE and IAEA. In that connexion, the ECE Coal Committee has already offered to assist Latin American countries in dealing with problems relating to the coal mining industry.

421. The ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Programme carried out two preliminary missions during 1961, in Bolivia and Columbia respectively. Brief missions were also sent to British Guiana (November 1961) and Argentina, with a view to determining immediate technical assistance requirements for the development of water and power resources.

422. *Statistics.* Since the ninth session of the Commission, work aimed at improving Latin American statistics has continued. A new Statistical Division was established in April 1962, combining the functions of the ECLA Statistical Section and the Office of the Regional Statistician. Field missions have been undertaken to most countries in the region to explore the situation concerning data on national income and basic series for national income estimation, as well as other basic statistics needed for economic and social planning. Consultations have also been held with government officials in a number of countries concerning ways and means of obtaining or improving basic data.

423. Close contact has been maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO on a project for regional advisers on economic statistics, sampling and field surveys and social statistics (including housing); a number of jointly sponsored seminars have been included in the 1961-1962 programme of technical assistance. These relate to wholesale and retail prices, housing statistics (Copenhagen, Denmark, September 1962) and foreign trade statistics.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

424. The Economic Commission for Africa held its fourth session in Addis Ababa from 19 February to 3 March 1962. A full account of the work of the Commission since its third session is given in the annual report of ECA (E/3586)²² to the Council.

²¹ Set up jointly by the United Nations, the Government of Chile and the Population Council Inc.

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

425. The fourth session was attended by all members of the Commission with the exception of Upper Volta and South Africa; the latter country indicated that it would not be represented because it believed that the item "Economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices" should not have been included in the agenda of the Commission. Of the associate members, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar were not represented. Observers from twenty-two States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission were present as were observers from the Federal Republic of Germany. Representatives of eight specialized agencies and of IAEA, and observers from the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, GATT and the League of Arab States, attended. Twelve non-governmental organizations in consultative status were also represented.

426. In connexion with the request embodied in its resolution 24 (III), the Commission adopted a resolution (42 (IV)) which recommended the Council to deprive Portugal and Spain of membership of the Commission and to amend paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the terms of reference so as to remove Administering Powers from membership of the Commission and to grant them (with the exception of Portugal and Spain) associate membership. In resolution 44 (IV) the Commission also recommended the Council to deprive the Republic of South Africa of membership of the Commission until it discontinued its policy of racial discrimination. On the subject of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices the Commission recommended further studies of the problem in other areas of activity.

427. The Commission reviewed the economic situation and trends in Africa as described in the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* (Vol. II, No. 1). It expressed concern at the growing gap between export proceeds and the cost of imports to the region, and in particular, at the slow growth of exports. It recommended economic diversification, particularly industrialization, and commodity price stabilization as means of checking the divergent drift between exports and imports. With respect to the development of industry and natural resources, the Commission adopted a resolution (43 (IV)) by which it established a standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industrialization to advise the Executive Secretary on the annual programme of work and research in those fields. The Commission emphasized the need for a regional approach to programmes of industrialization from the outset, in order to avoid duplication, harmful competition and the dissipation of scarce resources. It also pointed to the necessity for promoting intra-African trade as a means of developing wider markets and thus removing one of the main obstacles to the industrialization of the region. In this respect it was considered desirable to explore the possibilities of establishing an African common market.

428. The Commission, following its discussions on economic and social development, decided, in resolution 58 (IV), to establish an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It appointed a standing committee composed of Gabon, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic to be responsible for the direction of the Institute. Under the resolution, the Commission also decided that advantage should be taken of the facilities offered by the United Arab Republic for the establishment of a future sub-regional institute, and of any other sub-regional facilities which might be offered by other countries. It further requested the

Executive Secretary to appoint a panel of experts to draw up a draft statute for the Institute and a draft convention for accession by States, and to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the extent to which the Commission's decisions had been implemented.

429. The Commission, in resolution 52 (IV), accepted in principle the establishment of an African development bank, and a committee was constituted composed of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanganyika and Tunisia to make all the contacts necessary for the establishment of the bank, to undertake comprehensive studies of the financial and administrative structure and extent of operations of the bank, and to make recommendations on its location. The resolution instructed the Committee to complete its assignment within six months after the end of the thirty-third session of the Council and to submit a report to the Governments of States members of the Commission. It also called on the Council to give every assistance to the Committee in the fulfilment of its assignment and requested the Executive Secretary to convene a conference of finance ministers or other appropriate representatives of member States of ECA to review the report of the Committee and to take final steps for the establishment of the bank. Finally, the Executive Secretary was requested to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the steps taken with regard to the establishment of the African development bank.

430. As regards the decentralization of the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, the Commission, in resolution 50 (IV), commended the decisions of the General Assembly and recommended that the Secretary-General should take steps to endow the Commission's secretariat with the requisite authority and sufficient personnel to enable it to fulfil its functions, particularly with regard to substantive and operational aspects of technical assistance in the region. In resolution 64 (IV), the Commission decided to establish two sub-regional offices in the following order of priority: first a sub-regional office for western Africa, to be located at Niamey (Niger), and secondly one for Africa north of the Sahara, the location of which was to be decided at a later stage. The resolution also invited the Executive Secretary to consider, in due course, the possibility of establishing two further sub-regional offices, one for west Africa and one for central Africa.

431. In its resolution 51 (IV), the Commission established a Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training to assist the Executive Secretary, among other things, in establishing and implementing a long-range programme of africanization, especially at the policy-making level. In resolution 62 (IV), the Commission established two Committees of the Whole to deal respectively with economic and social items of the agenda during sessions and to make recommendations to the plenary meetings. The Commission considered that this would expedite the work of its sessions and enable matters on its agenda to be dealt with comprehensively.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

432. Introducing the report of ECE, the Executive Secretary commented on current economic developments and trends in Europe. No significant slackening of the rate of expansion in the eastern European countries and the Soviet Union was to be expected in the present year provided that weather conditions were more favourable to farm output than during the previous year. In western Europe, uncertainty about the trend of the American

economy in the immediate future was one of the reasons for the present mood of hesitancy which had led to a temporary slackening of demand, particularly for investment, in some countries; yet fears of a serious recession in the near future would not appear to be justified. The problem of progressively modifying the trading policies of the industrialized countries so as to provide better markets for the growing exports of manufactured goods from the economically less developed areas was as urgent as ever. Regarding the work of ECE, the Executive Secretary pointed out that participating Governments were increasingly using its facilities for practical co-operation. There was a growing interest in the elucidation of problems of economic choice in specific fields. The second meeting of senior economic advisers, to be held in the fall of 1962, was to be devoted to the discussion of criteria for investment policies. Work on problems of special interest to under-developed countries, especially of other regions, figured ever more prominently in the work programme of ECE. Much of the ECE secretariat's further research effort would be concentrated on the study of different planning techniques employed in the region, as one of the contributions of ECE to the United Nations Development Decade; and plans were being worked out for close co-operation with and support for the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrialization.

433. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE stated that, for the region as a whole, new record levels of agricultural and industrial production had been reached, and a relative stability in internal price level had been attained. However, progress was not yet adequate or sufficiently sustained, and the levels of living in many countries remained as low as ever. The situation was aggravated by the growing gap between countries' export earnings, on the one hand, and import requirements for development purposes, on the other, accompanied by a deterioration of the terms of trade for most countries of the region. In these circumstances, the development of the national economies and the expansion of exports not only of the traditional raw or semi-processed materials and handicrafts but also of manufactured goods, remained the overriding priorities for the countries of the region. The Executive Secretary also reviewed the activities of ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies and drew particular attention to the decision of the Commission to establish an Asian Institute of Economic Development to provide training and expert advice to Governments.

434. The Executive Secretary of ECLA stated that continuing stagnation in the countries of the region had created an urgent need for economic and social structural changes in Latin America and for fundamental revision in the direction and the nature of policies of international co-operation. If these changes were not brought about soon and in orderly fashion, they would be violent and precipitous. Certain foreign investments and certain economic and technological enclaves in the region would no doubt be seriously affected in any case. ECLA should play a very active part in the process of change, which it could do only if the Commission's Secretariat had a high degree of administrative flexibility; this demanded that the process of decentralization be advanced. In this connexion, he expressed concern at the discriminatory treatment that was being meted out by the European Common Market countries to commodities exported from Latin America. The Executive Secretary also commented on the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in particular in such fields

as regional economic co-operation and the development of intra-regional trade.

435. The Executive Secretary of ECA observed that the opening of the United Nations Development Decade was taking place at a time when responsible people all over Africa were becoming increasingly concerned with devising and introducing methods and policies that would accelerate economic growth in their respective countries. Enhanced activities of the United Nations in the sphere of development were warmly welcomed by African States, as witnessed by the decision of the Commission at its fourth session to establish an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and, subject to further investigations and studies, an African Development Bank. Another important decision of the Commission had been the establishment of a Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, a field in which the secretariat was expanding its activities at a rapid pace. The Executive Secretary also referred to the important and complex problems faced by the Commission in the field of foreign trade and expressed the view that, in African conditions, problems of economic and social development had to be tackled simultaneously. The Executive Secretary reported that much progress had been made in recruiting staff for the Commission's secretariat, including an increased proportion of African staff members, particularly at the higher levels. He expressed the hope that the members of the Commission would contribute to this end by making available a sufficient number of qualified African staff.

436. The debate on the reports of the regional economic commissions²⁸ included many expressions of appreciation for their work and for their role in the United Nations system. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1961* (E/ECE/452) was generally praised as was ECE's continued ability to provide a meeting place for the exponents of differing economic and social doctrines. Some members were of the opinion that ECE had not made as great a contribution as it should to bringing about closer international co-operation, while others stressed the limitations that were necessarily put upon an expansion of its activities by the political realities of the present world. Several members expressed the view that ECAFE's activities had become more practical and thus of greater help to the countries of the region. The prospective establishment of an Asian Institute for Economic Development was widely welcomed, as were the results obtained from the first Conference of Asian Planners held in 1961, and the efforts ECAFE was making to develop regional co-operation. In their comments on the work of ECLA, members referred to the important function that the Commission had fulfilled for over a decade in articulating the needs of the Latin American countries. The creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was welcomed, and the hope was expressed that its work would contribute significantly to the economic development of the region. Some members regretted that ECLA did not at present have exclusive responsibility for the preparation of the annual economic survey, the responsibility now being shared with the secretariat of OAS. Members of the Council expressed their interest in the work of ECA and noted in particular its resolutions concerning the establishment of an African Development Bank and of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. They also expressed their awareness of the magnitude of the tasks facing the Commission and its

²⁸ E/SR.1210-1213 and 1236.

secretariat and the hope that it would soon have sufficient resources to tackle them successfully. One member referred to the fact that there was an area in the Near and Middle East which was not represented in any of the regional economic commissions, and that, although there existed in this area a centre for United Nations activities in the social field, there was no such centre for economic activities. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat was examining the possibility of arrangements for achieving a more balanced economic and social development in this area.

437. Several members of the Council referred²⁴ specifically to the draft resolution which ECA had proposed to the Council regarding amendments to the membership provisions in the Commission's terms of reference (E/3586, part IV, draft resolution's III and IV). In this connexion, the Council had before it a communication from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations (E/L.953 and Corr.1)²⁵ in which the Government of Spain expressed its desire to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XV) and ECA resolution 24 (III). A number of members expressed the view that this had changed the situation significantly and considered that, as a result, the mention of Spain should be deleted from the draft resolution in which ECA proposed that the Council deprive Portugal and Spain of membership in the Commission. Some considered that the exclusion of Member States from United Nations organs might detract from the influence the United Nations was able to exert on Member States, and would also be inconsistent with the aim of bringing together Governments whose views differed widely in discussions of common problems. Others felt

²⁴ E/SR.1210-1213.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10.

that the Council should adopt the resolutions submitted by ECA in their entirety. The Council decided²⁶ to defer further consideration of the draft resolutions regarding membership proposed by ECA until its resumed thirty-fourth session. The Council similarly postponed consideration of draft resolution I in part IV of the Commission's report.²⁷

438. In resolutions 880 (XXXIV), 881 (XXXIV) and 882 (XXXIV) the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA respectively, and endorsed their programmes of work and priorities. In resolution 882 B (XXXIV) it took note of the report of the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, which had been held at Headquarters in June 1962 for the purpose of amending ECLA resolution 218 (AC.50) on the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

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

Thirty-fourth session

World Federation of Trade Unions

Report of the regional economic commissions—E/SR.1211

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

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

E/CN.11/NGO/41. Statement on developments in the ECAFE area.

²⁶ E/SR.1236.

²⁷ For action taken on draft resolution II, see para. 670 below.

Chapter VI

OTHER ECONOMIC AND RELATED QUESTIONS

Section I. Statistical questions

439. At its thirty-fourth session the Council considered¹ the report of the Statistical Commission on its twelfth session (E/3633).² The Council, in resolution 883 (XXXIV), took note of the report and endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained therein. In the course of the Council's discussion, a number of delegations commented on the progress made in international statistics and on the assistance given to the developing countries in this field. One delegation indicated that its approval of the Statistical Commission's work programme did not extend to the project for the establishment of a centre for international trade statistics. Other delegations welcomed the establishment of this centre and one expressed the hope that it would start work as soon as possible and would become a centre for technical assistance and for the training of national experts by means of scholarships. Several delegations indicated a desire to revert to the question of the financial implications of the work programme when they came before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. Some of the principal questions considered by the Commission are briefly described below.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

440. The Commission discussed the statistical work done since 1960 by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and a number of other international and regional bodies, based on a "Review of international statistics" (E/CN.3/286 and Add.1), devoting special attention to training and assistance to developing countries. It asked these agencies to draw up, before the 1964 session of the Commission, detailed programmes of activities for five years ahead and, in more general terms, for the next ten years. The Commission would then study and comment on the various programmes, thus facilitating their adaptation to the requirements of the United Nations Development Decade and assisting in the achievement of a reasonable balance among the programmes.

441. The Commission recommended continued improvement in the comparability of statistical data from countries with different economic and social systems and an extension of United Nations statistical publications, bearing in mind the responsibility of presenting as complete and reliable data as possible on individual countries. It also requested that a special study be made of statistical requirements for planning economic and social development in less advanced countries.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

442. The Commission based its discussion of industrial statistics on three documents: "The systems of industrial statistics of five highly industrial countries" (E/CN.3/285), "Some recent problems and develop-

ments in industrial statistics" (E/CN.3/287) and "The 1963 world programme of basic industrial statistics" (E/CN.3/288). The Commission requested that the first of those studies be published, after being revised in the light of comments made in the Commission and by countries concerned, and that a similar study be started for selected countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa. It also decided that the detailed studies should be made of the objectives, problems, methods and techniques of gathering and compiling statistics on construction and of the requirements for and uses of industrial statistics. The Commission expressed gratification at the extent of participation in and progress on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, launched in 1958 pursuant to Council resolution 676 B (XXVI).

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

443. The Commission considered two documents: "Statistics of the financial accounts of enterprises" (E/CN.3/289) and "Problems and developments in the integration of accounts on financial and income statistics" (E/CN.3/290). The first dealt with national needs, practices and problems in the collection and compilation of data from the profit-and-loss and balance-sheet accounts of non-financial enterprises. The second concerned the character of the accounts that countries were planning or compiling on financial transactions and holdings related to or integrated with the traditional accounts on national income, expenditure and product and the problems and trends in this field of work. The Commission found that both documents furnished useful media for the exchange of national experience on these questions and requested that such international work be continued.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

444. The Commission considered two documents on national accounts: "Survey of national accounting practices" (E/CN.3/291) and "Progress report on national accounting and associated topics" (E/CN.3/292). It approved, with minor changes, the programme of future work outlined in document E/CN.3/292, according high priority to the following items: the completion of a supplement on methods to the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*; the preparation of a manual on national accounting as a companion volume to *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*;³ the preparation of a report on the conceptual and statistical problems of estimating product and expenditure flows at constant prices; the study of techniques of achieving international comparability of income, expenditure and product aggregates by the use of a common basis of valuation; and the completion of the study of the relationship between the United Nations system of national accounts and the system used in countries with centrally planned economies.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.310; E/SR.1216.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13.

³ *Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.11.

CONTINUOUS POPULATION REGISTERS

445. The Commission considered a document on the "Methodology and evaluation of continuous population registers" (E/CN.3/293) and recommended that, after review by national authorities, it be revised if necessary and issued as a technical study.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

446. Two documents were before the Commission: "Progress report on 1960 world population and housing census programmes" (E/CN.3/295) and "Progress report on activities in the field of demographic statistics (other than population census) 1960-1961 and proposals for 1962-1964" (E/CN.3/294). The Commission recommended that a survey be made of the current status of conventional civil registration systems and preparation of a timetable of international activities proposed in connexion with the 1970 population and housing census programmes. It also requested intensive work on improving international migration statistics.

STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

447. The Commission considered a "Progress report on development of statistics for social programmes" (E/CN.3/296) and requested completion of the *Handbook of Household Surveys* and of the *Compendium of Social Statistics*.

SAMPLE SURVEY METHODS

448. The Commission had before it the "Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group of Specialists in Sample Survey Methods" (E/CN.3/284)—a group convened at a request of the Commission at its eleventh session. The Commission, on the recommendation of this group, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts for the purpose of reviewing sampling terminology and preparing a revised set of recommendations to supersede the document *The Preparation of Sampling Survey Reports*.⁴

CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

449. The Commission considered a "Progress report on classification of government accounts" (E/CN.3/297), which described the work done pursuant to Council resolution 378 D (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 407 (V) and the progress of various countries in reclassifying government transactions along the lines suggested in *A Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions* (ST/TAA/M/12—ST/ECA/49).⁵

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS STATISTICS

450. The Commission considered a "Progress report on balance of payments statistics" (E/CN.3/298), prepared by IMF, and commended the work of IMF in this field.

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

451. The Commission considered two documents: "The implementation of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised" (E/CN.3/299) and "The international compilation of external trade statistics by computer" (E/CN.3/300). It requested the Secretary-General to establish a centre, attached to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, for the collection and publication of international data on

external trade. Data submitted by Governments would be summarized and verified by electronic computer and stored permanently on magnetic tape. The centre would provide Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations, at their request, with statistical information resulting from the work of the centre (in the form of publications, tabulations, punched cards or magnetic tape).

TOURIST STATISTICS

452. The Commission considered a document on "Tourist statistics" (E/CN.3/303) and noted with approval a plan that the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, in consultation with IMF and the United Nations Statistical Office, draw up proposals for the improvement of such statistics.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

453. The Commission drew up a programme of work and priorities, consisting of eight continuing and twenty-two *ad hoc* projects and activities of high priority and six *ad hoc* projects of lower priority. In addition to projects already mentioned above, the Commission gave high priority to the revision with appropriate expansions, of *Patterns of Industrial Growth, 1938-1958*,⁶ for re-issue in 1963.

Section II. Travel, transport and communications questions

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

454. At its thirty-first session the Council, in resolution 813 (XXXI), had requested the Secretary-General to prepare recommendations concerning the nature, scope and location of a conference on international travel and tourism and to call the conference not later than in 1963. The Secretary-General's recommendations were submitted to the Council at its thirty-third session in the form of a note (E/3590 and Add.1)⁷ transmitting to the Council the report of a group of experts which he had consulted.

455. In the Council,⁸ members stressed the economic implications of tourism and the need for the simplification of standardization of governmental formalities regarding travel. It was suggested that economic and technical assistance should be given to the developing countries to enable them to develop their tourist possibilities. The importance of tourism as a source of foreign currency and as a means of strengthening the bonds between peoples was also emphasized. On behalf of the Italian Government the representative of Italy renewed an earlier invitation that the conference be held in Rome and stated that his Government would assume responsibility for the additional expenses that might be entailed in holding the conference away from Headquarters.

456. In a resolution (870 (XXXIII)), the Council unanimously confirmed its decision to call an international technical conference to make recommendations on international travel and tourism and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to participate, and to invite the specialized agencies, interested inter-governmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations having consultative status

⁶ *Statistical Papers, Series P, No. 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.6.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

⁸ E/SR.1195.

⁴ *Statistical Papers, Series C, No. 1, Revised.*

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVI.2.

with the Council to participate without vote. The Council decided that the conference should be held in Rome in August-September 1963 for a period of not more than twelve working days and that the provisional agenda should be based on the draft agenda prepared by the group of experts, subject to certain amendments that had been suggested by the Secretary-General. The Council also decided to consider the report of the conference at its thirty-seventh session.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

457. At its thirty-third session, the Council considered⁹ a note by the Secretary-General (E/3575) bringing to its attention the progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Group of Experts on Explosives, which had been prepared pursuant to Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII).

458. The Council, in resolution 871 (XXXIII), unanimously approved the principles established and action taken by the experts as well as their recommendations. It accordingly requested the Secretary-General, in line with the provisions of resolution 724 C (XXVIII), to amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods set out in the 1956 Recommendations concerning such goods, and to circulate the amended text to Governments and interested international organizations. It also requested him to reconvene the expert bodies in 1963, and to draw to the attention of Governments and other specified interested parties relevant aspects of the resolution and the progress reports.

⁹ E/SR.1196.

ACCESSION OF SAN MARINO TO THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC OF 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

459. The Council, at its resumed thirty-second session,¹⁰ had before it a request (E/3558)¹¹ by the Government of San Marino that it be allowed to accede to the Convention on Road Traffic signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949. This request was submitted to the Council pursuant to article 27, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

460. The Council, in resolution 857 (XXXII), resolved to admit the Republic of San Marino as a Party to the 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

Thirty-third session

International Chamber of Commerce

Travel, transport and communications—E/SR.1195

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

International Union of Official Travel Organizations

Travel, transport and communications—E/C.2/SR.191

¹⁰ E/SR.1183.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Section I. Main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends

461. After considering the United Nations survey entitled *Current Trends in Scientific Research* (E/3362/Rev.1)¹ edited by Professor Pierre Auger, the Council, at its thirty-second session, in resolution 829 A (XXXII), had invited the executive heads of the specialized agencies to submit to it their proposals on how best to implement the recommendations in part III of the survey. At its thirty-fourth session,² the Council had before it information supplied in response to its request by UNESCO (E/3621, paras. 181-193),³ FAO (E/3623, paras. 60-78),⁴ WHO (E/3611/Add.1, para. 26, and Add.2),⁵ WMO (E/3642, para. 1.5.17),⁶ and IAEA (E/3612 and Corr.1, para. 8).⁷

462. In its resolution 910 (XXXIV), the Council noted the importance of the progress of science and technology for the economic development and the welfare of mankind, in particular in the less developed areas. The Council expressed its satisfaction to the specialized agencies and IAEA, which had examined at its request what had already been achieved and the possibilities for action under the survey's recommendations, and it requested the ACC to submit to it at its thirty-eighth session detailed observations on the nature and extent of the problem represented by the centralization and exchange of information on research work in progress or contemplated in accordance with the recommendation of the survey.

463. In its resolution, the Council also made a number of specific recommendations: it expressed the wish that the means made available to the International Brain Research Organization should be concentrated in order to promote a co-ordinated international research effort in this field; it noted with satisfaction the establishment of an international non-governmental organ for cell research and expressed the hope that this would contribute to the implementation of the special recommendation on molecular biology; and it considered that, following the work resulting from the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, research on the conversion

and storage of energy should be intensified. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit, in co-operation with the organizations concerned and not later than at the fortieth session, a study on the measures proposed for the implementation of the survey's recommendation concerning the conservation and amelioration of natural environments and on national and international research into pollution of every kind and measures for its control. It requested UNESCO to keep it informed of the activities of the Research Organization Unit set up in 1961 to advise Governments, at their request, on scientific policy. The Council further requested the ACC to submit to it, if possible at its thirty-sixth session, comments on the effect which the problems arising out of the evolution of science and technology as related to economic and social progress were having on the administrative structures of the various agencies of the United Nations system. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to study, in collaboration with UNESCO, the other specialized agencies concerned and IAEA, what steps should be taken with a view to bringing the survey periodically up to date and facilitating the issue of a new edition within a reasonable time, and to present, if possible, at the thirty-sixth session of the Council, his observations on the matter.

464. In supporting the above resolution, some delegations emphasized their understanding that it was not intended to establish any priorities.

Section II. Co-ordination of the results of scientific research

465. Pursuant to its resolution 804 A (XXX), the Council, at its thirty-fourth session,⁸ had before it a survey (E/3618) prepared by UNESCO on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology. After a short historical review, the survey described the different types of primary scientific publications, their habits and disciplines, and outlined a code of good practice for scientific publications in the field of natural sciences. Some selected abstracting services were described and information was given on the main abstracting and indexing periodicals in the fields of mathematical, chemical, biochemical, physical, biological, agricultural, geological and geophysical sciences and in technology. The development of mechanical procedures in abstracting and indexing was illustrated by numerous examples. The possibility of creating a world centre of scientific documentation was discussed, and the difficulties stressed. Among the conclusions of the survey, collective action was strongly advocated through working groups of representatives of the competent United Nations organizations, scientific unions, professional bodies, governmental and non-governmental documentation and information services and editors of scientific primary, abstracting and indexing periodicals.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.227, 228; E/SR.1235.

¹ Published by the United Nations, New York, and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 1961.

² E/AC.24/SR.228-229; E/SR.1235.

³ Report of the Director-General—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

⁴ Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session; provisional report of the eleventh session of the Conference of FAO (4-24 November 1961).

⁵ Report of the World Health Organization, Supplementary Report (27 June 1962), Supplementary Report (11 July 1962).

⁶ Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1961 (Geneva 1962).

⁷ Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1961-62 and Corrigendum.

466. During the discussion in the Council, one member questioned the desirability of establishing a world centre for scientific documentation and expressed the opinion that regional centres were much to be preferred, at least at the outset. A preference for regional centres, as against a world centre, was also expressed by the representative of UNESCO.

467. In its resolution 911 (XXXIV), the Council, convinced that the improvements of scientific and technical documentation at the national and regional levels and the further development of international exchanges in those fields were important to the international community, expressed its appreciation of the report prepared by UNESCO but decided to defer consideration of it until the thirty-sixth session of the Council, in order to allow sufficient time for a full study of its contents. The Council requested the ACC, if it so desired, to comment on the report and it recommended that, in the meantime, the report be brought to the attention of all Governments participating in the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

Section III. International co-operation in the field of seismological research

468. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session,⁹ had before it a report on "International co-operation in the field of seismological research, seismology and earthquake engineering" (E/3617 and Add.1) which had been prepared by UNESCO with the collaboration of WMO in response to the request contained in Council resolution 767 (XXX). The Council also had before it a memorandum (E/3683) by one delegation containing comments and specific suggestions regarding the report.

469. The report was based mainly on information collected by three seismological survey missions, sent out by UNESCO in 1961 and 1962 to the main seismic zones of the world; it contained recommendations for future action to improve knowledge of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes and to provide more effective protection against them. It also suggested that an inter-governmental meeting be convened in 1964 to examine the progress made and to decide on future national and international action.

470. The Council, in resolution 912 (XXXIV), took note with appreciation of the report, and drew the attention of Member States to the recommendations which it contained concerning the improvement of seismological observations, the analysis of seismological data, seismic and seismo-tectonic mapping, codes and regulations for the design of earthquake-resistant structures, tsunami warning systems, and relief measures. The Council requested the Secretary-General, UNESCO, WMO, and other agencies concerned to continue to promote actively international co-operation in the study of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes and to improve the protective measures which can be taken against earthquakes as well as the remedial measures designed to repair damage caused by them.

Section IV. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

471. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1721 A and C (XVI), the Council had before it at its thirty-

fourth session¹⁰ a *First Report on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space* (E/3662)¹¹ prepared by WMO, and a first report by ITU on the subject of telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space (E/3645).¹²

472. Introducing the WMO report to the Council,¹³ the Secretary-General of WMO noted its preliminary nature. The terms of General Assembly resolution 1721 C (XVI) were broad and would involve a reappraisal of the atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of satellite developments. Further studies and reports would be needed to complete the proposals put forward. The first report had been prepared with the assistance of experts from the United States and the USSR and it presented preliminary proposals for a system to be known as the World Weather Watch, by means of which a constant watch could be kept on the weather over the entire globe and the information derived from satellites could be made available to all countries. The report also presented tentative proposals to ensure that the maximum possible benefit was derived for research purposes. As regards financial arrangements, the report suggested, that since external assistance might in some cases be necessary to supplement what could be done within national programmes, requests for such assistance from the Expanded Programme or the Special Fund should be considered sympathetically. Since that in turn might not suffice, WMO had suggested that the United Nations consider the establishment of some special arrangements and perhaps the creation of a United Nations world weather fund.

473. The ITU report, which was also a preliminary one, emphasized the aim of ITU to achieve the widest use of telecommunication in space for peaceful purposes in the interest of all countries. It explained the structure and role of ITU and the complex machinery available to deal with the technical aspects of telecommunication in space. It also described the measures taken or contemplated by ITU, both before and after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI), in particular the meeting of the ITU Radio Consultative Committee of March 1962, and the steps taken for the convening, in 1963, of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the consideration of allocation of radio frequency bands for operational earth satellite systems, together with bands for the telemetry command and control facilities necessary for such systems.

474. The Council was able to hold only a preliminary discussion of the two reports. In its resolution 913 (XXXIV), the Council noted that the report of WMO disclosed the advances in the science of meteorology and its applications which would follow the development of a co-ordinated international meteorological satellite programme. As regards telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space, the Council took note of the fact that recent developments had shown the substantial possibilities in this field through the use of orbiting space vehicles.

475. Noting further that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was scheduled to meet in the near future, to consider and make recommendations on the reports, the Council expressed its appreciation to the

¹⁰ E/AC.24/SR.229; E/SR.1224, 1235.

¹¹ Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

¹² ITU, Geneva, 1962.

¹³ E/SR.1224.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

⁹ E/AC.24/SR.227, 228; E/SR.1235.

responsible organs of WMO and ITU for their forward-looking approaches to the advancement of atmospheric sciences and to the possibilities of the utilization of space for communications purposes. It stated its opinion that the various suggestions for further action contained in the reports merited careful and sympathetic study; noted with approval that both organizations would continue to consider and keep under close review future activities in their respective fields pertaining to outer space; and requested WMO and ITU, in co-operation with

UNESCO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, to take steps to develop and plan such educational and training programmes on space meteorological and telecommunication techniques as might be necessary, in response to parts C and D of General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI). The Council urged all Member States to give all possible assistance to these organizations in these fields. Finally, it transmitted the two reports to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session in accordance with the terms of resolution 1721 (XVI).

Chapter VIII

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Social development

476. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session, had before it the report of the Social Commission on its fourteenth session (E/3636/Rev.1).¹ The report contained the Commission's observations on and proposals for further work in the field of planning for balanced economic and social development, based on a series of country case studies (E/CN.5/346/Add.1-9), on an analytical paper prepared by the Secretary-General concerning the problems of planning as reflected in the case studies (E/CN.5/365), and on General Assembly resolutions 1674 (XVI) and 1708 (XVI). The report included also the Commission's views on the report of the *ad hoc* group of experts on housing and urban development (E/CN.5/367 and Corr.1 and Add.1) convened pursuant to Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) and proposals for the establishment of a committee on housing, building and planning. It also dealt with arrangements for the meeting of an *ad hoc* group of experts on community development on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/364); it contained the Commission's comments on a report by a group of experts (E/CN.5/360/Rev.1),² convened pursuant to Council resolution 371 D (XXVIII), on the organization and administration of social services, and formulated proposals for future action in that field. Finally, the Commission, in its report, reviewed a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/366 and Add.1) on strengthening the work of the United Nations in the social field and made suggestions on the subject for the Council's consideration.

477. Opening the Council's debate on the report of the Social Commission,³ the representative of the Secretary-General stressed⁴ the global character of development planning and the need for further defining the ways of integrating the economic and social aspects of development. He indicated, with special reference to the Economic Projections and Programming Centre and to the group of experts on planning of economic development to be convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), that steps had been taken for ensuring an integrated approach to development planning in the implementation of the Secretariat's programme of work, and suggested that future work on the question of balanced economic and social development should be planned on a long-term basis.

478. With regard to housing and urban development, the representative of the Secretary-General observed that Governments were increasingly recognizing the importance of this field of activity within the whole development strategy. He noted, however, that it would be idle to try to solve the housing problem by conventional methods of building and financing alone, and that only imag-

inative new approaches and concerted international action would enable the necessary resources to be fully mobilized. He expressed the hope that the new Committee on Housing, Building and Planning that the Council was about to establish would work towards concerted action by the United Nations organs concerned, especially the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, and would help in channelling the technical and financial support given by the highly industrialized regions to assist in solving the immense housing and urban development problems with which developing countries were confronted.

PLANNING FOR BALANCED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

479. The Council reaffirmed the importance of a balanced approach to economic and social development and noted with satisfaction that the attention it had given to this subject in the past was now leading to practical and concrete results, as evidenced by the report of the Social Commission on its fourteenth session.

480. Several members indicated the ways in which their countries had formulated programmes of balanced economic and social development and the progress that had been made. They referred to the importance of dealing with such problems as the modernization of rural areas, provisions to be made for youth, for linking training to manpower requirements and for cultural equipment within the general framework of the development plan, popular participation in planning efforts and the proportion of national income assigned to personal consumption.

481. The Council noted that the principle of planning was now generally accepted as essential for bringing about the rapid economic and social growth of developing countries and, particularly, for the achievement of balanced development; and that it was important to make provision for social development in the planning process rather than to come back to it later. It was recognized, however, that the complexity of the subject was such that new studies were required to expand existing knowledge of the interrelationship of social and economic development. Of particular urgency, for example, was the study of income distribution. The opinion was also expressed that the planning process would not necessarily and automatically bring progress; measures of implementation were essential, and implementation depended in part on political conditions.

482. One member expressed the opinion that, in seeking to advance balanced economic and social development, the Social Commission might itself have fallen into the danger of over-emphasizing the social aspects, which could be dealt with satisfactorily only with the support of appropriate economic resources. He noted further that in some countries important strides were, in fact, being made in social development, but that the low rate of economic growth would, in time, be unable to sustain the rate of social growth. Another member gave as an

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.1.

³ E/AC.7/SR.464-468; E/SR.1235.

⁴ E/AC.7/SR.464.

example of social over-expenditure the high cost in his country of schools constructed of expensive and unsuitable materials. On the other hand, the opinion was advanced that to assume that social progress would inevitably follow economic progress was a fallacious premise; social progress must be ensured by being built into the planning process, and this was not always done, nor always recommended in resolutions of the United Nations.

483. A number of members referred to the usefulness of the 1961 *Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/346/Rev.1)⁵ and of the case studies that had been carried out in association with it (E/CN.5/346/Add. 1-9). The Council expressed general agreement that the case studies should be extended to other countries. On the other hand, various members commented on the difficulties that the Secretary-General would have in preparing for the fifteenth session of the Social Commission, as proposed by the Commission, a report containing suggested guide-lines for the use of Governments in determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors and the effectiveness of various organizational arrangements for social planning. They emphasized that an effort should be made to provide empirical data rather than *a priori* principles, as the best means of helping individual Governments to reach their own decisions. Accordingly, they recommended that the Secretary-General should be requested to set out methods rather than universal guide-lines for the use of Governments, and to summarize experiences with various organizational arrangements without attempting to evaluate the effectiveness of such arrangements; and that, in view of the amount of work involved, the time-limit for completion of the study should be made less stringent. The need for close co-operation with the regional planning institutes in research of this character was emphasized.

484. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (903 B (XXXIV)) in which it referred to the interest on the part of developing countries in the further study of the planning problem and in receiving practical assistance in the establishment of well conceived and integrated development country plans, on which action should be intensified within the framework of the Development Decade. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the consideration of the Social Commission, a report setting out for the use of Governments methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors and summarizing the experience of various organizational arrangements for social planning in relation to development goals. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare this report in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and to utilize the services of consultants. The Council also recommended that in implementing General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) full attention be given to the need for integrating social and economic aspects of development; that United Nations organs, including the regional economic commissions, should intensify their work on problems of planning for balanced development, taking into account the relevant experience of States members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency; and that the appropriate United Nations organs and the specialized agencies should foster a broad exchange of experience and knowledge of planning for balanced development. The Council further recom-

mended that seminars should be held in the various regions on specific aspects of planning for social programmes and that the training of national personnel for planning should receive due attention in the execution of United Nations technical co-operation programmes.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

485. The Council considered the action taken by the Social Commission on the basis of the report of the *ad hoc* group of experts on housing and urban development (E/CN.5/367 and Corr.1 and Add.1) which has been convened pursuant to Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) to advise the Social Commission on the place of programmes for the extension of housing and basic community facilities within national development programmes and on techniques for expanding and utilizing national and international resources for that purpose. The Council commended the group of experts for the scope and usefulness of their report. It noted the Commission's views that the demographic expansion and urban concentration in Africa, Asia and Latin America would require an annual construction in these regions, by 1965, of up to twenty-four million dwellings; that unplanned and uncontrolled urban growth should be avoided by the timely adoption of urban and physical development plans which would establish in advance rational patterns of settlement, land use and the the location of population and economic activity; and that housing, communal facilities and urban and regional development in fact connoted the establishment of an adequate physical environment for individual and family life and of a suitable physical framework within which agriculture and industry developed harmoniously (E/3636, paras. 38 and 40).

486. The Council stressed the need for integrating programmes of housing and urban development with general national development programmes. It noted, however, that the priority given to housing and urban development within this framework should have regard to economic resources and did not necessarily mean high capital outlay, particularly where non-monetary resources in labour and materials existed; in addition, development of appropriate credit institutions would provide a focus for individual savings for home-building, which represented another essential element in a comprehensive effort to mobilize national resources for housing and for urban and regional development. Finally, it was felt desirable to establish adequate building and building materials industries, especially in countries with rapid urban and industrial growth rates; this was necessary not only to meet the requirements of housing and urban amenities, but also for economic development generally. Several members stressed that no easy or quick solution was possible and that national efforts to overcome housing and urban development problems should be realistic; plans should be expanded as available resources increased.

487. With respect to United Nations technical assistance in this field and the proposal of the *ad hoc* group of experts concerning the establishment of a United Nations pool of resources, as envisaged by General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV), the Council endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the target of \$150 million for the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund should be attained as early as possible in order to provide additional resources for assistance in housing and urban development in appropriate proportions to other sound projects in economic and social development.

488. Most members of the Council supported the

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.IV.4.

recommendation of the Commission for the creation of a new permanent organ within the United Nations system to deal with housing, building and planning. They felt that a permanent committee of the Council, composed of Government representatives, who at the same time would be high-level experts in the different subjects covered, would ensure to housing and urban development the status it deserved in the United Nations programme as one of the fundamental economic and social problems in the contemporary world. Those members who favoured the establishment of a new committee generally agreed that its work should be co-ordinated with that of the Committee for Industrial Development, because of the implications for housing and urban development of industrialization and because the expansion of housing and related programmes would depend heavily on the development of adequate building and building materials industries.

489. Several members emphasized that the problems of housing and urban development were primarily of a regional character and that, in their view, the establishment of a central body would lead to over-centralized and overlapping activities. In addition, they felt that the establishment of a new functional body of the Council dealing with housing and urban development would derogate from the Social Commission's responsibilities and interest in a major field of its competence. Some members expressed the view that *ad hoc* committees of experts would be a more appropriate method of arriving at practical solutions in this complex field involving technology and engineering, economics, sociology, administration and a number of other sciences and disciplines.

490. The Council emphasized the important role that the regional economic commissions were playing in the study of problems and in guiding Government policies with respect to housing and urban development. The growing contribution of the specialized agencies in providing advice and assistance to Governments in this field was noted with satisfaction, and their intention to strengthen their participation in the concerted international programmes in housing and in urbanization was welcomed.

491. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (903 C (XXXIV)) establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning composed of eighteen States Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council on a basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives of these States to be designated in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development. The resolution also defined the terms of reference of the Committee and established that it should report to the Council through the Social Commission and also forward its report to the Committee for Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council might consider it together with the comments of these bodies. The Council decided to review these organizational arrangements after three years. It further urged Governments, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 1715 (XVI), to review their contributions to the support of the work of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. Finally, the Council recommended that the Secretary-General should be authorized to provide additional staff at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions to

carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programmes of the United Nations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

492. In addition to discussing the interrelationship of community development and land reform,⁶ the Council reviewed the arrangements made by the Social Commission for the *ad hoc* group of experts on community development established pursuant to Council resolution 830 F (XXXII) which was to be convened early in 1963. The Council noted the satisfaction expressed by the Social Commission at the part played by the United Nations and its regional commissions, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, in the rapid expansion of community development activity during the past decade, especially in Asia and Africa; it noted that the Commission had seen the need to look more closely at both theory and field practice and to define requirements for a fuller contribution by community development, in both rural and urban areas, to general economic and social development. The Council also noted that the terms of reference of the expert group, as agreed upon by the Social Commission, would include the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes, including land reform; ways of increasing the economic and social impact of such programmes; and effective organizational and administrative arrangements to carry out such programmes in countries of differing economic and administrative systems.

SOCIAL SERVICES*

493. The Council expressed general agreement with the views of the Commission (E/3636/Rev.1, chap.V) on the report of the group of experts on the organization and administration of social services (E/CN.5/360/Rev.1).⁷ Several members illustrated with examples derived from the situation in their own countries the differing approaches to the question of the extension of services for family, child and youth welfare, which services, they emphasized, should be considered an integral part of national development policies. One member stressed the importance of the contribution of social services to the development of broad social programmes and to the implementation of basic social legislation, adding however that social services could not be regarded as a substitute for such basic legislation and programmes.

494. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (903 D (XXXIV)) in which it recognized that the report on the organization and administration of social services provided guide-lines to the work of the United Nations and to national Governments in establishing services required for effective investment in human resources. The Council approved in general the major conclusions and recommendations of the experts and requested the Secretary-General to transmit their report to Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned for their comments. It further requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Social Commission, and in co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies concerned, a reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme, including the technical assistance programme

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

⁶ See also chapter III, section VII.

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.1.

and the increased activities with UNICEF and the regional economic commissions in this field, with a view to preparing recommendations for the strengthening of such programmes. The Secretary-General was also requested to prepare a report, based *inter alia* on case studies, containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods for financing such services. The Council also recommended that Member States, the General Assembly and the regional economic commissions accord the social welfare sector a definite role within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes.

STRENGTHENING OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD*

495. The Council reviewed the action taken by the Social Commission, in response to a request in Council resolution 830 J (XXXII), to reappraise the basic direction of its activities with a view to giving increased attention to questions of social policy. It noted the views expressed by the Commission that there did not appear to be a need to amend its basic terms of reference; that the further elaboration of these terms through the above-mentioned resolution would allow the Commission to discuss over-all social policies in relation to policies and programmes developed by the competent specialized agencies in such fields as education, health, conditions of employment, social security and related matters, and thus assist the Council in formulating recommendations on these matters to the General Assembly, to Member States and to the specialized agencies; and that the Commission should avoid any duplication of the discussions of these matters by the governing bodies of the specialized agencies specifically charged with dealing with them. It was stressed during the debate that the intensification of the work of the Commission furnished additional evidence of the increased importance placed on social progress in the development of United Nations activities.

496. The Council agreed with the importance attached by the Commission to continuing close co-operation with other United Nations organs, particularly the Committee for Industrial Development, the regional economic commissions, and the specialized agencies. It also agreed that such co-operation required adequate exchange of information on relevant developments in the activities of these various bodies, for which purpose, however, use should be made to the fullest extent of material already available. One member stressed the need for the Commission to be provided with appropriate background information on new policy developments in years when no report was prepared on the world social situation.

497. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (903 E (XXXIV)) in which, recognizing that the Social Commission placed increased emphasis on its responsibilities for over-all policy and that it was essential that the Commission provide leadership in promoting social programmes in the United Nations Development Decade, it requested that reports on new policy developments involving major shifts in programme emphasis and principal programme activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies should be prepared by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies, for the use of the Commission in the years this information was not available in other documents furnished to the Commission. The Council further requested that the

Secretary-General furnish the Commission, as appropriate, with the relevant reports of United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies, and similarly furnish reports of the Social Commission to those bodies. The Council also expressed the hope that the Bureau of Social Affairs would continue close co-operation at the Secretariat level with the regional economic commissions and development institutes, the specialized agencies and the Committee for Industrial Development on social programmes, especially those related to social and economic policy and planning, and that both social and economic experts would be called on to participate in development project planning and execution. Finally, the Council called to the attention of the General Assembly the need to provide the necessary resources for the United Nations to carry out programmes for strengthening and expanding its work in the social field to raise the level of living of all peoples during the Development Decade.

498. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a further resolution (903 A (XXXIV)) in which it took note of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session.

Section II. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples*

499. In response to the General Assembly's request in resolution 1572 (XV), UNESCO submitted to the Council at its thirty-fourth session a report (E/3638^a and Add.1) on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. The report contained an analysis of information received from seventy-three Governments or UNESCO national commissions, specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations relating to the types of international, national and voluntary activities currently being undertaken for the purposes stated in resolution 1572 (XV). Those activities included the promotion of exchanges and personal contacts, education at all levels from primary to university, teaching about the United Nations, and action outside the school. The report showed that there was widespread interest in all activities aimed at promoting ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among youth, although lack of facilities and limited resources restricted the scope of many of these activities. Views regarding the preparation of an international declaration of basic principles were equally divided and neither the Director-General of UNESCO nor the Executive Board had therefore felt able to make a recommendation on the matter.

500. In the Council^b members emphasized the importance of disseminating among young persons the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding. It was pointed out that since the days of the League of Nations considerable time and effort had been spent in considering how educational systems might best be devoted to this end. Appreciation was expressed for the work being done by UNESCO and for the report which it had prepared. Some members emphasized, in particular, the value of international youth congresses. Others thought that such personal contacts as were possible through exchanges of students were more effective. It was noted with regret that insufficient material was available, espe-

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

^a Document E/3638 transmits to the Council UNESCO document ED/189, Paris, 3 May 1962.

^b E/SR.1231 and 1233.

cially for teaching the ideals and principles of the United Nations.

501. Regarding the adoption of an international declaration by the General Assembly, some members thought such a declaration, supplementing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be of great value. It would serve to provide guidance for parents and others responsible for the education and upbringing of young persons. Its preparation and adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations would focus attention on the need to promote the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding generally. Others were of the view that to increase the number of declarations and general statements of principle tended to detract from the value of existing instruments of that kind. They emphasized that the principles had already been stated in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of UNESCO and many resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and expressed the view that nothing new could be added in this respect. It was more important at this stage to give practical effect to those principles.

502. The Council decided (resolution 895 (XXX-IV)) to take note with appreciation of the report by UNESCO and to transmit it to the General Assembly, together with the record of the discussions held at the thirty-fourth session, for whatever decision the General Assembly might see fit to take thereon.

Section III. United Nations Children's Fund

503. The Council, at its thirty-third session¹⁰ considered the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its session in December 1961 (E/3568)¹¹ and the annual report of the Executive Director (E/3591/Rev. 1).¹² At its thirty-fourth session the Council had before it a declaration by the Executive Board on a long-term policy for children in relation to the Development Decade (E/3658).¹³

504. In introducing the report of the Executive Board, the Chairman of the Board stated that UNICEF had taken two major decisions in June 1961 whereby it was now prepared to help countries assess the main problems relating to their children and prepare programmes where there were possibilities of action; and also that it could henceforward consider requests for co-operation in types of programmes not hitherto open to UNICEF aid. The specialized agencies and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat had expressed their readiness to participate in both those enterprises. The Board's decisions marked an important stage in the development of the work of UNICEF and prepared the way for UNICEF to play its part in the United Nations Development Decade.

505. Special attention was required throughout a child's whole period of growth—infancy, childhood and adolescence—if the coming generation was to be prepared to play a constructive role in a developing society. Provided that careful planning was undertaken and available social resources fully used, many of the existing problems could be tackled with relatively modest additional funds and without establishing new machinery. The tendency in developing countries to use field

services for as many related purposes as possible was especially useful in that connexion. In some countries that was done in the form of community development programmes.

506. Some 80 per cent of the children in developing countries lived in rural areas and for that reason, among others, UNICEF had for a number of years concentrated its assistance on programmes benefiting primarily the rural areas: those were endemic disease control, the establishment of networks of permanent health services, the extension of environmental sanitation (including well-digging to provide a safe water supply), and projects to help rural families improve nutrition (including the growing of protective foods in the fields and in community and school gardens as well as the expansion of small-animal raising, fish ponds, and poultry and egg production).

507. In urban areas aid had been given to maternal and child health centres; to social services for children (especially those requiring some form of full or part-time care outside the home); to schemes for local processing of safe milk and for the provision of cheap high-protein foods suitable for children. More recently the Executive Board had taken account of the fact that the rapid growth of cities brought with it a complex of social problems affecting children and that health, nutrition, vocational preparation, and broad family, youth and child services were all required to combat them. The first project in this field, for which UNICEF aid was being given, had recently been developed for Mexico.

508. It was necessary not only to protect children but also to prepare them for life. Few of the developing countries had included in their plans a declared policy for the benefit of children and youth; most countries had not yet solved the difficulties involved when joint action by more than one ministry was required. A sustained effort would be needed over many years and effective inter-ministerial co-ordination would be required to ensure that due consideration was given to children and youth in national development. Economists would have to look at social programmes from the point of view of their potential bearing on economic development, and the persons concerned with social programmes would have to look at them from the point of view of their contribution to the long-term economic development of the country as well as to social betterment.

509. The Chairman of the Executive Board concluded by noting the increase in UNICEF resources in 1961 as a result of increases in both governmental and private contributions. Some twenty-five developing countries had given to UNICEF, in relation to total government contributions to UNICEF, proportionately as much as or more than they were assessed for the United Nations budget; that was a significant indication of the value they placed on international aid benefiting children. If UNICEF was to aid projects that formed part of a country's policy to develop its children and youth, it must be prepared to help a greater number of large projects. For that it would need an annual increase of 10 per cent during the Development Decade.

510. In the course of the debate in the Council many delegations commended the work of UNICEF and referred to its tangible achievements both generally and in regard to the aid rendered to the countries which they represented. The large number of congratulatory messages sent to UNICEF on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary—many of them from Heads of State, leading personalities, and organizations all over the world—

¹⁰ E/SR.1194, 1195.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.*

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

was an indication of the widespread enthusiasm engendered by the objectives of UNICEF and of the quality and effectiveness of its work. Some delegations referred to the important role which UNICEF played for people everywhere as a symbol of the larger purposes of the United Nations. At the same time, it was pointed out that the achievements of UNICEF, though substantial, still fell far short of the aid required to enable countries to satisfy the elementary requirements of their children.

511. The increase in UNICEF aid for the training of national personnel from 5 per cent of all allocations for long-range aid in 1959 to 17 per cent in 1961 was welcomed, as were the decisions of the Executive Board in June 1961 to open the way for a substantial expansion in that activity, which was so vital to the whole process of development.

512. Several delegations expressed satisfaction at the increasing aid to Africa and, in particular, to the extension of aid from mass disease control campaigns to the building of basic health services and nutrition programmes. The view was expressed that a higher proportion of additional resources should be devoted to Africa without prejudicing the existing levels of aid to other regions. Pleasure was also expressed at the fact that almost all of the targets for UNICEF-aided projects in Asia during 1961 had been met and that work was progressing well in other regions also. A number of delegations referred to certain fields of aid which they considered especially important; these included basic health services, environmental sanitation, nutrition, primary education, and urbanization. The trend towards larger and more comprehensive projects was welcomed. While the decision to increase the fields in which UNICEF aid could be given was commended, there was gratifying recognition of the fact that UNICEF support for programmes in health and nutrition should continue to receive major emphasis. The hope was expressed that the Executive Director would continue his efforts to reduce administrative costs and decentralize the administrative structure.

513. Attention was directed to the increasing number of projects aided by UNICEF which were of interest to more than one technical agency. UNICEF already had extensive relations with WHO, FAO and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations and, under the policies adopted in June 1961, the relations with UNESCO and the ILO were growing closer. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that a meeting held in August 1961 under the auspices of the ACC had worked out useful arrangements to simplify the processes of inter-agency co-ordination in projects of this type. The instruction of the Executive Director to UNICEF field representatives to use every opportunity to work in close co-ordination with the Resident Representatives of TAB was also welcomed. It was felt that in order to add to the limited resources available for work on behalf of children and youth, technical agencies should be involved in projects aided by UNICEF, to the greatest extent possible within their fields of competence, as should also other organizations such as the International Children's Centre in Paris, the Inter-American Children's Institute, and various voluntary agencies. The suggestion was made that UNICEF should be called upon to play a role in the World Food Programme, which was to be carried out jointly by the United Nations and FAO. The hope was also expressed that a solution would soon be worked out between UNICEF and FAO whereby UNICEF would not continue to reimburse FAO for project personnel.

514. Several representatives emphasized that the question of giving due consideration in development plans to investment in human resources, particularly for children and youth, deserved more attention than it had thus far been accorded. With public capital flowing increasingly through multilateral and bilateral channels, it was necessary to avoid the tendency to concentrate in industrial and other economic fields and neglect investment in the growing generation, thus ignoring an element that was essential to the success of development plans. UNICEF clearly had a vital and challenging role to play in achieving the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. Requests for UNICEF aid on a project-by-project basis should be increasingly changed to the wider basis of comprehensive country programmes, which would make it possible for UNICEF aid to be integrated more logically and effectively with over-all national development programmes. In order to work out such schemes, more concerted and co-ordinated action was necessary at the national level in developing countries, with the view to cutting across government departments, agencies and organization that provided services benefiting children and youth. Moreover, in order to match such co-ordination on the national level, international co-ordination would gain increasing importance. There was general approval in the Council of the plans of the Board to relate the work of UNICEF to the United Nations Development Decade.

515. At the conclusion of the debate at the thirty-third session, the Council took note (resolution 869 (XXX-III)) of the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its December 1961 session (E/3568) and of the report of the Executive Director of UNICEF (E/3591/Rev.1).

516. When the Council, at its thirty-fourth session, considered the declaration adopted by the Executive Board at its session in June 1962, explaining its long-term policy for children in relation to the Development Decade, it had before it a draft resolution which the UNICEF Executive Board had submitted for the consideration of the Council appended to its declaration in the hope that the Council might adopt a resolution of its own on somewhat similar lines.

517. In introducing the proposal of the Executive Board, the representative of UNICEF explained¹⁴ that the Board had felt, bearing in mind the chapter of the Secretary-General's report on the Development Decade (E/3613/Rev.1)¹⁵ dealing with the mobilization of human resources,¹⁶ that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the necessity of protecting children and young people from some of the dangers and disabilities inherent in uncontrolled development and of ensuring that young people received the best possible preparation for their future responsibilities.

518. In the course of the discussion in the Council,¹⁷ tribute was paid to the activities of UNICEF throughout the world in assisting Governments in their programmes for the development of child welfare in all its aspects within the framework of over-all long-term plans for economic development and social progress.

519. The Council adopted a resolution (918 (XXX-IV)) based on the text recommended by the Executive Board, in which it recommended that States Members of the United Nations, as appropriate: (a) take account of the needs of children and youth in planning and ad-

¹⁴ E/AC.6/SR.322.

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

¹⁶ See para. 12 above.

¹⁷ E/AC.6/SR.322, 325; E/SR.1215, 1236.

ministration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life and that such plans should be part of over-all development programmes; (b) give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in working towards the objectives of the development Decade, and in allocating their available resources; (c) take full advantage of the advice and assistance which UNICEF could offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations; and (d) consider the establishment or maintenance in their countries of machinery or procedures for the co-ordination of national and international programmes on behalf of children and youth.

Section IV. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

520. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session,¹⁸ considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/3637 and Corr.1 and Add.1)¹⁹ covering the period from 1 April 1961 to 31 March 1962. The report outlined the developments which had taken place in the field of assistance to refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner including, in particular, international protection, voluntary repatriation and resettlement, and local integration. It also described assistance given by the High Commissioner to new groups of refugees, mainly in Africa and Asia, under the terms of the good offices resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. The report showed the increasingly close relationship developed between the High Commissioner and the specialized agencies and other United Nations offices, as well as regional organizations, in addition to his current co-operation with the voluntary agencies working for refugees.

521. In introducing the report the High Commissioner stated that he first wished to draw attention to an important event: since 10 May 1962 175,000 Algerians had returned from Morocco and Tunisia to their homeland as a result of the efforts of his Office, which was a member of the Tripartite Repatriation Commission established under the terms of the Evian Agreements.

522. The period under review had been characterized by two major developments: first, with regard to the "old" European refugees, the stage had been reached where the main problems of material assistance could be solved through one last major programme of aid. Thereafter the task of the High Commissioner's Office would mainly consist in granting international protection and in providing a limited amount of complementary assistance where necessary. Secondly, the Office had been faced with several dramatic new refugee problems in Africa, while its attention had also been drawn to an important influx of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

523. The problem of some 150,000 Angolan refugees in the Congo had been practically solved by their settlement on the land as a result of the co-ordinated action of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC), the League of Red Cross Societies, other

voluntary agencies and UNHCR. The problem of a few thousands of refugees in Togo was also on its way to a solution. On the other hand, there had been an influx of over 140,000 refugees from Rwanda: some 60,000 had gone into the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville); Burundi had received 35,000 to 40,000, Uganda 35,000 and Tanganyika 9,000. Programmes for immediate relief had been put into effect by the local authorities in Tanganyika and Uganda. In Kivu Province, where refugees had at first been threatened with famine, a special relief programme had been launched with the co-operation of the Government, local authorities, UNOC, UNICEF, the League of Red Cross Societies and various voluntary agencies. In accordance with the principle that refugees should be assisted in becoming self-supporting as soon as possible, programmes for the local settlement of refugees on the land had subsequently been promoted by the Office of the High Commissioner and put into effect by the League of Red Cross Societies or the local authorities and some of the specialized agencies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kivu Province. Arrangements had also been made for refugees in Burundi who could not be absorbed in that country to be resettled mostly in Kivu Province and in Tanganyika.

524. The High Commissioner's main role in dealing with new groups of refugees was to create understanding for their problems, alert the competent authorities and co-ordinate efforts from all quarters whenever he was called upon to intervene. He had thus been able to organize assistance to new groups of refugees at limited cost to his Office.

525. While the new refugee problems outside Europe called for this type of assistance, international protection remained the basic function of the Office in respect of refugees coming within the mandate, especially now that the end of the major aid projects for non-settled "old" refugees was in sight. In order to find solutions for the remaining refugees, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme had adopted a last major aid programme with a target of \$5,400,000, which would be put into effect in 1963. A programme of \$1,400,000, equally divided between refugees within the mandate and other groups of refugees, had also been adopted in order to provide the assistance necessary to complement protection activities and the efforts of Governments, and with a view to dealing with new refugee problems as they occurred. This programme would help to keep alive the spirit of international solidarity in regard to the refugees, but it could not cover expenditure on large-scale problems which would call for special appeals to Governments. In conclusion, the High Commissioner expressed the hope that, through a concerted effort on the part of the international community, his Office would be enabled to complete the work on which it had been engaged for several years so that it could usefully devote itself to the new tasks now facing it.

526. Most of the representatives who spoke paid tribute to the High Commissioner for the manner in which he was discharging his humanitarian task and expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved both in the field of assistance to "old" refugees and with regard to the action the High Commissioner had taken under the terms of the good offices resolutions. Several representatives also expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the Algerian refugees had been enabled to return to their homesteads with the assistance of the High Commissioner's Office.

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

¹⁸ E/SR.1234.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council in mimeographed form by notes of the Secretary-General.

527. A number of speakers stated that in spite of the considerable progress that had been achieved, the Office of the High Commissioner still had several important tasks to perform, including in particular the continuing function of international protection. Their Government's therefore were in favour of the prolongation of the Office.

528. One representative mentioned his Government's particular interest in the drawing up of a declaration on the right of asylum, a question of considerable importance to the High Commissioner's Office.

529. One member stated that, as evidenced by the High Commissioner's report and by statements made in the course of the debate, during the past two years refugee problems had chiefly arisen in Africa where they had resulted mainly from the efforts of the local populations to achieve independence. It was time that the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people was implemented. Meanwhile, the High Commissioner should continue to assist refugees in Africa. The representative also expressed the view that the so-called Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Nepal were not refugees in the traditional sense of the word. They had fled to these two countries to escape famine conditions but would be able to return as soon as the food situation had improved.

530. At the close of the debate, the Council, in resolution 896 (XXXIV), took note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

Section V. International control of narcotics

531. At its thirty-fourth session²⁰ the Council considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its seventeenth session (E/3648)²¹ and the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on its work in 1961 (E/OB/17 and Addendum).²² In its resolutions 914 A and G (XXXIV) it took note of the reports of the Commission and of the Board, respectively. A summary of the work of these two bodies and a report on the Council's action with regard to the Commission's recommendations are given below.

532. The present system of international narcotics control has achieved considerable success by ensuring that, in general, the illicit traffic in manufactured narcotic drugs is no longer supplied by diversions from legal manufacture and trade. The treaties in force, however, do not provide for equally effective control of the cultivation of the plants (opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant) grown for narcotic drugs. As a result, illicit traffickers continue to obtain drugs derived from opium and coca leaves, from clandestine manufacturers who, in turn, are able to obtain the raw materials (opium, coca leaves) they need for the illicit production of morphine, heroin or cocaine, either from illicit cultivation or from diversion from licit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush. These drugs, together with cannabis, continue to be the principal objects of the international illicit traffic. In order to deal more realistically with this traffic, it would be necessary in the first instance to extend effective international and national

control to the cultivation of the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant grown for narcotic drugs.

533. But legal measures alone would not suffice. Some of the Governments concerned, even with the best of will, are, for a number of reasons, not capable of dealing with the problem within their own resources. If they could be effectively assisted in overcoming these difficulties, a considerable blow would be dealt to the international illicit traffic as it exists today.

534. The present system of international narcotics control is basically a system of prevention, intended to keep narcotic drugs from their potential victims. It does not provide for repair of the damage which has already been done, namely, for the curing and rehabilitation of addicts. It is generally held that some countries are also not in a position to deal with this aspect of the problem within their own resources.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION

535. It is for the reasons given above that the work of the Commission in recent years, and, more particularly at its last session, placed special emphasis on the problem of extending international narcotics control to the cultivation of the plants grown for narcotic drugs, to the problem of rendering technical assistance to Governments requiring such co-operation, and to the problem of curing and rehabilitating addicts.

Extension of control to the cultivation of plants grown for narcotic drugs

536. There are two treaties, neither of which is yet in force, which would extend control to the cultivation of such plants. The United Nations Opium Protocol of 23 June 1953 which, however, deals only with the problem of the cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, which would not only codify the existing multilateral treaty law in the field of narcotic drugs, but would also extend control to all plants (opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant) grown for the production of narcotic drugs.

537. The Commission, at its seventeenth session, recommended to the Council the adoption of two resolutions intended to accelerate the coming into force of the Single Convention and the effective operation thereof. In the first of these, the countries concerned were requested to take the necessary steps for the ratification of or accession to this Convention. In the Commission some members considered that the Single Convention should be amended to make it more effective before it came into force. It was in particular pointed out that the control of the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium, as envisaged in the Single Convention, would not be as effective as under the 1953 Protocol. Some of the unilateral reservations permitted under the Single Convention could seriously interfere with the universal application of this treaty. It was also stated that, pending the necessary amendment of the Single Convention, the 1953 Protocol, if in force, could effectively deal with the most urgent problem, i.e. control of the opium plant. In this way, the illicit traffickers would be deprived of their supplies of opiates (morphine and heroin, i.e. the most important drugs illicitly traded), and thus the coming into force of the Single Convention would not be particularly urgent. Most members, however, did not share this view. They held that the 1953 Protocol would not be sufficient, first because it did not deal with the coca leaf—the raw material for cocaine—or with cannabis, which were still very im-

²⁰ E/AC.7/468-469; E/SR.1220, 1236.

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9.*

²² Permanent Central Opium Board, *Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1961 and Addendum* (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 62.XI.3 and 62.XI.3/Addendum).

portant items in the international illicit traffic, and second because the Protocol was unacceptable to a great number of countries. The Commission was furthermore of the opinion that all the essential provisions of the 1953 Protocol concerning the control of the cultivation of the opium plant had been taken over by the Single Convention. The provisions of the 1953 Protocol which had not found their way into the new Convention were those which, although imposing considerable burdens on the contracting parties, were either unnecessary or at most of very limited value and, moreover, unacceptable to the great majority of States. That had been evident at the Plenipotentiary Conference which had adopted the Single Convention and which had refused to incorporate these provisions in the new treaty.

538. The Commission also held that the unilateral reservations permitted under the Single Convention could not affect its universal application. The provisions in question, although not legally binding upon the reserving States, would remain applicable to the latter as, by their very terms, they would be applicable to non-parties. Moreover, in a convention codifying nine treaties, some of them not acceptable to all States, provision must be made for appropriate reservations to facilitate universal acceptance. Lately, the reservations already made at the time of signature in respect of the provisions concerned showed that they were very limited in scope and could not possibly affect the universality of application of the treaty.

539. The Commission also considered that the provisions of the 1953 Protocol were not incompatible with those of the Single Convention. The acceptance of the Single Convention would not prevent those States which desired more restrictive provisions in respect of opium production from implementing the Protocol. There was thus no reason for keeping the great number of States—which found the Protocol unacceptable—from undertaking the obligations under the Convention.

540. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (914 C (XXXIV)) in which it invited the countries concerned to take such steps as might be necessary for ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.

541. As regards the preparations for the coming into force of the Single Convention, the Council adopted a further resolution (914 D (XXXIV)), recommended by the Commission, whereby the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a legal commentary on the Single Convention and an administrative guide for the application of the Convention by national government officials concerned with action required under the Convention.

542. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to make the administrative preparations necessary for the eventual coming into force of both the Single Convention and the 1953 Protocol. This work will, *inter alia*, involve the preparation of forms to be used by Governments for communicating information required under the new treaties.

Technical co-operation in narcotics control

543. The technical co-operation activities in the field of narcotics control are carried out both under the specific programme established by the General Assembly in resolution 1395 (XIV) and under the Expanded Programme. In imposing the technique of technical assistance on the present treaty system, the Council's aim was to change the rather static situation of control of illicit traffic. In adopting resolution 1395 (XVI), the General

Assembly had particularly in mind the desirability of regional projects.

544. During the period under review, the Secretary-General organized three regional projects in the field of narcotics control: (i) a meeting of an Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotics Control, which was held in Rio de Janeiro from 27 November to 7 December 1961 and in which eighty-six officials from fifteen countries participated; (ii) a study tour of eleven seaports and airports in South-East Asia, including Rangoon, Bangkok, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Hong Kong, which took place from 12 November to 3 December 1961 and in which nineteen customs and police officials from thirteen countries took part; (iii) a visiting mission of experts to Government in the Middle East. During the first part of the mission, from 20 February to 31 March 1962, the experts visited Aden, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Republic; the second part of the mission will take place early in 1963.

545. Additional assistance under General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) or under the Expanded Programme was given in the form of fellowships granted and experts sent to Bolivia, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Iran, Morocco, Peru, Thailand and Turkey on such matters as administrative problems of narcotics control, police enforcement, treatment of addicts, opium research and, in particular, settlement of semi-nomadic tribes.

546. Satisfaction was expressed in the Council with the programme of technical co-operation in narcotics control and, especially, with the work done by the Inter-American Consultative Group. The recommendation of this group that a seminar should be organized during the current year to consider the problem of the coca leaf was welcomed. A further recommendation made by the Group and which the Commission endorsed, envisaged the out-posting of an officer of the Secretariat in Latin America to improve regional co-operation. The Council adopted a resolution (914 E (XXXIV)), expressing its thanks to the Government of Brazil for its initiative in calling together the Group and for the material assistance it had provided, and concurring in the recommendation that an officer of the Secretariat be stationed in the area of an experimental basis for an initial period of two years.

547. The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out²³ in the Council that the experimental period of the programme of technical co-operation could now be considered over and that the allocation (up to the present \$75,000 a year) would have to be increased in future years if the programme was to have its full impact on the narcotics problem.

Drug addiction

548. The Commission considered that in order to devise appropriate programmes for curing and rehabilitating addicts it would, *inter alia*, be necessary to encourage research into the problem of addiction with special emphasis on its social, economic and medical aspects, with a view to obtaining more complete information on the incidence of drug addiction and to rendering assistance to Governments which did not have sufficient means of their own to cope with the problem.

549. With the limited information at the disposal of the Secretariat it had been possible, as in previous years, to establish a rough classification of countries

²³ E/AC.7/SR.497.

and territories according to the extent of their drug addiction problems, despite the great differences between one country and another in the accuracy and completeness of the information reported.²⁴ Twenty-nine countries and territories were classed as having one addict per thousand or less of population—the highest incidence; twenty-seven had one addict per one thousand to five thousand of population; and fifty-three had less than one addict per five thousand of population. There was extensive abuse, particularly in industrialized countries, of such manufactured drugs as morphine and heroin and some addiction to synthetic narcotic drugs. In the Far East and in some parts of the Middle East, there was large-scale misuse of opium; cannabis continued to be the drug most widely misused; and the chewing of the coca leaf remained a serious problem in certain South American countries.

550. To promote research, the Commission adopted a resolution requesting Member States of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to encourage research into the problem of drug addiction, with special emphasis on the socio-economic and medical aspects of the problem, and to furnish the Secretary-General with reports on their findings.

Illicit traffic

551. The Commission's work is materially assisted by the co-operation of a number of interested Governments represented by observers at meetings both of the Commission and of its Committee on Illicit Traffic. The absence of an observer from Lebanon in the years 1960, 1961, and 1962 was regretted by the Commission (E/3648, paras. 7, 8 and 78), since the position of Lebanon in connexion with the traffic in hashish and opium products (morphine and diacetylmorphine) was of the first importance and the traffic was closely interwoven with that in other countries in the region. In these circumstances the Commission proposed for adoption by the Council a draft resolution according to which the Council would have requested the Government of Lebanon to co-operate more fully in its work. In response to an invitation from the Council, Lebanon was represented at the thirty-fourth session of the Council by an observer, who reviewed the work of his Government in the field of narcotics control and explained that it had not been possible for administrative reasons for an observer to attend the recent sessions of the Commission. The Government of Lebanon would, however, be represented at forthcoming sessions of the Commission and would continue to collaborate with it in its work.²⁵

552. In place of the draft resolution recommended to it by the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (914 B (XXXIV)) expressing its appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for having sent an observer to assist in the discussions on the Commission's report at the thirty-fourth session of the Council and for making arrangements for the attendance of a technical observer at the eighteenth session of the Commission.

553. The Council observed, in particular, that regional arrangements by Governments, including bilateral control of frontiers, were of the greatest importance for effective control of the illicit traffic, and that Governments in the Near and Middle East and in the Far East should make every effort to bring about closer working relationships for the implementation of control measures.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

554. In its report (E/OB/17 and addendum) the PCOB outlined its terms of reference and its methods of work; it reported on the results achieved during 1961 and gave a summary of the present situation.

555. After mentioning six new products placed under international control since the publication of its preceding report, which brings the total number of narcotics thus controlled to eighty-one, the Board described the trends in the licit movement of narcotic drugs in 1960.

556. Licit production of opium (1,498 tons) exceeded that of the previous year by 36 per cent. Utilization (mainly for morphine manufacture) absorbed 964 tons of opium in 1960; it had therefore been possible to re-constitute the stocks, which again represented a 16-month reserve. Furthermore, 19,000 tons of poppy straw had been treated in 1960 and had yielded 30 tons of morphine. The total production of morphine had risen to a new peak of 120 tons, only 3.6 tons of which had been used in the form of morphine; the remainder had either been processed into derivatives (the manufacture of codeine alone absorbed 101 tons) or added to the stocks.

557. The Board deplored the insufficiency of the data sent to it by the countries which were the principal producers of coca leaf. From the particulars in its possession it noted that the quantities used for medical needs, i.e. for the extraction of cocaine, represented less than 3 per cent of the amount consumed through chewing by the inhabitants of the Andean region of South America. On the other hand, the medical consumption of cocaine was declining steadily and in 1960 was less than 1.3 tons in the whole world.

558. The Board similarly reviewed the trends in the demand for and the manufacture of a number of other narcotics. Its report included statistical tables showing the various phases (production, international trade, consumption, etc.) of the licit movement of most of the natural and synthetic narcotic drugs.

559. In resolution 914 G (XXXIV) the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Board on its activities in 1961.

Section VI. Population questions

560. The activities of the Population Commission, which held no session during the year under review, are not mentioned separately in this chapter. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Population Commission at its eleventh session²⁶ and to Council resolution 820 C (XXXI) of 28 April 1961, work has started on the planning and organization of the second World Population Conference, to be convened under the auspices of the United Nations in 1964 or 1965. The Secretary-General has established a preparatory committee consisting of representatives of the interested specialized agencies and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population to advise and assist in various aspects of the planning and arrangements. At its first session, held in Geneva from 27 to 29 June 1962, the Preparatory Committee adopted a tentative list of topics for discussion at the Conference and recommendations to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the or-

²⁴ See E/CN.7/414.

²⁵ E/AC.7/SR.497.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/3451)*.

ganization of the Conference. Other developments relating to the implementation of the work programme established by the Population Commission at its eleventh session and endorsed by the Council at its thirty-first session are described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.²⁷

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

Thirty-fourth session

International Co-operative Alliance
Report of the Social Commission (Housing)—E/AC.7/SR.465.

World Federation of Trade Unions
Report of the Social Commission—E/AC.7/SR.465.

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

Thirty-fourth session

International Catholic Migration Commission
Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees—E/C.2/SR.192.

International Union of Local Authorities, International Federation for Housing and Planning and Inter-American Planning Society
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.192.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Co-operative Alliance
E/C.2/597. Resolution on housing submitted by the Social Commission.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
E/C.2/602. The future of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/CN.5/NGO/80. Organization and administration of social services.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.7/NGO/3. Preparation for coming into force of the 1961 Convention.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.7/NGO/3/Add.1. Preparation for coming into force of the 1961 Convention.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

E/ICEF/NGO/70. Statement of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

International Union for Child Welfare
E/ICEF/NGO/71. Statement of the International Union for Child Welfare.

World Veterans Federation
E/ICEF/NGO/72. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses

E/ICEF/NGO/73. Statement of the International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses.

NGO Committee on UNICEF
E/ICEF/NGO/74. Statement of the NGO Committee on UNICEF.

Joint statement by a group of NGOs in Category B.
E/ICEF/NGO/75. Statement on the development of social services projects.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNICEF Executive Board

E/ICEF/NGO/76/Rev.1. Letters of congratulations on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Joint statement by a group of NGOs in Categories A and B and on the Register

E/ICEF/NGO/77. Planning for children in national development.

International Union against Tuberculosis

E/ICEF/NGO/78. Statement by the International Union against Tuberculosis to the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chapter IX

HUMAN RIGHTS

561. At its thirty-fourth session the Council examined,¹ and in resolution 888 A (XXXIV) took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its eighteenth session (E/3616).² Several members emphasized that there could be no real economic or social advancement without parallel progress in human rights and expressed the view that the plans for the United Nations Development Decade³ should include plans for promoting the observance of human rights; they regretted that the reports issued thus far had not mentioned human rights and proposed that suggestions for a development decade in human rights should be prepared for consideration by the Commission in 1963.

562. The Council also examined, at the thirty-fourth session, the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1),⁴ the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and the implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery. In addition, the Council had before it, for its information, a sixth progress report by the Secretary-General on the steps taken to implement Council resolution 386 (XIII) on the plight of victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps (E/3640). The action taken by the Council and its subsidiary organs on these subjects is described below.

A

Section I. Periodic reports on human rights

563. Under the system of periodic (triennial) reporting by Governments on developments in human rights in their territories, initiated in 1956 under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), there have now been two series of reports. The first related to the period 1954-1956,⁵ the second covered the years 1957-1959.

564. At its eighteenth session, the Commission on Human Rights based its consideration of the reports for 1957-1959 on the recommendations of a committee, composed of six of its members, which had been appointed at the Commission's seventeenth session⁶ to examine the summaries of the reports prepared by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in accordance with resolution 624 B (XXII); to prepare, if in its opinion the available information was sufficient for this purpose, draft comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective and general character; and to consider and make recommendations on the procedure to be followed

with respect to future periodic reports. In its report (E/CN.4/831) the Committee drew particular attention to certain developments (paras. 11-166) and included its comments, conclusions and recommendations in the form of a draft resolution for the Commission's consideration.

565. The Commission also had before it a resolution adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the subject.⁷

566. In general the Commission on Human Rights agreed with the recommendations of its Committee on Periodic Reports, and endorsed the draft resolution proposed after amending it *inter alia* to include an invitation to non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship to comment on the situation in the field of human rights. The Commission discussed at some length the question whether non-governmental organizations should be invited to participate in the reporting system. It was emphasized that comments by non-governmental organizations must be objective and not mere allegations of violations of human rights in individual countries, which would conflict with Council resolution 454 (XIV) on communications concerning human rights.

567. The procedure to be followed in respect of future periodic reports was discussed only very briefly, and the Commission decided to include this question in the agenda of its nineteenth session. Suggestions were made that a committee similar to the one established at the seventeenth session, or a body of experts, might again be appointed to examine the reports.

568. Members of the Council, like those of the Commission, generally considered that the reporting system, despite certain shortcomings, had proved very useful, although some thought that priority should be given to completing the International Covenants on Human Rights, and that the periodic reports should be considered only as an interim measure pending the coming into force of these instruments. There was some criticism that the reports for 1957-1959 had over-emphasized progress achieved and made little, if any, mention of difficulties encountered. It was also said that the information they contained was not such as to enable the Council to make concrete recommendations to Governments. Some members expressed regret that little information had been reported on developments in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. It was noted with satisfaction that the number of Governments submitting reports had increased from 41 in the first series to 67 in the second, and the hope was expressed that, in future, all Governments would furnish reports on significant developments, so as to give the Commission a more complete picture of developments in human rights during the years under review. Some members were opposed to inviting non-governmental organizations to comment on the situation in the field of human rights, but most members believed that such organizations could make a useful contribution

⁷ See paragraph 602 below.

¹ E/AC.7/SR.457-459; E/SR.1231.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

³ See chapter I above.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

⁵ See *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8, chapter II; and Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8, chapter VI.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 592.

and they endorsed the Commission's views on this point.

569. The Council, in resolution 888 B (XXXIV), noted that while it was aware that the situation in a number of countries and territories with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms still continued to remain unsatisfactory both in the field of civil and political rights and in the field of social, economic and cultural rights nevertheless the reports from Governments contained useful information, indicating that some progress had been achieved in the protection of human rights during the years 1957 to 1959, especially with respect to certain of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It noted in particular: (a) that the reports made little reference to the situation in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories; (b) that the several constitutions or basic laws adopted during the period under review included provisions aimed at the protection of human rights; (c) that the constitutions of several new States affirmed the loyalty and attachment of the people to the ideals set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (d) that steps taken in several States towards the elimination of discrimination included the enactment of legislation, the repeal of discriminatory laws, the enforcement of laws through the courts, the establishment of commissions to supervise the application of legislation, and the setting up of committees or informal conciliatory bodies to promote better relations between different groups; (e) that in several States a number of laws had been adopted to improve the administration of justice, through the reform of judicial organization, the expediting of judicial process, the provision of remedial measures against wrongful administrative decisions, the extension of the rights of the accused in criminal proceedings and the encouragement of the rehabilitation of offenders as useful members of society; (f) that many social security systems had been expanded to cover more categories of persons and provide greater protection against a variety of contingencies; and (g) that in several States educational facilities, whether at the primary, secondary, technical or vocational, or higher levels, had been greatly extended and attempts made through legislative or other measures to make education available free of, or at reduced cost.

570. To meet the objectives of the reporting system set in 1956, the Council believed that more reports were required and more information should be given on problems or difficulties that had been or might be encountered. It decided to continue the present reporting system and urged all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit reports in future, requesting them to take full account of the suggestions made in Council resolution 728 B (XXVIII), and the suggestion contained in the report of the Committee on Periodic Reports (E/CN.4/831, para. 173) that Governments should concentrate on reporting developments of particular significance and explain why they were significant, rather than attempt to report developments relating to all the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration. The Council invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status to submit comments and observations of an objective character on the situation in the field of human rights to assist the Commission in its consideration of the summaries of periodic reports. Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to transmit these summaries to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-

Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for their comments.

Section II. Study on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile

571. A programme of studies on specific rights or groups of rights was also initiated in 1956 under Council resolution 624 B (XXII) and the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile was approved as the first subject of study. A committee, consisting of four members of the Commission, was subsequently appointed to prepare the study. At the request of the Commission this committee, in 1962, revised its report of the previous year (E/CN.4/813 and Corr.1) taking into account comments from Governments and additional information received, and including in it draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention (E/CN.4/826 and Corr.1 and 2). At its eighteenth session the Commission decided (E/3616, para 54) to transmit these draft principles to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for comment, and to consider them at its nineteenth session in the light of the comments received.

Section III. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

572. At its fourteenth session, in 1962, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, continuing its series of studies of discrimination in various fields, considered the "Study on discrimination in the matter of political rights" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/213) and adopted a series of draft principles based on proposals by the Special Rapporteur. The Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study and the draft principles and also suggestions made by the Commission on the Status of Women on the draft principles (E/CN.6/L.336)^a to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to non-governmental organizations in consultative status for comment, and to consider the matter at its session in 1963.

573. The Council, in resolution 888 C (XXXIV), endorsing other recommendations of the Commission relating to this study, expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, requested the Secretary-General to print the study and circulate it as widely as possible; and urged all States to continue and, if necessary, to intensify their educational efforts designed to eliminate all discrimination in the matter of political rights.

574. Some members of the Council thought that the resolution should not be restricted to educational efforts alone, but should also urge Governments to take legislative measures which, they believed, were of prime importance in eradicating discrimination. Others argued that recommendations relating to legislative measures should more properly be made when the draft principles were examined in detail. An amendment to insert a reference to legislative measures was rejected.

575. The Sub-Commission examined a draft report on the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.234) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles,

^a See para. 601 below.

and asked that a final report be prepared for consideration in 1963. It also decided to initiate a study on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, and appointed as its Special Rapporteur for the purpose, Mr. Voitto Saario. Several members of the Council criticized this choice of subject on the ground that it was not one which warranted such priority. However, in resolution 888 D (XXXIV) the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, approved the Sub-Commission's decision that such a study should be undertaken.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

576. The Commission, at its eighteenth session, began its examination of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, drawn up by the Sub-Commission in 1960 (E/CN.4/800, resolution 1 (XII), annex), and the comments of Governments thereon (E/CN.4/809 and Add.1-10). After a general debate, the Commission found itself able to examine in detail only part of the preamble to the draft principles (E/3616, paras. 90-158), and it deferred to 1963 its consideration of the remainder of the text.

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION YEAR AND DAY

577. As requested by the Council in resolution 826 C (XXXII), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its eighteenth session the observations received from Governments (E/CN.4/824 and Add.1-5) on the draft resolution entitled "Freedom from prejudice and discrimination year and day" which the Commission had submitted to the Council in 1961,⁹ together with the relevant records and documents relating to the Council's discussions.

578. The Commission, in considering the matter, discussed a proposal (E/3616, para. 229) that the General Assembly should invite all States, in arranging in the near future for the observance either of Human Rights Day or of United Nations Day, to lay special emphasis both on the causes and on the importance of the elimination of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance; and urge all States and interested organizations to organize, promote and participate, on a national basis, in any action directed towards this end through effective means such as posters, films, radio and television programmes and other available educational media. However, the Commission was unable to reach agreement and it adjourned its debate on the item.

579. Some members of the Council expressed regret that the Commission had not taken any action on this question.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

580. The Sub-Commission, at its fourteenth session, noted with appreciation the compilation of texts of international instruments and similar measures of contemporary interest, providing special protective measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/214), prepared at its request, and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a document listing and classifying these special protective measures, and to include a brief

bibliography of other relevant United Nations documents.

581. The Commission, at its eighteenth session, rejected a proposal suggesting that the Sub-Commission should undertake a study of the use of their own language by persons belonging to linguistic groups, as referred to in article 25 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

FUTURE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMISSION

582. The Sub-Commission decided that it would review as a regular item at future sessions further developments in fields which have already been the subject of study or inquiry by the Sub-Commission. It also decided to review its programme of future work at its fifteenth session in 1963.

Section IV. Slavery*

583. When the Council met for its thirty-fourth session, there were forty-one States Parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,¹⁰ five additional States having ratified or acceded to the Convention since the adoption of Council resolution 826 E (XXXII) in 1961.

584. Following the appeals made by the Council in that resolution and in resolution 772 D (XXX), thirty-two States Parties to the Convention had submitted the information called for in article 8(2) regarding implementation of the Convention. In accordance with article 8(3) of the Convention, the Secretary-General communicated the information received to the Council (E/3317, E/3463 and Add.1, and E/3626 and Add.1-3).

585. In the discussion of the matter¹¹ Council members were unanimous in deploring the continued existence of slavery in the twentieth century and in supporting a new appeal to Governments to ratify the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956. It was pointed out that two-thirds of the membership of the United Nations had not, to date, ratified or acceded to these Conventions and that the response to the Council's previous appeals had not been very encouraging. The hope was expressed that a recommendation by the General Assembly and a discussion of the matter by that body would prove more effective.

586. In resolution 890 (XXXIV) the Council recommended that the General Assembly should call on States Members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency which had not yet become Parties to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to do so; and urged all States Parties to those Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they had not already done so, the information called for under article 8(2) of the Supplementary Convention of 1956. The Council decided to consider the question of slavery further in 1963 at its thirty-sixth session.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹⁰ United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slave-Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, held at Geneva, 13 August to 4 September 1956, *Final Act and Supplementary Convention* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.XIV.2).

¹¹ E/AC.7/SR.462 and 463; E/SR.1231.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8*, paras. 125-139.

Section V. Freedom of information*

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

587. Discussion of freedom of information in the Council and the Commission on Human Rights centred on international co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries. A report (E/CN.4/820 and Add.1-2) prepared at the Council's request for the Commission by UNESCO indicated the kinds of international assistance which might be available in the initial phase of the development programme of a country and possible sources for financing such programmes. It also included recommendations on how the various kinds of international assistance might be applied to the development of the different information media: news agencies, newspapers and periodicals, radio broadcasting, films and television. These recommendations were based on a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries, which UNESCO had prepared for the Council at its request (E/3437 and Add.1).¹² Representatives of UNESCO in the Council and the Commission pointed out that the survey showed that 70 per cent of the world's population lacked minimum facilities and were therefore denied the opportunities for information, education and entertainment which the mass media could provide. They emphasized that there existed a clear relationship between the expansion and improvement of information media and economic and social development generally; and that information media could play a vital part in combating illiteracy and improving and advancing education.

588. During the discussion in the Council¹³ there was general agreement with the course of action proposed by the Commission. The importance of education for all developing countries was recognized and it was agreed that the information media could play a most significant role in this respect. The value of new techniques of mass communication was also emphasized.

589. In resolution 888 E (XXXIV) the Council invited the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media and it reiterated the invitation contained in its resolution 819 A (XXXI) to TAB, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media. The Council requested UNESCO to continue to further the programme for the development of information media, including the application of new techniques of communication for achieving rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and the Council.

590. In transmitting to the General Assembly, in accordance with its request, the reports on the survey carried out by UNESCO as the basis of a programme of concrete action for development of information media in less developed countries, the Council recommended that the General Assembly take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade and that it invite the Governments of the

more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the latter in connexion with the programme, with due regard for the culture of each country.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SINCE 1954

591. The Commission was unable at its eighteenth session to consider either the report on developments in freedom of information from 1954 to 1960 which the Council in resolution 819 B (XXXI) had asked it to consider together with comments of Governments and non-governmental organizations (E/3443 and Add.1), or the first annual report on developments in freedom of information during 1960 and 1961 prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 718 (XXVII) (E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-2).

Section VI. National advisory committees on human rights

592. In resolution 888 F (XXXIV) the Council, endorsing recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights, expressed satisfaction at the fact that a number of Governments had submitted reports on the activities of national advisory committees on human rights and of similar bodies; requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report, containing information from twenty-one Governments relating to such committees (E/CN.4/828 and Add.1) which was prepared at the Council's request in resolution 772 B (XXX), and any further information received, to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of members of the specialized agencies; and invited those Governments to favour, in the light of conditions in their countries, the formation of the bodies referred to in the above resolution and to encourage the activities of those already in existence. Such bodies could, for example, study questions relating to human rights, consider the situation as it existed nationally, offer advice to the Government and assist in the formation of a public opinion in favour of respect for human rights.

593. It was pointed out that the phrase "in the light of conditions in their countries" had been inserted to take into account the widely divergent views regarding the need to establish such committees and the kind of functions they might perform, which would necessarily vary greatly from country to country. Moreover, national advisory committees or local human rights committees were only examples of the kind of bodies which might be appointed.

Section VII. Guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection or promotion of human rights

594. In resolution 888 G (XXXIV) the Council accepted the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights to request the Secretary-General to prepare and publish, in instalments if necessary, a guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection or promotion of human rights.

595. Such a guide would be a technical manual which would draw to the attention of Governments wishing to create or improve their constitutional or legislative apparatus for the protection or promotion of human rights, the various existing models which had been tested in some countries and were available for adoption in others, subject to any adaptation to local circumstances which

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

¹³ E/AC.7/SR.457-459; E/SR.1231.

might be felt desirable. Some reservation was expressed regarding the financial implications of this proposal and it was hoped that the cost of the guide could be kept to a minimum. In general, however, it was thought that the opportunity which the guide would offer of exchanging information would be most valuable, especially to new States, and it was pointed out that no such project had previously been undertaken by the United Nations.

Section VIII. Communications concerning human rights

596. In accordance with Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session a non-confidential list of communications dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and a confidential list summarizing other communications concerning human rights, together with replies of Governments. The Secretary-General also prepared a confidential document of a statistical nature based on the confidential list. Similar lists of communications were submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixteenth session and to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its fourteenth session relating to matters falling within their purview.

597. As requested by the Council at its thirty-second session,¹⁴ the Commission discussed a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/819) drawing attention to certain difficulties which had arisen in the application of Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and suggesting a slight modification in the procedure followed; it decided to take up the matter in further detail at a later date.

B

Section IX. Status of women

598. The Council at its thirty-fourth session considered¹⁵ the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixteenth session (E/3606)¹⁶ and in resolution 884 A (XXXIV) took note of the report. The recommendations of the Commission on the main questions it had considered and the action of the Council thereon are summarized below.¹⁷

599. During the debate in the Council, some members referred to the United Nations Development Decade and expressed their regret that the present programme did not contain any project directed towards the improvement of the status of women, particularly in the developing countries.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

600. It was noted with satisfaction in the Council and in the Commission that the large majority of States recently admitted to the United Nations had granted women full political rights. The consensus of opinion in the Council was that the principle of equality of voting rights and eligibility for public office was becoming more firmly established in law but that, in fact, the par-

ticipation of women in public life was not yet sufficient and that programmes of civic education had to be developed.

601. The Commission had before it the report on discrimination in the matter of political rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/213) prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the text of the draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights which had been adopted by the Sub-Commission at its fourteenth session (E/CN.4/830—E/CN.4/Sub.2/218; resolution 1(XIV), annex). After examining the draft general principles, the Commission transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights a text (E/3606, para. 31) containing suggestions for changes in the draft of the Sub-Commission. In it the Commission proposed that the preamble of the draft include a paragraph referring to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women; it also suggested some amendments concerning the access of women to elective and appointive public office, without regard to their marital status. The Council noted with approval that the Commission on Human Rights had requested the Secretary-General (E/3616, resolution 4 (XVIII)) to circulate the text of the changes suggested by the Commission together with the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft general principles to Governments and to non-governmental organizations for their comments.¹⁸

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

602. In accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁹ the Secretary-General transmitted the summary of periodic reports on human rights (E/CN.4/810 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/811 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1) to the Commission on the Status of Women which, in resolution 2(XVI) invited the Commission on Human Rights to take into account its comments. In those comments the Commission noted *inter alia* that the information furnished by Governments on matters affecting the status of women was not sufficiently comprehensive, particularly in regard to articles 16, 21, 23 and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and expressing the hope that, in future, more information would be supplied. The Council agreed that these reports should hereafter be transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for its comments and, in resolution 888 B (XXXIV),²⁰ endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights to this effect.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

603. The Commission examined the progress report by the International Labour Office on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/392) and concluded that the legal and factual differences in wages and salaries for men and women, which still existed in many countries, constituted a serious obstacle to the real equality of women in the economic field.

604. The Council agreed with the Commission and adopted a resolution (884 B (XXXIV)) based upon a text transmitted by the Commission, calling upon Governments which had not yet ratified the ILO Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value to do so and to

¹⁴ E/AC.7/SR.447.

¹⁵ E/AC.7/SR.453-456; E/SR.1224.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

¹⁷ The summary of the programme on advisory services in the field of human rights which appears in section X of this chapter includes references to the activities under the programme which relate to the status of women.

¹⁸ See also paras. 572-575 above.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8, resolution 3 (XVII).*

²⁰ See paras. 569-570 above.

implement the provisions of Recommendation No. 90 of the ILO, and promote the principle of equal pay for equal work by adopting the necessary measures to this end. The Council asked the ILO to continue to work for the introduction of the principle of equal pay for equal work on a world-wide scale; it also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its eighteenth session, in co-operation with the ILO, a report on the progress achieved with regard to equal pay for equal work, and on the obstacles existing in this field. It expressed the hope that non-governmental organizations would continue to work towards equal economic conditions for men and women and for the legislative and practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

605. In connexion with its examination of the question of the vocational guidance and training of girls and women, the Commission had before it reports by the International Labour Office on vocational preparation of girls and women (E/CN.6/397) and on the activities of the ILO of special interest from the standpoint of the employment of women (E/CN.6/393). The Commission concluded that in many countries women performed mainly unskilled or less-skilled work and that the need for qualified personnel in developing countries could only be met by training both men and women. The hope was expressed that the competent authorities would consider how to improve the vocational guidance and counselling, as well as the vocational and technical training of women and girls; ensure to men and women equal access to existing vocational facilities, and if necessary, establish new centres for this purpose; and encourage on-the-job vocational training of women in industrial and other establishments. The Commission expressed the hope, later endorsed by the Council, that the ILO Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers would examine the question of vocational guidance and training of girls and women and that the ILO would include this item in the agenda of an early session of its General Conference.

606. During the debate in the Council, some members felt that the Commission on the Status of Women should devote increasing attention to economic problems, particularly to the condition of working women, the number of which was steadily growing throughout the world. The Secretary-General was requested, when collecting information for the eighteenth session of the Commission—in compliance with its resolution 7(XVI)—on approaches and facilities in assisting employed mothers in child care, to include the subject of pre-school education and to obtain data not only from WHO, the ILO and the International Children's Centre but also from UNESCO and all other relevant sources.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

607. The Council, on the initiative of the Commission, continued to press for new methods to overcome the obstacles impeding the equal access of girls and women to elementary education. Both the Council and the Commission were of the opinion that further efforts on the part of Governments, UNESCO and non-governmental organizations were necessary to ensure increased opportunities for girls and women to receive basic education. Several members of the Council felt that the time had come to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the various regional conferences on education, in the

light of the provisions of the UNESCO Convention and Recommendation against discrimination in education. The Council adopted a resolution (884 C (XXXIV)) based on a text transmitted by the Commission, recommending that Governments take account of the need to expand elementary education, which must be universal, compulsory and free for boys and girls; ensure that both sexes have equal rights and facilities for receiving elementary education; and take the necessary steps to increase the attendance of elementary schools especially by girls. It expressed the hope that UNESCO would give high importance to the extension of elementary education to all girls, and to those adult women who had not received an elementary education. It also recommended that non-governmental organizations collaborate fully in the development of education.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

608. The report on inheritance laws as they affect the status of women (E/CN.6/391 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Commission, indicated that under some legal systems adverse distinctions were made between men and women in regard to testate and intestate succession. The Council noted that under some systems women were deprived of all inheritance rights or received a lesser share than male heirs; under some the male was always preferred to the female; and under others the widow's interest in the estate was either smaller than the widower's or subject to special restrictions. The Council adopted a resolution (884 DI (XXXIV)) based on the text transmitted by the Commission recommending that Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women by providing that women be entitled to inherit on equal terms with men and by providing further that the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance and to be administrators or executors of estates, remain unaffected by marriage and that the widow's share in the estate be equal to that of the widower.

609. In resolution 884 D II (XXXIV) the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission, requesting the Secretary-General to arrange for a revised edition of the monograph "Legal Status of Married Women".²¹

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

610. At its thirty-second session, the Council had had before it a preliminary report on United Nations Assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries (E/3493 and Corr.1 and 2) prepared at its request (resolution 771 H (XXX)) by the Secretary-General. It had felt that no recommendation could be made until the further report on the subject was made available to it (A/4820, paragraph 640).

611. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council considered both the preliminary report and a further report (E/3566 and Corr.1 and E/3566/Add.1) prepared by the Secretary-General at its request. These reports were based on replies from twenty-three Governments, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF; and also included information on the United Nations programmes.

²¹ ST/SOA/35, Sales No.: 57.IV.8.

612. When the Commission had considered the reports at its sixteenth session there had been a general consensus that there were sufficient facilities and programmes available at the present time to provide the assistance needed further to advance the status of women. The Council voiced unanimous support for this point of view. It decided to recommend (resolution 884 E (XXXIV)) (i) that Governments should take advantage of the services now available under the regular programme of technical assistance and under the Expanded Programme, as well as under the advisory services programmes in human rights, for the purpose of promoting the status of women; (ii) that specialized agencies and UNICEF should expand and strengthen their programmes to meet the needs of women in developing countries; (iii) that the Secretary-General should continue to hold seminars on the status of women, provide experts on women's rights and offer human rights fellowships and scholarships to persons concerned with the status of women; and (iv) that women's non-governmental organizations in consultative status should supplement the efforts of the United Nations by stimulating public interest in programmes relating to the advancement of women *inter alia* by the holding of regional, national, local and, if possible, international seminars.

C

Section X. Advisory services in the field of human rights*

613. The Council considered²² the Secretary-General's annual report on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3634 and Add.1),²³ and the relevant chapters in the reports of the Commission on Human Rights (E/3616, chapter II) and the Commission on the Status of Women (E/3606/Rev.1, chapter VIII).

614. In resolution 884 F (XXXIV) the Council, endorsing recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, requested the Secretary-General to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in the organization of seminars amongst small groups of Member States under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. Although there was general support for this resolution, some members felt that any assistance which the United Nations might render for seminars, other than the annual regional seminars, should not burden the limited budget allocated for the programme of advisory services; they believed that the organization of national seminars should be the responsibility of the Government concerned.

615. The Secretary-General reported to the Council that, in 1962, a regional seminar on freedom of information was held in New Delhi, India, one on the status of women in family law took place in Tokyo, Japan, and a third on judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority, with special emphasis on the role of parliamentary institutions, was held in Stockholm, Sweden. For 1963 the following three seminars were planned: a seminar on human rights in developing countries to be held in Dakar, Senegal; one on the role of the police in the protection of human rights which would take place at Canberra, Australia; and a third on the status of women in family law to be held at Bogota, Colombia. Because of budgetary limitations it had been

necessary to decline the invitations of several Governments to organize seminars in their countries in 1963 and 1964. The Secretary-General also reported that thirty-three applications for human rights fellowships had been received from eighteen Governments and that he hoped to be able to award twelve to sixteen fellowships in 1962.

616. Members of the Council agreed that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, especially the regional seminars, had now passed beyond the experimental stage and had proved its usefulness. The broadening of the topics chosen for discussion at the seminars was noted with interest, although some members considered that the subjects should be still further extended and greater emphasis placed on economic, social and cultural rights. Views differed on the advisability of holding an international seminar in the near future. The numerous requests by Governments for fellowships in human rights since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1679 (XVI) was noted with considerable interest, and it was regretted that the Secretary-General would be unable to accede to all of them. Some members were of the view that it was still premature to judge the success of the fellowship programme, and thought that the Council should await further developments before recommending that that part of the advisory services programme should be expanded. Among the suggestions which the Secretary-General had made for other effective measures for promoting human rights through advisory services, those relating to the establishment of human rights institutions were noted with interest. Fellowships might usefully be awarded to attend courses at such institutions, and it was hoped that the services of persons of international repute could be secured to give such courses. Interest was also expressed in the suggestion that expert advisory services could be made available to Governments through correspondence and it was hoped that Governments would avail themselves of this type of assistance, which would cost very little.

617. In resolution 889 (XXXIV), the Council expressed the hope that the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, would give favourable consideration to the question of expanding the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and would consider, in particular, the question of awarding an additional number of fellowships.

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

Thirty-fourth session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/AC.7/SR.458.

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

Thirty-fourth session

Anti-Slavery Society, The
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.193.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

²² E/AC.7/SR.460-462; E/SR.1231.

²³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, *Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities—E/C.2/SR.193.

Friends World Committee for Consultation
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.193.

International Abolitionist Federation
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.192.

International Association of Penal Law
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.192.

International Council of Women
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.192.

St. Joan's International Alliance
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.193.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Implementation of the Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery—E/C.2/SR.193.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/C.2/600. The future work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/22. Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights.

Joint statement by a group of NGOs in Category B and on the Register
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/23. Future work of the Sub-Commission.

World Federation of Trade Unions
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/24. Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights.

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/25. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/26. Future work of the Sub-Commission.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/NGO/95. Draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/NGO/95/Add.1. Draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

World Jewish Congress
E/CN.4/NGO/96. Freedom from prejudice and discrimination year and day.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/CN.4/NGO/97. National advisory committees on human rights.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
E/CN.4/NGO/98. Draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

Joint statement by a group of NGOs in category B and on the Register
E/CN.4/NGO/99. Periodic reports on human rights.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
E/CN.6/NGO/118. Advisory services programme.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/CN.6/NGO/119. Economic rights and opportunities for women.

St. Joan's International Alliance
E/CN.6/NGO/120. Economic rights and opportunities for women.

International Council of Women
E/CN.6/NGO/121. Economic opportunities for women—Access of women to education—Status of women in private law—United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

International Alliance of Women
E/CN.6/NGO/122. Equal pay for equal work—Economic rights and opportunities for women—United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/CN.6/NGO/123. Access of women to education.

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
E/CN.6/NGO/124. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.6/NGO/125. Political rights of women—Advisory services programme—Status of women in private law.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.6/NGO/126. Access of women to education.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.6/NGO/127. Equal pay for equal work—Economic rights and opportunities for women.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
E/CN.6/NGO/128. Joint statement on the access of women to education; United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

World Movement of Mothers
E/CN.6/NGO/129. Crèches and day nurseries.

Chapter X

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Section I. Development, co-ordination and concentration of activities

618. In accordance with the established procedure, the Council at its thirty-fourth session¹ undertook a general review of the development, co-ordination and concentration 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 report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination established by the Council in its resolutions 798 (XXX) and 842 (XXXII) (E/3647 and Corr.1);² the twenty-sixth report of the ACC (E/3625 and Add.1);³ the annual reports of the ILO (E/3620 and Add.1);⁴ FAO (E/3623, Add.1, 2 and 3);⁵ UNESCO (E/3621 and Add.1);⁶ WHO (E/3611, Add.1 and 2);⁷ ICAO (E/3627);⁸ UPU (E/3615);⁹ ITU (E/3660);¹⁰ WMO (E/3642);¹¹ IMCO (E/3632);¹² and IAEA (E/3612 and Corr.1);¹³ a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Programmes in the field of public administration in the United Nations and specialized agencies" (E/3630);¹⁴ and two reports by the Secretary-General entitled, respectively, "Consolidated work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3651) and "Observations

on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3657).¹⁵ The reports of the regional and functional commissions were among the background documents relating to the item, as was the Secretary-General's report on the Development Decade (E/3613/Rev.1¹⁶ and E/3613 Add.1-4).

619. For the purpose of facilitating the work of the Council, the *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination met during May and June in order to study various reports referred to above and to prepare for the Council a statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from these documents and which called for special attention by the Council.

620. The discussion in the Council itself opened with a statement by the Secretary-General.¹⁷ Statements, which included reference to the annual reports of their respective organizations, were made by the executive heads of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO and the IAEA, or by their representatives.

621. In its resolution 904 (XXXIV) the Council took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES*

Education and training

622. In resolution 905 (XXXIV), the Council expressed the hope that African countries would take appropriate action to continue to render possible the implementation of the co-ordinated priority programme of educational development for the years 1962-1963, established by the March 1962 meeting of the Ministers of Education of the African countries participating in the execution of the Addis Ababa plan. It invited UNESCO, in co-operation with ECA and the other organs of the United Nations, including the Bank, the Special Fund, UNICEF and IDA, to continue and expand aid to the African countries on the basis of their requests and in accordance with the above-mentioned programme for the years 1962-1963. The Council called the attention of the General Assembly to the additional financial needs of the thirty-three countries involved to meet their deficits under the Addis Ababa plan for the two years 1962-1963, and to the decision to establish a permanent conference of Ministers of Education of African countries, with the assistance of the secretariats of UNESCO and ECA, as a means of continuing review and implementation of the Addis Ababa plan, and of harmonizing all sources of external assistance available to African countries for educational development.

623. In resolution 906 (XXXIV), the Council expressed its conviction that human resources were of paramount importance in the process of economic and

¹⁴ *The United Nations Development Decade—Proposals for action*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

¹⁵ E/SR.1222.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹ E/AC.24/SR.220-228; E/SR.1222-1225; E/SR.1235.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

³ International Labour Office—*Activities of the ILO 1961: Report of the Director-General (Part II) to the International Labour Conference, Forty-sixth Session, 1962; Sixteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1962); and annex to the sixteenth report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations.

⁴ Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session; provisional report of the eleventh session of the Conference of FAO (4-24 November 1961); *Resolutions approved by the eleventh session of the FAO Conference*; the work of FAO 1960-61.

⁵ Report of the Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Supplement to the report of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council, *Final Report, Meeting of education of African countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan* (26 to 30 March 1962).

⁶ World Health Organization—*The Work of WHO in 1961—Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations; Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 114*, Geneva, March 1962; Report of the World Health Organization, Supplementary Report (27 June 1962); Supplementary Report (11 July 1962).

⁷ International Civil Aviation Organization—*Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1961* (Doc. 8219 A14-P/4).

⁸ Universal Postal Union—*Report on the Work of the Union, 1961* (Berne).

⁹ General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union—*Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1961* (Geneva 1962).

¹⁰ *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1961* (Geneva 1962) (WMO No. 115, RP. 47).

¹¹ *Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1962.*

¹² *Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1961-62 and Corrigendum.*

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

social development, and that there was an urgent and special need to assist in mobilizing those resources for the benefit of the developing countries. It further expressed the belief that education and training, whether general or specialized or at various levels, were of vital importance in this process, and that the widening of man's horizons through education and training was not only a pre-requisite for development but also one of its major objectives. The Council concurred with and drew to the special attention of States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA, the suggestions made by the ACC and the Council's *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination, to the effect, *inter alia*, that projects in this field were most rewarding when set in the context of a country's development plan; that manpower surveys, where necessary, were an important safeguard against a waste of scarce resources; and that in certain regions there existed a greater priority than in the past for providing education at the second level. It requested the ACC to continue to promote the fullest possible co-ordination, integration and harmonization of the activities and policies of the various organizations of the United Nations system in this field; to continue to work towards programmes of concerted action in the various regions; and to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on the progress made, as well as on problems of co-ordination in the field of agricultural education and training.

Public administration programmes and OPEX

624. In resolution 907 (XXXIV), the Council expressed its conviction that solid administrative structures and sound public administration were essential pre-requisites for the progress of the developing countries and took note of the serious shortages of trained public administrators prevailing in most of the newly emerging States. It recognized that the United Nations and its related agencies had specific responsibilities for assistance in the promotion of effective public administration in their respective fields and that, as the result of the inter-relationships existing between the various sectors of public administration, it was necessary to have closely coordinated and, as appropriate, joint action in this regard on the part of the United Nations organizations involved. The Council took note, with appreciation, of the report of the Secretary-General on "Programmes in the field of public administration in the United Nations and specialized agencies" (E/3630), as a valuable contribution to the elaboration of comprehensive programmes of assistance in this field. The Council emphasized the need for assistance in developing national civil service systems, which would attract and retain competent personnel for public service and permit them to function to the best advantage, and urged that every effort be made to provide enlarged facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries, including: (a) establishment in national and regional development plans of targets for the provision of qualified administrators; (b) provision of fellowships for training abroad and of opportunities for in-service training in the developing countries, in the developed countries and in international organizations; (c) organization of training courses and seminars on public administration in the developing countries and assistance in the organization and establishment of courses and schools of public administration in existing or contemplated institutions of higher learning in the developing regions; and (d) placing of special emphasis on training in public administration in the regional development

institutes established or planned by the regional economic commissions.

625. While recognizing that further steps were required to make the OPEX programme more fully responsive to existing needs, the Council noted with appreciation the progress made in providing, on an interim basis, trained administrators to the developing countries through this programme, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek agreement among the related agencies that in furnishing operational personnel, they would adhere to the following basic conditions; (a) that the terms and conditions of employment should, so far as possible, be made identical with the rules applied in the OPEX programme; (b) that one of the essential elements should be the training of counterpart personnel to replace as soon as possible personnel sponsored by the United Nations or related agencies; and (c) that the related agencies, in consultation with the United Nations, should define the professional specialist and technical types of posts which they intended to fill directly.

626. The Council drew the attention of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies (a) to the importance of closely co-ordinating the planning and implementation of their assistance to the developing countries in the field of public administration and (b) to the desirability of considering in the development of their public administration programmes such problems as (i) legal and administrative relations between State and autonomous institutions; (ii) structures and technical procedures of the central agencies designed to perform economic and social planning; and (iii) decentralization, operating functions of ministries and departments including field offices, and areas of efficient district administration in selected functions. It invited the ACC to report to it at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in co-ordinating the activities and plans of the United Nations and related agencies in this field and, in particular, to explore difficulties encountered in the development of more fully effective programmes for the provision of operational and executive personnel, and to formulate, as it might deem necessary, recommendations to the Council for further action on this subject.

Rural development

627. The Council noted (E/3686, para. 7 (a)) that greater efforts were required to bring about the integration of existing arrangements for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in a concerted attack on the problems of improving living and working conditions in rural areas. It welcomed the assurance by the ACC that it would devote increased attention to these problems and looked forward to the report on the results achieved. It noted that there was a clear interrelationship between problems of rural development and those of urbanization, which in turn were fostered by industrialization, and considered that special attention would have to be paid to this interrelationship in the development of more effective programmes for sound rural and urban development.

Housing and urbanization

628. The Council considered (E/3686, para. 7 (b)) that housing and urbanization activities should be fully integrated with programmes of industrial and rural development, and that there was a need for close co-operation with the Social Commission, particularly with respect to the measures recommended in the Commis-

sion's last report (E/3636)¹⁰ for promoting co-ordination between industrial and social development. It expressed the hope that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, would further a concerted action programme in this important field to the benefit of the developing countries, paying due regard to the technical, financial, health, social and human aspects of housing and urbanization.

Public information

629. The Council (E/3686, para. 7 (c)) took note with satisfaction of the plan for establishing an Economic and Social Information Unit within the United Nations Office of Public Information, the aim of which would be to provide intensive, continuing and co-ordinated information throughout the world on economic and social activities in which the United Nations family is engaged. It recognized the need for close co-operation between this unit and the specialized agencies and IAEA, as stressed in the report of the ACC (E/3625, para. 178), and expressed the hope that the United Nations family as a whole would actively participate in the work of this unit both at the planning and at the executive levels. The ACC, it hoped, would continue to include in its reports, from time to time, matters of interest to the Council in this important realm of activity.

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

Evaluation of programmes

630. In resolution 908 (XXXIV), the Council reaffirmed the importance it attached to a systematic and objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies directed towards advancing economic and social progress in the developing countries. Noting that TAC had requested the Executive Chairman of TAB to consider possible improved methods for helping TAC to evaluate the work of the technical assistance programmes in recipient countries and to present a report on this subject, the Council recognized that the present arrangements for the evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the programmes were inadequate. It called upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all related agencies to give particular attention to the question, and requested the ACC to consider and to present to the Council at its thirty-sixth session, proposals for carrying out on a continuing basis, and in close co-operation with Member States in which the programmes operate, comprehensive evaluations of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved.

Concentration of activities and resources

631. In part I of resolution 909 (XXXIV) the Council noted that, not only should duplication of activities and conflicts of policy be eliminated, but also activities should be coherently related and resources concentrated so far as possible on areas in which the needs and opportunities for international action were greatest. It requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his observations on the United Nations work programme for the Council at its thirty-sixth session, to review the studies and reports included in the work programme of the United Nations, with a view to making recommendations as to which, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, might be

eliminated, postponed or consolidated. It requested its subsidiary bodies, when considering requests for new studies or reports, to bear in mind the continuing necessity that these studies or reports be concentrated on areas of work in which the needs and opportunities for international action were greatest. The Council called the attention of Member States to the importance of Governments co-operating with the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the Council itself, in promoting concentration of activities and resources, and it invited the related agencies, and requested its subsidiary bodies, to continue to review their programmes and activities on a regular basis, with a view to concentrating on activities of high priority and to eliminating "fringe projects" of limited value and effectiveness.

Rationalization of conference schedules

632. In part II of resolution 909 (XXXIV), the Council noted the increase in the number of international conferences and other meetings, including the growing number of such conferences called by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and related agencies, and it recognized the heavy burden which this increase was placing on Member Governments and on the secretariats. While noting with satisfaction the tendency for agencies to co-operate in the preparation and servicing of meetings and to convene joint meetings at the expert level, the Council recognized that there was scope for a more systematic and sustained attempt to co-ordinate the schedules of conferences and meetings on an inter-agency basis. It requested the ACC to study the question, to take such steps as might be necessary to facilitate the co-ordination of conferences and meetings of the various organizations in 1963-1964, and to suggest to the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, means whereby the schedules of conferences and meetings of the United Nations and its related agencies could be simplified and systematically co-ordinated on a continuing basis.

Co-ordination of Survey Missions

633. In part III of resolution 909 (XXXIV), after noting that the ACC had agreed that existing arrangements for consultation and co-ordination regarding survey missions needed strengthening in certain respects and was taking steps to this end, the Council urged organizations, including UNICEF which, at the request of Governments might contemplate or organize survey missions, to continue, as appropriate, to seek the co-operation and participation of other interested organizations, and to utilize to the fullest extent possible the services of the Resident Representatives. It called attention to the important and positive role which the Resident Representatives, where established, could play in the planning of and assistance to these missions and invited the various organizations, with the consent of the Government or Governments concerned in the case of restricted reports, to transmit to all interested agencies and the Resident Representative copies of the reports of survey missions undertaken, and to transmit to the Resident Representative copies of reports of any relevant previous surveys which might be readily available.

MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES FOR CO-ORDINATION

Questions of co-ordination arising out of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Development Decade

634. In resolution 920 (XXXIV), the Council decided to establish a special committee consisting of rep-

¹⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12.

representatives of eleven States members of the Council or of TAC, to be elected annually at its resumed summer session, who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the related agencies, as well as with the practice and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations.

635. The task of this Special Committee is first to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields under the United Nations Development Decade; second, to consider wherever appropriate, in consultation with the agencies concerned, priority areas or projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade in accordance with Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), and third, to submit recommendations to it on these matters.

636. The Special Committee is further to assume the functions of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination in studying the reports of the ACC, appropriate reports of the United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA and other relevant documents. It is to submit its conclusions to the Council in the form of a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from these documents which call for special attention by the Council. In fulfilling its task of reviewing activities and considering priority areas or projects, the Special Committee is to take into account any special observations which the ACC might deem it appropriate to submit; and it is to take into account also the activities of the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten established under Council resolutions 851 (XXXII) and 900 (XXXIV) on co-ordination of technical assistance activities; finally it decided the Special Committee is to convene in the first instance in February 1963.

637. In the course of the discussion¹⁷ leading to the adoption of the above resolutions, one member stated his opinion that the Special Committee would serve no useful purpose. He considered that the present Co-ordination Committee of the Council was already superfluous and that it should be done away with.

¹⁷ E/AC.24/SR.220-228; E/SR.1222-1225; E/SR.1235.

Section II. Revision of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

638. At its thirty-third session,¹⁸ the Council had before it a communication from the Acting Director-General of UNESCO,¹⁹ which envisaged an amendment of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, so as to eliminate the need for that Organization to consult with the Council on applications for membership in that Organization of States not Members of the United Nations.

639. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 865 (XXXIII) approving the deletion of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO and recommending to the General Assembly that it approve this amendment of the Agreement.

Section III. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the International Development Association

640. The Secretary-General informed the Council (E/3559)²⁰ at its resumed thirty-second session that the International Development Association had expressed a desire that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 179 (II), be made applicable to it. The Secretary-General recalled the procedure whereby the Convention might be made applicable to a newly established specialized agency by means of an appropriate annex and suggested the text of a draft annex to the Convention, on which he had consulted with the President of IDA, and which the Council might wish to recommend to that Organization. The Council adopted²¹ a resolution (858 (XXXII)) recommending to IDA a draft annex to the Convention.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹⁸ E/SR.1189.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document E/3588.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

²¹ E/SR. 1183.

Chapter XI

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

641. Six applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council were considered¹ by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the period under review and reported on by the Committee at the thirty-third session (E/3589).²

642. In the course of the discussion in the Council³ some members questioned the Committee's decisions in regard to the applications of the United Towns Organization and the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation.

643. In support of a proposal to grant consultative status to the United Towns Organization, which had not been accepted by the Committee, it was held by several members that the aims of the organization were in accord with the purposes and principles of the Charter, since it sought to maintain friendly relations among peoples and to promote international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields. It was also pointed out that the organization already had consultative status with UNESCO. Other members considered, however, that the Council should abide by the decision of the Committee, which had not thought fit to recommend that the Council grant the organization's request for category A status.

644. In regard to the proposal of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to defer for one year consideration of the request for consultative status of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, some members of the Council pointed out that the organization had only recently been established and the opinion was expressed that it was not yet sufficiently representative to be granted category B status. Other members considered that there was no adequate reason to defer consideration of the request of the organization whose aims and activities were in accord with the Council's expressed desire to give increasing importance to the economic development of Africa and Asia.

645. The Council considered a modified proposal by Senegal that the United Towns Organization be granted category B consultative status. In the resolution which it adopted (864 (XXXIII)), the Council decided, however, to refer the proposal to its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for consideration and a report thereon to the Council at a later session.

646. In the same resolution the Council decided to grant the request of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation for category B consultative status. It further decided to grant the requests of four other international organizations for category B con-

sultative status and not to grant the request for that status of another organization.

647. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 1 August 1962, are listed below. Of these, ten are in category A and 124 in category B. In addition, 197 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

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
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 (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.) (USA)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (USA)
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (USA)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire (no English title)
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)
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

¹ E/C.2/SR.188, E/C.2/SR.189.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

³ E/SR.1188, 1189.

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 Co-operative Women's Guild
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
 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 in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Fiscal Association
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 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
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
 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 Electrical Energy
 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 (USA)
 Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—International Union of Christian Democrats
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The
 Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs; and International Movement of Catholic Students
 Research Group for Social and Visual Relationships (CIAM)
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association
 Union of International Fairs
 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 Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers

Register

Aerospace Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (USA)
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Committee for Economic Development (USA)
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Council on World Tensions, Inc.
 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 Society of Culture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 European Writers' Community
 Experiment in International Living, The
 Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance (No English title)
 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 Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 International Association for Mass Communication Research
 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 (IAESTE)
 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 Hydatidology
 International Association of Legal Science
 International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Plastic Arts
 International Association of Radiomarine Interests
 International Association of Students in Economics and
 Commercial Sciences
 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 Brain Research Organization
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television
 (UNDA)
 International Catholic Youth Federation
 International Center 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 Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Container Bureau
 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 of Societies of Industrial Design
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Electrochemical Commission
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations
 International Federation of Building and Public Works
 International Federation of Children's Communities
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile
 Industries
 International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central
 and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)
 International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions
 International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport
 International Federation of Information Processing Societies
 International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
 International Federation of Olive Growers
 International Federation of Organisations for School
 Correspondence and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Sportive Medicine
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Fertility Association
 International Film and Television Council
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League of Dermatological Societies, The
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and
 Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 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 Real Estate Federation
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society of Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Cardiology
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 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
 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 Voluntary Service
 International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Christian Students
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of
 Telecommunication Lines and Ducts
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Educational Fellowship (The International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation
 of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Committee and International Association on
 Occupational Health
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Society of African Culture
 Soroptimist International Association
 Space Research Committee
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation for Mental Health

World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organisation for Child Care,
 Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association

Section II. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

648. In the period under review forty written statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28, and 29 of resolution 288 B (X), by twenty-eight individual organizations. Seven joint statements were also submitted by groups of non-governmental organizations in categories A and B status and on the Register. 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

649. During the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Council five organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Thirty-third session

International Chamber of Commerce on item 9;⁴
 World Federation of Trade Unions on items 3 and 6.⁵

Thirty-fourth session

International Chamber of Commerce on item 4;⁶
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 2, 4, and 18;⁷
 International Co-operative Alliance on item 16;⁸
 World Federation of Trade Unions on items 2, 5, 10 and 16;⁹
 World Federation of United Nations Associations on item 4.¹⁰

650. During the thirty-third session one organization in category B was heard by the Council Committee

on Non-Governmental Organizations on an agenda item under rule 85 of the rules of procedure as follows:

International Union of Official Travel Organizations on item 9.¹¹

651. During the thirty-fourth session seventeen organizations in category B and one 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 21;¹²
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States on item 2;¹³
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations on item 18;¹⁴

Friends World Committee for Consultation on item 21;¹⁵

International Abolitionist Federation on item 21;¹⁶

International Association of Penal Law on item 18;¹⁷

International Catholic Child Bureau on item 5;¹⁸

International Catholic Migration Commission on item 23;¹⁹

International Committee of Scientific Management on item 4;²⁰

International Council of Women on item 21;²¹

International Organization for Standardization on items 7, 8, 13, and 14;²²

{International Union of Local Authorities

{International Federation for Housing and Planning

{Inter-American Planning Society on item 16;²³

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students on item 4;²⁴

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on item 21;²⁵

World Jewish Congress on item 18;²⁶

St. Joan's International Alliance on item 21.²⁷

652. 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.

653. Many organizations were heard by the commissions of the Council as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the commissions.

¹¹ E/C.2/SR.191.

¹² E/C.2/SR.193.

¹³ E/C.2/SR.192.

¹⁴ E/C.2/SR.193.

¹⁵ E/C.2/SR.193.

¹⁶ E/C.2/SR.192.

¹⁷ E/C.2/SR.192.

¹⁸ E/C.2/SR.193.

¹⁹ E/C.2/SR.192.

²⁰ E/C.2/SR.193.

²¹ E/C.2/SR.192.

²² E/C.2/SR.193.

²³ E/C.2/SR.192.

²⁴ E/C.2/SR.192.

²⁵ E/C.2/SR.193.

²⁶ E/C.2/SR.193.

²⁷ E/C.2/SR.193.

⁴ E/SR.1195.

⁵ E/SR.1202, E/SR.1197.

⁶ E/AC.6/SR.321.

⁷ E/SR.1227, E/SR.1219, E/AC.7/SR.458.

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.465.

⁹ E/SR.1229, E/SR.1220, E/SR.1211, E/AC.7/SR.465.

¹⁰ E/SR.1219.

Chapter XII

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

654. At its sixteenth session,¹ the General Assembly elected Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1962: Australia, Brazil,* Colombia, Denmark,* El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan,* Jordan, Poland,* Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

655. The resumed thirty-second session of the Council was held on 21 and 22 December in New York. The thirty-third session took place in New York from 3 to 18 April 1962. The thirty-fourth session was held in Geneva from 3 July to 3 August 1962.

656. At the first meeting of its thirty-third session,² the Council elected Mr. Jerzy Michalowski (Poland) President, and Mr. Alfonso Patiño (Colombia), and Mr. Muhammed El-Farra (Jordan) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1962.

Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council³

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

657. The following eleven committees established by the Council are committees composed of government representatives which met during the period under review.⁴ 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.

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

Chairman: Mr. Alfonso Patiño (Colombia), First Vice-President of the Council.

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

Chairman: Mr. Muhammed El-Farra (Jordan), Second Vice-President of the Council.

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

Chairman: Mrs. Nonny Wright (Denmark).

(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), and to thirty by Council resolution 863 (XXXII).⁵

Chairman for 1961: Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan).

Chairman for 1962: Mr. Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia).

(v) *Committee for Industrial Development*. Established by Council resolution 751 (XXIX) as a standing committee composed of all members of the Council together with an additional six members elected by the Council. Membership increased to thirty by decision of the Council on 21 December 1960.

(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. Yacoub J. Joury (Jordan);⁶ Mr. Muhammed El-Farra (Jordan).

(vii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established by Council resolution 101 (V)⁷ and composed in 1962 of four members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Jean-Marcel Bouquin (France).

(viii) *Ad hoc working group established by Council resolutions 798 (XXX) and 842 (XXXII)*.⁸ An ad hoc working group consisting of six Member States.

Chairman: Mrs. Nonny Wright (Denmark).

(ix) *Ad hoc working group established by Council resolution 851 (XXXII)*.⁹ An ad hoc working group consisting of eight Member States.

Chairman: Mr. Eurico Penteado (Brazil).

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia).

(x) *Committee to review candidates for election to the Permanent Central Opium Board*. An ad hoc committee of seven Member States.

Chairman: Mr. J. A. Forsythe (Australia).

(xi) *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.⁹

Chairman for 1961: Mr. K. Salvesson (Norway).

Chairman for 1962: Lady Tweedsmuir (United Kingdom).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

658. 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

⁵ See section VIII below.

⁶ Resigned on 1 May 1962.

⁷ The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

⁸ See chapter IV, section IV, below.

⁹ See section IX below.

* Members retiring on 31 December 1962.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1044th and 1053rd meetings.

² E/SR.1187.

³ For membership and dates of meeting, see appendix II.

⁴ 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.

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.

659. With the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which normally convene once every two years, the functional commissions meet annually.¹⁰

660. 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.¹¹ The Commission on International Commodity Trade is composed of representatives appointed directly by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council.¹² The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.¹³

661. Each of the functional commissions consists of twenty-one members, with the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission which have eighteen.¹⁴ In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one-third of the members are elected each year for a term of office of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

662. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of fourteen persons selected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of which the persons are nationals. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years.

663. Elections to fill vacancies in the functional commissions were held at the resumed thirty-second session and at the thirty-third session.¹⁵ At those sessions, the Council also confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.¹⁶

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

664. *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.

665. *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, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The Council, in its resolution 859 (XXXII) admitted the Mongolian People's Republic to membership of ECAFE. Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak, and Singapore are associate members of the Commission.

666. In its resolution 860 (XXXII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to invite Switzerland to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

667. *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 British Honduras (Belize) are associate members; the associate membership of the West Indies lapsed on 1 June 1962 when the Federation of the West Indies was dissolved.

668. In its resolution 861 (XXXII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECLA to invite Switzerland to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

669. *The Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission, and France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The associate members of the Commission are Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi* and Uganda. Belgium, which was a member at the time of the fourth session, has ceased to be a member as it has ceased to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa.

670. In its resolution 925 (XXXIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECA to empower Switzerland to attend sessions of the Commission, if it so desired, on conditions similar to those set out in paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

Section III. Special Fund¹⁷

671. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Governing Council of the Special Fund is composed of representatives of eighteen States elected for a term of office of three years by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

672. Elections to membership of the Governing Council were held by the Council at the resumed thirty-second session and at the thirty-third session.¹⁸

* Until 30 June 1962. On 1 July 1962 Rwanda and Burundi emerged as two independent States.

¹⁷ For membership and dates of meetings, see appendix IX.

¹⁸ E/SR.1186, 1206.

¹⁰ See Council resolutions 414 (XIII), part B I, and 830 I (XXXII).

¹¹ See Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III).

¹² See Council resolution 557 F (XVIII).

¹³ See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section II.

¹⁴ See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section I.

¹⁵ See E/SR.1186, 1206.

¹⁶ For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 1A*, pp. 4-7; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1*, pp. 7-8.

Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund¹⁷

673. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1038 (XI), the Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, elected by the Council.

674. At the thirty-third session,¹⁸ the Council elected one-third of the membership of the Board.

675. At its 279th meeting, on 27 December 1961, the Executive Board elected Mr. Miguel Bustamante (Mexico) Chairman of the Board for 1962, and established for 1962 a Programme Committee composed of fifteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

Section V. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body

676. 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.

677. The Drug Supervisory Body, set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, is composed of four members, two of whom are appointed by WHO, one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one by the PCOB.

678. When the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (E/Conf.34/22) comes into force, the present Board and Supervisory Body will be replaced by a single organ, named International Narcotics Control Board. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the PCOB have expressed the view that, pending this solution by treaty, a personal union between the two existing organs is desirable.

679. The Council, which is the elective organ of the PCOB, in its resolution 667 H (XXIV), invited WHO which elects two, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the PCOB, each of which elects one of the four members of the Drug Supervisory Body, to appoint to this body persons who were members of the Board.

680. The terms of office of the present Board being due to expire on 1 March 1963, the Council, at its thirty-fourth session, in its resolution 914 F (XXXIV) repeated this invitation as regards the term of membership of the Board beginning 2 March 1963.

681. At its 1236th meeting, the Council renewed the membership of the Board, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report (E/3641)²⁰ of a committee which it had previously established to review the candidates for election. The new members of the Board will take office on 2 March 1963.

682. On 4 June 1962, the Board elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Professor Paul Reuter Vice-President until the end of the mandate of the present Board. On 12 June 1962 the Drug Supervisory Body elected Mr. Charles Vaile President and Professor G. Joachimoglu Vice-President until the end of their present term as members.

¹⁷ E/SR.1207.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28.*

Section VI. Question of the representation of China in the subsidiary organs of the Council

683. Discussions regarding the representation of China took place in the Statistical Commission,²¹ the Social Commission,²² the Commission on Human Rights,²³ the Commission of the Status of Women²⁴ and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.²⁵

Section VII. Question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level

684. In pursuance of resolution 818 (XXXI), the question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level was discussed by the Council at both the resumed thirty-second and at the thirty-third sessions.²⁶ At the latter session, the Council had before it a working paper (E/L.931)²⁷ drawn up at its request and containing the Secretary-General's observations on the subject of appropriate organizational arrangements and agenda for such a meeting. In particular, the Secretary-General suggested that should the Council desire to repeat the experiment made in 1960, there would appear to be good reasons for so doing on the occasion of the thirty-fourth session, when the Council would have before it the report of the Secretary-General prepared under General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade. The thirty-fourth session would also mark the first opportunity which the Council would have to study the economic and social consequences of disarmament on the basis of the report prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV).

685. There was general appreciation in the Council of the potential value of meetings at the ministerial level; several delegations, however, stressed the need for them to be carefully prepared and for the subjects of discussion to be limited, well-conceived and unanimously agreed upon in advance, if the meetings were to enhance rather than detract from the prestige and usefulness of the Council. It was pointed out by some members that delegations could not be compelled to be represented by Ministers; they were, however, always free to be so represented. The value of informal contacts between high-level representatives was widely emphasized.

686. Differences of opinion were expressed as regards the agenda for a meeting at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session, some representatives considering that the ministers should confine their attention to questions concerning the United Nations Development Decade, while others considered that the agenda should also include in particular the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Still others expressed the view that the ministers could speak on whatever items of the Council's agenda they chose.

687. In view of the lack of unanimity, a proposal that the Secretary-General should be asked to proceed with arrangements for a meeting at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session along the lines suggested in the working paper (E/L.931) was not pressed. The Council, however, requested the Secretary-General to invite

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13, para. 5.*

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12, paras. 4-5.

²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8, para. 5.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, para. 27.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, paras. 9-10.

²⁶ E/SR.1184, 1205-1206, 1208 (paras. 43-45).

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.*

the attention of States members of the Council to the importance of the questions on the agenda of its thirty-fourth session and to convey the hope of the Council that member States would be represented at the session at a high level.

Section VIII. Increase in the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee

688. The Council, at its resumed thirty-second session, considered²⁸ the question of an increase in the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee.

689. Bearing in mind the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies as well as the expansion in their technical assistance activities since the adoption of Council resolution 647 (XXIII), and with a view to facilitating the participation of a larger number of members in such activities, the Council decided (resolution 863 (XXXII)) to increase the membership of the Committee from twenty-four to thirty.

Section IX. Membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

690. The Council, at its resumed thirty-second session,

²⁸ E/SR.1184-1186.

considered²⁹ the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

691. The Council decided (resolution 862 (XXXII)) to continue the present membership of the Executive Committee until the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 1165 (XII) had taken action on the future of the Office of the High Commissioner, but not later than 31 December 1963.

Section X. Programme of conferences for 1963

692. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council considered a report by the Secretary-General (E/3693) on his consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences regarding the calendar of conferences for 1963. The Council approved the calendar appended to the Secretary-General's report.³⁰

693. The Interim Committee was composed of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

²⁹ E/SR.1183.

³⁰ For the programme of conferences approved by the Council at its 1236th meeting, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions taken by the Council".

Chapter XIII

OTHER QUESTIONS

Section I. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation*

694. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session,¹ considered questions relating to the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, established in Stockholm on 21 May 1962. One member drew attention to the initiative taken in various countries to create a memorial to the late Secretary-General to promote the political, economic, social and cultural progress of the developing countries by training their citizens to hold responsible posts. The Council decided (resolution 892 (XXXIV)) to recommend that the General Assembly consider at its seventeenth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its unanimous decision, in its resolution 1625 (XVI) of 16 October 1961, naming the United Nations Library, at its dedication, 'The Dag Hammarskjöld Library' in tribute to the memory of the late Secretary-General,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the initiatives taken by Members of the United Nations in establishing and supporting the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation as a living memorial devoted primarily to furthering his efforts to promote the objectives of the United Nations in the training of citizens of developing countries to hold responsible posts;

"2. Notes further that the Foundation and the national committees organized to support its efforts will, in honour of the late Dag Hammarskjöld, carry out such projects as conform to the general aims and policies of the United Nations."

Section II. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

695. 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.

696. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) the Secretary-General invited Governments to make proposals concerning the contents of a United Nations programme for the Development Decade, and the application of such measures in their respective plans. Replies received from twenty-six Governments are contained in documents E/3613 and Add.2 and 3.²

697. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, a note verbale was sent to all Member Governments of the United Nations, to the non-member Governments which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions, and to a number of specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations, inviting them to provide information relevant to the outline for the study on economic and social consequences of disarmament prepared by the Secretary-General's Consultative Group. The replies received were reproduced in document E/3593/Add.1-4.³

698. The questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was transmitted to Governments in November 1961, 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, 1961* is based in part upon replies to this questionnaire. This year an annex was added to the questionnaire in an attempt to elicit from Governments information on full employment, under-employment and unemployment for the report requested by the Council in its resolution 835 (XXXII). The information received was used in the "Report on activities in relation to full employment objectives" issued by the Secretariat of the United Nations in collaboration with the International Labour Office (E/3659 and Add.1 and 2).⁴

699. In connexion with Council resolution 726 (XXVIII), section I, a further reply to the October 1959 questionnaire addressed by the Secretary-General to Governments concerning national measures designed to stabilize the prices of primary products or the incomes of their producers is contained in document E/CN.13/L.69/Add.6.

700. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) on international trade as the primary instrument for economic development, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to Governments and members of the specialized agencies to ascertain their views on the advisability of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets. Replies have been received from fifty-nine Governments and are contained in document E/3631 and Add.1.⁵

701. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, and with Council resolution 780 (XXX) of 3 October 1960, a questionnaire on international flow of long-term capital and official donations, prepared in collaboration with IMF, was addressed to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member Governments which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. The replies will form the basis of the "Report on international flow of long-term capital and official donations", to be sub-

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹ E/SR.1232.

² See chapter I, section I.

³ See chapter II.

⁴ See chapter III, section I.

⁵ See chapter III, section II.

mitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

702. 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 Finland, India, Malta, Portugal and the United Kingdom have concluded tax agreements, since 1 June 1961, on behalf of their countries or of territories for whose international relations they are responsible. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

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

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

705. In resolution 764 (XXX), the Council recommended that States parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic once more extend, until 26 March 1962, the transitional period during which they might recognize the validity of documents held by drivers in international traffic when issued under the provisions of the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic (Paris, 1926) or the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (Washington, 1943). In addition, it recommended that, as from a date not later than 26 March 1962, international driving permits conforming to the 1949 Convention be recognized by the States parties to the 1926 and 1943 Conventions which were not yet parties to the 1949 Convention. It further recommended that States parties to the 1949 Convention recognize international driving permits conforming to it which might be issued by States not parties to it. During the period under review, the Secretary-General received answers from fifteen additional States to an inquiry which the resolution requested him to make regarding their intention to implement the resolution, bringing to thirty-seven the total number of States which have replied.

706. In response to a questionnaire dated 11 August 1960, circulated in connexion with Council resolution 724 B (XXVIII) on international travel and tourism, the Secretary-General received answers from two additional Member States during the period under review, making a total of forty-four answers received from Member States, four from non-member States and two from autonomous parts of a Member State.⁶

707. Pursuant to Council resolution 815 (XXXI), on the convening of an international conference to review the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, a communication was dispatched on 2 May 1962 to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, inviting their comments on the proposed amendments to the specifications of the International Map. As of 30 June

1962, replies had been received from five Governments. A report based on the comments received from Governments will be submitted to the Conference, to be held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, from 3 to 22 August 1962.

708. During the period under review, thirty Governments supplied information about national parks and equivalent reserves which, in accordance with Council resolution 810 (XXXI), will be incorporated in part II of the list of national parks and equivalent reserves being prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for consideration by the 1962 World Conference on National Parks. Part I of the list (E/3436) containing information received from fifty-five Governments, was considered by the Council at its thirty-first session.

709. Information forwarded by thirty-nine Governments in response to a questionnaire concerning land reform was incorporated in the third report on progress in land reform (E/3603) prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, FAO and the ILO. This report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1426 (XIV) and 1526 (XV) and to Council resolution 712 (XXVII).⁷

710. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), during the period under review, two States 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-nine.

711. During the period, 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).

712. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV) and Council resolution 747 (XXIX), a questionnaire was circulated to Governments in connexion with the factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment. To date, sixty-four Governments have responded to the questionnaire, and a report incorporating the information received will be submitted to the Council at its thirty-fifth session.

713. As regard human rights,⁸ sixty-seven Governments, in compliance with Council resolution 624 B (XXII), submitted periodic reports on human rights, covering the year 1957-1959, for the second of a series of triennial reports on human rights. The Secretary-General submitted summaries of these reports (E/CN.4/810 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2), on a topical basis, to the Commission on Human Rights at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions.

714. Information was received from forty-six Governments for the first annual report on freedom of information (E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-2), which the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its eighteenth session under Council resolution 718 (XXVII).

715. As called for in Council resolution 772 B (XXX), twenty-three Governments submitted information concerning national advisory committees on human rights, on which the Secretary-General reported to the Commission on Human Rights at its eighteenth session (E/CN.4/828 and Add.1-3).

⁷ See chapter III, section VII.

⁸ See chapter IX.

⁶ See chapter VI, section II.

716. Comments on the study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile were received from twenty-one Governments. The study, which was prepared by a committee on the Commission on Human Rights under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), was submitted in final form to the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/CN.4/826 and Corr.1-2). To assist the committee in the preparation of this study, sixty-two Governments submitted information concerning the right in question in their countries.

717. As of June 1962, thirty-four States had ratified or acceded to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

718. Eleven States had ratified or acceded to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as of June 1962.

719. The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1959*, compiled under Council resolution 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in eighty-eight States. Fifty-nine Governments contributed material to it.

720. In resolutions 772 D (XXX) and 826 E (XXXII) the Council expressed the hope that all States Parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, would furnish to the Secretary-General the information called for under article 8 (2) of the Convention and that those States Parties which, in view of their existing laws, regulations or administrative measures, had not found it necessary to enact or put into effect new laws, regulations or administrative measures in order to implement the provisions of the Convention, would inform the Secretary-General to that effect. The replies received from twenty-eight Governments are summarized in document E/3626.⁹

721. In connexion with Council resolution 728 D (XXVIII), as of June 1962 the 1958 International Labour Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation had been ratified by thirty-six countries.

722. In connexion with Council resolution 821 V B (XXXII), as of June 1962 the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education had been ratified or accepted by six countries.

723. In connexion with General Assembly resolutions 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII), and Council resolutions 504 E (XVI), 547 B (XVIII) and 652 B (XXIV), as of 1 June 1962 the Convention on the Political Rights of Women had been signed by forty-two States and ratified by thirty-six. During the year under review one State ratified the Convention.

724. In so far as General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) and Council resolution 652 F (XXIV) is concerned, as of 1 June 1962 the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women had been signed by twenty-six States and ratified or acceded to by twenty-six; during the year under review one State signed and one State ratified the Convention.

725. The replies of twenty-three Governments and the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF, were transmitted in compliance with Council resolution 711 H (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) in regard to United Nations assistance for the advance-

ment of women in developing countries; extracts from these replies are incorporated in documents E/3493 and Corr. 1 and 2 and E/3566 and Corr.1 and Add.1.¹⁰ Forty-five Governments transmitted replies to the questionnaire on inheritance laws as they affect the status of women, which was circulated pursuant to resolution 10 (I) (XIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women; this resolution was subsequently endorsed by the Council at its thirtieth session. These replies are incorporated in documents E/CN.6/391 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Pursuant to resolution 7 (XIII) of the Commission on the Status of Women, which was subsequently endorsed by the Council at its twenty-eighth session, two Governments transmitted replies on the occupational outlook for women (access of women to training and employment in certain principal professional and technical fields), which are summarized in document E/CN.6/374/Add.2. The replies of six Governments on the text of the draft convention and draft recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages, which were transmitted pursuant to Council resolution 771 C (XXX), are incorporated in document E/CN.6/376/Add.4.

726. With regard to Council resolution 652 D (XXIV), as of 1 June 1962, the International Labour Convention of 1951 (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value had been ratified by thirty-nine countries. During the year under review four States ratified the Convention.

727. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,¹¹ documents E/CN.7/413, chapter I, and E/CN.7/413/Add.1, chapter 1, 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 (XVIII), 588 D I (XX) and 730 C (XXVIII), relating to the Protocol of 19 November 1948; and Council resolutions 505 G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII), relating to the 1953 Protocol.

728. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 833 B (XXXII) relating to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, is contained in document E/CN.7/413, chapter I, and E/CN.7/413/Add.1, chapter I, and annex, paragraphs 79 to 93.

729. Information received from Governments on the abolition of opium smoking, under Council resolutions 159 B II (VII) and 505 B (XVI), is summarized in document E/NR.1960/SUMMARY,¹² chapter X.

730. 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 documents E/CN.7/416 and E/CN.7/416/Add.1.

731. Documents E/NM.1961/2, E/NM.1961/3 and E/NM.1962/1 contain information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

732. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine (heroin),

¹⁰ See chapter IX, section IX.

¹¹ See chapter VIII, section V.

¹² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XI.4, part 1.

⁹ See chapter IX, section IV.

is contained in documents E/NR.1960/SUMMARY and E/NR.1960/SUMMARY/Add.1, chapter VIII.¹⁸

733. Information regarding action taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 E (XVIII) relating to the problem of the coca leaf is given in documents E/NR.1960/SUMMARY and E/NR.1960/SUMMARY/Add.1, chapter IX.¹⁸

734. Actions taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 H II (XVIII) concerning prohibition of ketobemidone are reported in documents E/NR.1960/SUMMARY and E/NR.1960/SUMMARY/Add.1, chapter VIII.¹⁸

735. Actions taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 F I (XVIII) concerning discontinuance of medical use of cannabis preparations are reported in documents E/NR.1960/SUMMARY and E/NR.1960/SUMMARY/Add.1, chapter VIII.¹⁸

¹⁸ United Nations publications, Sales Nos. 62.XI.4 and 62.XI.5.

Chapter XIV

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

736. 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 thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions. Provisional and final summaries of the financial implications of its actions in 1962 were placed before the Council in documents E/3663/and Add.1-2.

737. The Secretary-General drew attention, in his personal statement¹ on the general review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of economic, social and human rights activities as a whole, to the unifying force in programming which could derive from the objectives of the Development Decade. He referred to the considerable growth of United Nations programmes in recent years which had not been matched by a comparable strengthening of the means of carrying them out. He urged that consideration be given to the possibility of institutional and procedural changes which would enable a rational relationship to be established between the elaboration of programmes of work and the determination of annual resources.

738. In the provisional summary of financial implications submitted to the thirty-fourth session of the Council (E/3663), the Secretary-General suggested that the objectives of the Development Decade, which affected all the main sectors of United Nations economic and social activities, could perhaps best be met through a "controlled expansion" of activities and resources, with targets being set for the next several years. In his statement before the Council the Secretary-General had called, in this connexion, for greater flexibility in the establishment of dates for the completion of Secretariat studies and reports, and wherever possible for the convening of meetings.

739. Financial requirements relating to 1962 were reported in connexion with the following actions to which the Council attached urgency: the establishment of an African development bank; the implementation of programme objectives in the fields of industrialization and of water resources; the study of commodity problems; preparation of a conference on trade and development; international compilation of external trade statistics by computer; the immediate availability as a publication of the report on economic and social consequences of disarmament; the compilation of a commentary and guide on the Single Convention of 1961; and the preparation of a detailed programme of action with respect to basic factors of economic growth. The Council was informed that such 1962 requirements as could not be absorbed in the existing appropriations would be brought to the attention of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for prior concurrence

before being featured as requests for supplementary appropriations for 1962. Financial consequences relating to the year 1963 would be submitted to the General Assembly as revisions of the initial budget estimates for 1963. Requirements for future years would be taken into account in preparing the initial estimates for the years concerned.

740. In cases where the Council's actions would call for new expenditures under Part V (technical programmes) of the regular budget, the financial requirements would be brought to the attention of the General Assembly when it considered the level of programmes to be financed from the regular budget in 1963. In his report to TAC (E/3619 and Corr.1),² the Secretary-General stated that he was proposing to the General Assembly that the level of budgetary appropriations for technical programmes should be no less for 1963 and future years than it had been for 1962. The observations of TAC on this matter, and on certain questions of financial procedure for projects financed from the budget, are contained in paras. 60-67 of its report to the Council (E/3680).³ These observations are to be made available to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Fifth Committee, when these bodies consider the level of the budget appropriations for 1963.

741. Attention is drawn to resolution 920 (XXXIV) of the Council which establishes a special committee on co-ordination with particular emphasis on the Development Decade. The Special Committee is to hold its first meeting in February 1963.

742. A list of resolutions of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions having new financial implications for the United Nations budget, showing the additional expenditures foreseen for the next budget year (1963), is given hereunder. These estimates take no account of the markedly increased work load of the documentation, translation, reproduction, and interpretation services associated with the growth in programmes called for by the Council's actions. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General reserved the right to bring forward such additional financial requirements for language and documentation services as might be needed.

743. A number of delegations stated⁴ that they wished to reserve their positions on the financial implications of the actions of the Council until the General Assembly could consider the United Nations budgetary requirements as a whole. Two delegations stated they believed that the financing of increased technical assistance activities should be from extra-budgetary funds.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

³ E/SR.1236.

¹ E/SR.1222.

| Resolution | Subject | 1963 cost US dollars ^a |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Non-recurring items</i> | | |
| 870 (XXXIII) | Conference on International Travel and Tourism..... | 17,600 (min.) |
| 874 (XXXIII) | Establishment of an African Development Bank..... | 28,500 |
| 876 (XXXIII) | Water resources priority programme..... | 3,000 |
| 880 (XXXIV) | Printing of selected publications of ECE..... | 15,600 |
| 883 (XXXIV) | Revision and publication of Statistical Study on Patterns of Industrial Growth..... | 55,000 |
| 887 (XXXIV) | Printing of third report on progress in land reform..... | 8,500 |
| 888 G (XXXIV) | Preparation of guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection or promotion of human rights... | 16,000 |
| 903 B (XXXIV) | Consultants for preparation of guide-lines for balanced growth in the social sector..... | 14,600 |
| 903 C (XXXIV) | Printing of report of <i>ad hoc</i> group on housing..... | 3,100 |
| 903 D (XXXIV) | Consultants for reappraisal of social services programme.... | 30,000 |

^a Details regarding each item are given in the summaries of financial implications (E/3663, Add.1 and 2). The revised estimates to be submitted to the Fifth Committee in respect of these items will, in certain instances, differ somewhat from the statements made to the Council, usually as a consequence of slight

| Resolution | Subject | 1963 cost US dollars ^a |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 914 D (XXXIV) | Preparation and printing of a commentary and an administrative handbook to the 1961 Single Convention for Narcotics Control..... | 32,700 |
| 916 (XXXIV) | Programme on basic factors of economic growth..... | ^b |
| 917 (XXXIV) | Preparation of Conference on Trade and Development..... | ^b |
| 919 (XXXIV) | Expert group on commodity trade statistics..... | 17,500 |
| Council decision of 3 August 1962 | Convening of TAC for two weeks | ^c |
| <i>Recurring items</i> | | |
| 873 (XXXIII) and 893 (XXXIV) | Industrial development..... | 241,200 |
| 876 (XXXIII) | Water Resources Development Centre..... | 55,800 |
| 883 (XXXIV) | International compilation of external trade statistics by electronic computer..... | 113,000 |
| 903 C (XXXIV) | Committee on Housing, Building and Planning..... | 17,800 |
| 907 (XXXIV) | Increase in staff of public administrative division..... | 56,000 |
| 914 E (XXXIV) | Outposting of narcotic drugs officer in Latin America..... | 16,000 |

reductions made possible by further review and more stringent costing. The comparative magnitudes, however, are not susceptible to major modifications.

^b To be submitted.

^c The place of the TAC session has yet to be determined.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Agenda of the resumed thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Council

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED THIRTY-SECOND SESSION^a

25. Elections.
26. Membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
27. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
28. Work of the Council in 1962.
29. Accession of the Republic of San Marino to the Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949.^b
30. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the International Development Association.^b
31. Application from the Mongolian People's Republic for membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission.^b
32. Invitation to Switzerland to attend in a consultative capacity sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and of the Economic Commission for Latin America.^b
33. Question of an increase in the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee.^c

AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1962.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation.
4. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation;
(c) Report of the International Development Association.
6. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development.
7. Procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme.
8. Natural resources.^d
9. Travel, transport and communications.
11. *United Nations Children's Fund.
12. Non-governmental organizations.
13. Elections.
14. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.

^a Items 1 to 24 of the agenda for the thirty-second session were considered at the first part of the session.

^b At its 1183rd meeting, on 21 December 1961, the Council decided to include these additional items in its agenda.

^c At its 1184th meeting, on 21 December 1961, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^d At its 1198th meeting, on 11 April 1962, the Council decided to postpone to its thirty-fourth session consideration of the reports on "New sources of energy and energy development" (E/3577) and "Capital requirements of petroleum exploration and methods of financing" (E/3580 and Corr.1).

* At its 1187th meeting, on 3 April 1962, the Council decided to delete from its provisional agenda item 10, "Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights".

15. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
16. Consideration of preparations for a meeting of the Council at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session.
17. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.
18. Revision of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.^f
19. Creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.^f
20. Assistance to the Committee established by resolution 52 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa.^f

AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. World economic trends.
3. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.
4. United Nations Development Decade.
5. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
6. Financing of economic development:
(a) International flow of capital;
(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund.
7. Expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.
8. International commodity problems.
9. Natural resources:
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy;
(b) Study by the Secretary-General on capital requirements and methods of financing of petroleum exploration.
10. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
11. Report of the Statistical Commission.
12. Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
13. Programmes of technical co-operation:
(a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;
(b) Expanded Programme;
(c) Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the developing countries;
(d) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities;
(e) Participation of the Universal Postal Union in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
14. Questions relating to science and technology:
(a) Main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends;
(b) Co-ordination of the results of scientific research;

^f Supplementary item.

- (c) International co-operation in the field of seismological research;
- (d) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
- 15. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.
- 16. Report of the Social Commission.
- 17. Land reform and rural development.
- 18. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
- 19. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- 20. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
- 21. Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.
- 22. International control of narcotic drugs.
- 23. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- 24. Non-governmental organizations.
- 25. Calendar of conferences for 1963.
- 26. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
- 27. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
- 28. Elections.^a
- 29. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.^b
- 30. Work of the Council in 1963.^b
- 31. Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Foundation.¹

^a Part of this item to be considered at the resumed thirty-fourth session (to take place during or shortly after the seventeenth regular session of the General Assembly).

^b To be considered at the resumed thirty-fourth session.

¹ At its 1232nd meeting, on 26 July 1962, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

Appendix II

Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

| Membership 1961 | Membership 1962 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|--|---|
| Afghanistan | Australia..... | 1964 |
| Brazil | Brazil*..... | 1962 |
| Bulgaria | Colombia..... | 1964 |
| Denmark | Denmark*..... | 1962 |
| El Salvador | El Salvador..... | 1963 |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopia..... | 1963 |
| France | France..... | 1963 |
| Italy | India..... | 1964 |
| Japan | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Jordan | Japan*..... | 1962 |
| New Zealand | Jordan..... | 1963 |
| Poland | Poland*..... | 1962 |
| Spain | Senegal..... | 1964 |
| 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 Ireland*..... | 1962 |
| United States of America | United States of America.. | 1964 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1963 |
| Venezuela | Yugoslavia..... | 1964 |

RESUMED THIRTY-SECOND SESSION: 21-22 December 1961, New York

Plenary meetings 4 meetings

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION: 3-18 April 1962, New York

Plenary meetings 22 meetings

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 4 meetings

Total for the session 26 meetings

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION: 3 July-3 August 1962, Geneva

Plenary meetings 28 meetings*

Economic Committee 22 meetings

Social Committee 17 meetings

Co-ordination Committee 10 meetings

Technical Assistance Committee 10 meetings**

Committee on Non-Governmental
Organizations 2 meetings

Interim Committee on Programme of
Conferences 2 meetings

Total for the session 91 meetings

* Retiring members.

** In addition, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1206th meeting on 17 April 1962, the Technical Assistance Committee met on 25 June 1960. It held 7 meetings before the opening of the Council's session.

B. COMMITTEES AND *ad hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL*

Technical Assistance Committee

| Membership 1961 | Membership 1962 ^b | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan | Afghanistan*..... | 1963 |
| Brazil | Australia..... | 1964 |
| Bulgaria | Brazil..... | 1962 |
| Denmark | China*..... | 1962 |
| El Salvador | Colombia..... | 1964 |
| Ethiopia | Czechoslovakia*..... | 1962 |

^a Excluding sessional committees.

^b In accordance with resolution 863 (XXXII), the membership of TAC was increased to 30 members.

| Membership 1961 | Membership 1962 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|---|---|
| France | Denmark..... | 1962 |
| Haiti | El Salvador..... | 1963 |
| Israel | Ethiopia..... | 1963 |
| Italy | France..... | 1963 |
| Japan | Greece*..... | 1963 |
| Jordan | India..... | 1964 |
| New Zealand | Indonesia*..... | 1963 |
| Norway | Israel*..... | 1963 |
| Poland | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Spain | Japan..... | 1962 |
| Sudan | Jordan..... | 1963 |
| Switzerland | Netherlands*..... | 1963 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | New Zealand*..... | 1963 |
| United Arab Republic | Poland..... | 1962 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Senegal..... | 1964 |
| United States of America | Sudan*..... | 1962 |
| Uruguay | Switzerland*..... | 1962 |
| Venezuela | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1962 |
| | United Arab Republic*.... | 1962 |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..... | 1962 |
| | United States of America.. | 1964 |
| | Upper Volta*..... | 1962 |
| | Uruguay..... | 1963 |
| | Yugoslavia..... | 1964 |

* Non-members of the Council.

Meetings: 27 Nov.-15 Dec. 1961, New York (5 meetings)

25 June-26 July 1962, Geneva (17 meetings)

Committee for Industrial Development

| Membership 1961 | Membership 1962 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Australia..... | 1964 |
| Brazil | Brazil..... | 1962 |
| Bulgaria | Bulgaria*..... | 1963 |
| Denmark | Colombia..... | 1964 |
| El Salvador | Denmark..... | 1962 |
| Ethiopia | El Salvador..... | 1963 |
| France | Ethiopia..... | 1963 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | France..... | 1963 |
| India | Federal Republic of Germany*..... | 1963 |
| Italy | India..... | 1964 |
| Ivory Coast | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Japan | Ivory Coast*..... | 1962 |
| Jordan | Japan..... | 1962 |
| Madagascar | Jordan..... | 1963 |
| Mexico | Madagascar*..... | 1964 |
| New Zealand | Mexico*..... | 1964 |
| Pakistan | Pakistan*..... | 1963 |
| Peru | Peru*..... | 1962 |
| Philippines | Philippines*..... | 1963 |
| Poland | Poland..... | 1962 |
| Spain | Senegal..... | 1964 |
| Sudan | Sudan*..... | 1962 |
| Tunisia | Sweden*..... | 1962 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Tunisia*..... | 1964 |
| United Arab Republic | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1962 |

| Membership 1961 | Membership 1962 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|--|---|
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | United Arab Republic*.... | 1964 |
| United States of America | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1962 |
| Uruguay | Ireland..... | 1964 |
| Venezuela | United States of America.. | 1963 |
| Yugoslavia | Uruguay..... | 1964 |
| Meetings: 5-26 March 1962, New York (7 meetings) | Yugoslavia..... | |

* Non-members of the Council.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Membership in 1962: Colombia, France, Japan, Jordan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------|
| Meetings: | 20 February 1962, New York | 2 meetings |
| | 2 April 1962, New York | 1 meeting |
| | 4 April 1962, New York | 1 meeting |
| | 4 and 11 July 1962, Geneva | 2 meetings |

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Membership: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Meetings: | 31 July and 2 August 1962, Geneva | 2 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: | 6-10 November 1961, Geneva | 6 meetings |
| | 14-22 May 1962, Geneva | 8 meetings |

Ad hoc Working Group established by Council resolutions 798 (XXX) and 842 (XXXII)

Membership: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia, Japan and Poland.^c

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| Meetings: | 7-30 May 1962, New York | 9 meetings |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|

Ad hoc Committee established by Council resolution 851 (XXXII)

Membership: Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.^d

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Meetings: | 16-23 January 1962, New York | 4 meetings |
| | 23 April-18 May 1962, New York | 10 meetings |

United Nations/FAO Inter-governmental Committee

Leaders elected
by the Council^e

Australia
Colombia
Denmark
Morocco
New Zealand
Nigeria
Pakistan
Thailand
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

Members elected by
the FAO Council

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
France
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Netherlands
United Arab Republic
United States of America

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Meetings: | 12-20 February 1962, Rome |
| | 20 April 1962, New York |

^c Elected at the 1186th meeting of the Council (E/SR.1186).

^d Appointed by the President of the Council (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 1, Resolutions*, p. 7).

^e Elected at the 1186th meeting of the Council (E/SR.1186).

Committee to Review Candidates for Election to the Permanent Central Opium Board

Membership: Australia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Japan and Poland^f

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| Meetings: | 17 and 23 May 1962, New York | 2 meetings |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------|

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

Membership: Mr. S. A. Hasnie, Chairman
Mr. Georges Peter
Mr. Walter Müller
Mr. Robert C. Tetre, Mr. Paul E. Callanan (alternate)

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------|------------|
| Meetings: | 17-19 May 1962, Geneva | 4 meetings |
|-----------|------------------------|------------|

C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Statistical Commission

| Membership 1962 | Membership 1963 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|---|---|
| Australia | Australia..... | 1963 |
| Brazil | Brazil..... | 1963 |
| Canada | Canada..... | 1965 |
| China | China..... | 1965 |
| Cuba | Cuba..... | 1964 |
| France | France..... | 1964 |
| India | India..... | 1963 |
| Ireland | Ireland..... | 1965 |
| Japan | Japan..... | 1965 |
| New Zealand | New Zealand..... | 1963 |
| Norway | Norway..... | 1964 |
| Romania | Romania..... | 1964 |
| Sudan | Sudan..... | 1963 |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic..... | 1963 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1965 |
| 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.. | 1965 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1964 |

Twelfth session, New York, 24 April-10 May 1962 (24 meetings)

Population Commission

| Membership 1962 | Membership 1963 | Term of office expires on 31 December |
|--|---|---|
| Belgium | Belgium..... | 1964 |
| Ceylon | Ceylon..... | 1964 |
| China | China..... | 1963 |
| El Salvador | El Salvador..... | 1965 |
| France | France..... | 1963 |
| Ghana | Ghana..... | 1963 |
| Greece | Greece..... | 1964 |
| India | India..... | 1963 |
| Italy | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Japan | Japan..... | 1965 |
| Mexico | Mexico..... | 1964 |
| Syria | Syria..... | 1965 |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic..... | 1963 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1965 |
| United Arab Republic | United Arab Republic.... | 1964 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..... | 1965 |
| United States of America | United States of America.. | 1965 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1964 |

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

^f Appointed at the 1206th meeting of the Council (E/SR.1206).

Social Commission

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Albania | Albania..... | 1964 |
| Austria | Austria..... | 1965 |
| Brazil | Brazil..... | 1963 |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic..... | 1963 |
| Canada | Canada..... | 1964 |
| Ceylon | China..... | 1964 |
| China | Ecuador..... | 1964 |
| Ecuador | Federation of Malaya..... | 1965 |
| Federation of Malaya | Finland..... | 1963 |
| Finland | France..... | 1965 |
| France | Gabon..... | 1965 |
| Iraq | Iraq..... | 1965 |
| Israel | Israel..... | 1964 |
| Sudan | Sudan..... | 1964 |
| Tunisia | Tunisia..... | 1964 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1965 |
| 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.. | 1965 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1963 |
| Yugoslavia | Yugoslavia..... | 1963 |

Fourteenth session, New York, 30 April–11 May 1962 (18 meetings)

Commission on Human Rights

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Afghanistan | Afghanistan..... | 1963 |
| Argentina | Canada..... | 1965 |
| Austria | Chile..... | 1965 |
| China | China..... | 1963 |
| Denmark | Denmark..... | 1965 |
| El Salvador | Ecuador..... | 1965 |
| France | El Salvador..... | 1964 |
| India | France..... | 1964 |
| Italy | India..... | 1964 |
| Lebanon | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Netherlands | Lebanon..... | 1964 |
| Pakistan | Liberia..... | 1965 |
| Panama | Netherlands..... | 1963 |
| Philippines | Panama..... | 1963 |
| Poland | Philippines..... | 1964 |
| Turkey | Poland..... | 1963 |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | Turkey..... | 1964 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic..... | 1965 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1964 |
| United States of America | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..... | 1963 |
| Venezuela | United States of America.. | 1965 |

Eighteenth session, New York, 19 March–14 April 1962 (36 meetings)

Commission on the Status of Women

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Argentina | Argentina..... | 1963 |
| Australia | Australia..... | 1963 |
| China | China..... | 1963 |
| Colombia | Colombia..... | 1965 |
| Cuba | Czechoslovakia..... | 1963 |
| Czechoslovakia | Finland..... | 1965 |
| Finland | France..... | 1965 |
| France | Ghana..... | 1964 |
| Ghana | Indonesia..... | 1964 |
| Indonesia | Japan..... | 1963 |

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Iran | Mexico..... | 1965 |
| Japan | Netherlands..... | 1964 |
| Mexico | Peru..... | 1965 |
| Netherlands | Philippines..... | 1963 |
| Philippines | Poland..... | 1965 |
| Poland | Sierra Leone..... | 1965 |
| Spain | Spain..... | 1964 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1964 |
| United Arab Republic | United Arab Republic..... | 1963 |
| 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.. | 1964 |

Sixteenth session, New York, 19 March–6 April 1962 (25 meetings)

Commission on International Commodity Trade

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Argentina | Australia..... | 1964 |
| Australia | Belgium..... | 1964 |
| Belgium | Brazil..... | 1965 |
| Brazil | Bulgaria..... | 1963 |
| Bulgaria | Ceylon..... | 1963 |
| Ceylon | Ecuador..... | 1964 |
| Czechoslovakia | Federation of Malaya..... | 1963 |
| Ecuador | France..... | 1964 |
| Federation of Malaya | Greece..... | 1965 |
| France | Ivory Coast..... | 1963 |
| Ivory Coast | Madagascar..... | 1964 |
| Madagascar | Mali..... | 1964 |
| Mali | New Zealand..... | 1963 |
| New Zealand | Peru..... | 1964 |
| Pakistan | Romania..... | 1965 |
| Peru | Sweden..... | 1963 |
| Sweden | Thailand..... | 1965 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1965 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..... | 1965 |
| United States of America | United States of America.. | 1963 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1965 |

Tenth session, Rome, 15–23 May 1962 (10 meetings)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Brazil | Brazil..... | 1964 |
| Canada | Canada..... | 1964 |
| China | China..... | 1963 |
| France | Fed. Republic of Germany.. | 1965 |
| Hungary | France..... | 1964 |
| India | Hungary..... | 1965 |
| Iran | India..... | 1963 |
| Japan | Iran..... | 1965 |
| Madagascar | Japan..... | 1963 |
| Mexico | Mexico..... | 1965 |
| Morocco | Morocco..... | 1965 |
| Netherlands | Peru..... | 1964 |
| Peru | Poland..... | 1963 |
| Poland | Republic of Korea..... | 1965 |
| Switzerland | Switzerland..... | 1964 |
| Turkey | Turkey..... | 1963 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1963 |
| United Arab Republic | United Arab Republic..... | 1965 |
| 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.. | 1964 |
| Yugoslavia | Yugoslavia..... | 1964 |

Seventeenth session, Geneva, 14 May–1 June 1962 (23 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. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile)

Membership from 1 January 1963 until 31 December 1965^b

Mr. Morris B. Abram (United States of America)
Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon)
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. Gabino Fraga (Mexico)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Boris S. Ivanov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria)
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile)

Fourteenth session, New York, 8 January–2 February 1962 (36 meetings)

D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Members

| | |
|--|--|
| Albania | Luxembourg |
| Austria | Netherlands |
| Belgium | Norway |
| Bulgaria | Poland |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | Portugal |
| Cyprus | Romania |
| Czechoslovakia | Spain |
| Denmark | Sweden |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Turkey |
| Finland | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic |
| France | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Greece | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Hungary | United States of America |
| Iceland | Yugoslavia |
| Ireland | |
| Italy | |

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission

Seventeenth session,¹ Geneva, 24 April–11 May 1962

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Afghanistan | Burma |
| Australia | Cambodia |

* Resigned in November 1961.

^b Elected at the 725th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights (5 April 1962).

¹ For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 3.*

Ceylon
China
Federation of Malaya
France
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Laos
Mongolia
Nepal
Netherlands

New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Republic of Viet-Nam
Thailand
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Associate members

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Brunei | North Borneo and Sarawak |
| Hong Kong | Singapore |

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission

Eighteenth session,¹ Tokyo, 6–19 March 1962

Economic Commission for Latin America

Members

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Argentina | Haiti |
| Bolivia | Honduras |
| Brazil | Mexico |
| Canada | Netherlands |
| Chile | Nicaragua |
| Colombia | Panama |
| Costa Rica | Paraguay |
| Cuba | Peru |
| Dominican Republic | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Ecuador | United States of America |
| El Salvador | Uruguay |
| France | Venezuela |
| Guatemala | |

Associate members

British Guiana
British Honduras or Belize
West Indies (until 1 June 1962)

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission

Committee of the Whole*, Santiago, 14–16 February 1962
Santiago, 21–22 March 1962
New York, 6–7 June 1962

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Belgium* | Morocco |
| Cameroun | Niger |
| Central African Republic | Nigeria |
| Chad | Portugal |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | Senegal |
| Congo (Leopoldville) | Sierra Leone |
| Dahomey | Somalia |
| Ethiopia | South Africa |
| France | Spain |
| Gabon | Sudan |
| Ghana | Tanganyika |
| Guinea | Togo |
| Ivory Coast | Tunisia |
| Liberia | United Arab Republic |
| Libya | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Madagascar | Upper Volta |
| Mali | |
| Mauritania | |

Associate members

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland | Gambia |
| Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland | Kenya and Zanzibar |
| | Ruanda-Urundi** |
| | Uganda |

¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2.

* *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4.

In accordance with Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962, Switzerland is invited to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission

Fourth session,¹ Addis Ababa, 19 February–3 March 1962

* Until 30 June 1962.

** Until 30 June 1962. On 1 July 1962, Rwanda and Burundi became independent States.

E. SPECIAL FUND

Governing Council

| <i>Membership 1961</i> | <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Argentina | Brazil..... | 1964 |
| Canada | Canada..... | 1962 |
| France | France..... | 1964 |
| Ghana | Ghana..... | 1963 |
| Guatemala | Guatemala..... | 1963 |
| India | Indonesia..... | 1964 |
| Italy | Italy..... | 1963 |
| Japan | Japan..... | 1962 |
| Mexico | Mexico..... | 1964 |
| Netherlands | Netherlands..... | 1963 |
| Pakistan | Pakistan..... | 1962 |
| Senegal | Senegal..... | 1963 |
| Sweden | Sweden..... | 1963 |
| Thailand | Thailand..... | 1962 |
| 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 Ireland..... | 1964 |
| United States of America | United States of America.. | 1964 |
| Yugoslavia | Yugoslavia..... | 1962 |

Seventh session, New York, 9, 11–15 January 1962

Eighth session, New York, 21–29 May 1962

F. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Executive Board

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | Afghanistan..... | 1963 |
| Brazil | Brazil..... | 1963 |
| Bulgaria | Bulgaria..... | 1964 |
| Canada | Canada..... | 1964 |
| Chile | Chile..... | 1964 |
| China | China..... | 1963 |
| Ecuador | Dominican Republic..... | 1965 |
| El Salvador | El Salvador..... | 1963 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | Federal Republic of Germany..... | 1964 |
| France | France..... | 1963 |
| Greece | India..... | 1964 |
| India | Israel..... | 1964 |
| Indonesia | Italy..... | 1964 |
| Iran | Japan..... | 1963 |
| Israel | Mexico..... | 1965 |
| Italy | Nigeria..... | 1964 |
| Japan | Pakistan..... | 1964 |
| Mexico | Philippines..... | 1965 |

¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10.

| <i>Membership 1962</i> | <i>Membership 1963</i> | <i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Nigeria | Poland..... | 1963 |
| Pakistan | Senegal..... | 1965 |
| Poland | Spain..... | 1965 |
| Republic of Viet-Nam | Sudan..... | 1965 |
| Sweden | Sweden..... | 1965 |
| Switzerland | Switzerland..... | 1965 |
| Tunisia | Tunisia..... | 1963 |
| Turkey | Turkey..... | 1965 |
| 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..... | 1965 |
| United States of America | United States of America.. | 1963 |
| Uruguay | Uruguay..... | 1964 |

Meetings: New York, 21 December 1961
New York, 4–12 June 1962

G. OTHER BODIES

Permanent Central Opium Board

Membership until 2 March 1962

Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Professor Georges Joachimoglu (Greece)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Mr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia)
Dr. Estefanus Loohe (Indonesia)
Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America)
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)
Professor Paul Reuter (France)

Membership until 2 March 1963

Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Professor Georges Joachimoglu (Greece)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Mr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia)
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)
Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Dr. Amin Ismail Shehab (United Arab Republic)
Dr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

79th session: Geneva, 3–10 November 1961

80th session: Geneva, 4–8 and 15 June 1962

Drug Supervisory Body

Professor Georges 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 Kušević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board

56th session: Geneva, 23–27 October, and 3 November 1961

57th session: Geneva, 12 and 15 June 1962

Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body

26th joint session: Geneva, 30 October–2 November 1961

27th joint session: Geneva, 11–14 June 1962

Appendix III

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commission follows overleaf

Appendix III

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions^a

| 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 Drugs and on International Commodity Trade | Commission on Narcotic Drugs (functional commissions composed of Member States of the United Nations and of the specialised agencies and Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953) ^a (21 members) | Commission on International Commodity Trade (functional commission composed of Member States) (21 members) | Statistical Commission (15 members) | Population Commission (18 members) | Social Commission (21 members) | Commission on Human Rights (21 members) | Commission on the Status of Women (21 members) |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| (Term of office expires on 31 December) | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1963 | — |
| Albania..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1964 | — | — |
| Argentina..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1963 |
| Australia..... | 1964 | 3 | — | 1964 | 1963 | — | — | — | 1963 |
| Austria..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — | — |
| Belgium..... | — | 2 | — | 1964 | — | 1964 | — | — | — |
| Bolivia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brazil..... | 1962 | 4 | 1964 | 1965 | 1963 | — | 1963 | — | — |
| Bulgaria..... | — | 1 | — | 1963 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Burma..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Byelorussian SSR..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1963 | — | — |
| Cambodia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cameroun..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada..... | — | 4 | 1964 | — | 1965 | — | 1964 | 1965 | — |
| Central African Republic..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ceylon..... | — | 2 | — | 1963 | — | 1964 | — | — | — |
| Chad..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chile..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| China..... | — | 6 | 1963 | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — |
| Colombia..... | 1964 | 1 | — | — | 1965 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1965 |
| Congo (Brazzaville)..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congo (Leopoldville)..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Costa Rica..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba..... | — | 1 | — | — | 1964 | — | — | — | — |
| Cyprus..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Czechoslovakia..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1963 |
| Dahomey..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark..... | 1962 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — |
| Dominican Republic..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ecuador..... | — | 3 | — | 1964 | — | — | — | — | — |
| El Salvador..... | 1963 | 2 | — | — | — | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | — |
| Ethiopia..... | 1963 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1964 | — |
| Federation of Malaya..... | — | 2 | — | 1963 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finland..... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — | — |
| France..... | 1963 | 7 | 1964 | 1964 | 1964 | 1963 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Gabon..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|---|---|---|---|------|---|------|---|---|---|------|
| Ghana..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1963 | — | — | — | 1964 |
| Greece..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1965 | — | 1964 | — | — | — | — |
| Guatemala..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guinea..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Haiti..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Honduras..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hungary..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| India..... | 4 | 1964 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1963 | — | — | — | — |
| Indonesia..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1964 |
| Iran..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iraq..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ireland..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Israel..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy..... | 2 | 1963 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ivory Coast..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Japan..... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jordan..... | — | 1962 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laos..... | — | 1963 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lebanon..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Liberia..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Libya..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Luxembourg..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madagascar..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mali..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mauritania..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mexico..... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mongolia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Morocco..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nepal..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New Zealand..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nicaragua..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Niger..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nigeria..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norway..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakistan..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panama..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paraguay..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peru..... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Philippines..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Poland..... | 3 | 1962 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portugal..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Romania..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saudi Arabia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Senegal..... | 1 | 1964 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sierra Leone..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Somalia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Africa..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spain..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sudan..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sweden..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syrian Arab Republic..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tanganyika..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions (continued)

| | Represented on | | Entitled to nominate members of | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Commission on Narcotic Drugs (functional commissions composed of Member States of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953) ^b (21 members) | Functional commissions, including Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and on International Commodity Trade (21 members) | Commission on International Commodity Trade (functional commission composed of Member States) (21 members) | Statistical Commission (15 members) | Population Commission (18 members) | Social Commission (21 members) | Commission on Human Rights (21 members) | Commission on the Status of Women ¹⁾ (21 members) ¹⁾ |
| States Members of the United Nations | Council (composed of Member States) (18 members) | | | | | | | |
| Thailand..... | — | 1 | — | 1965 | — | — | — | — |
| Togo..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tunisia..... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1964 | — | — |
| Turkey..... | — | 2 | 1963 | — | — | — | 1964 | — |
| Ukrainian SSR..... | — | 3 | — | — | 1963 | — | 1965 | — |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... | 1962 | 7 | 1963 | 1965 | 1965 | 1965 | 1964 | 1964 |
| United Arab Republic..... | — | 4 | 1965 | — | 1964 | 1963 | — | 1963 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.. | 1962 | 7 | 1963 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1963 | 1964 |
| United States of America..... | 1964 | 7 | 1964 | 1963 | 1965 | 1965 | 1965 | 1964 |
| Upper Volta..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Uruguay..... | 1963 | 4 | — | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | — | — |
| Venezuela..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yemen..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yugoslavia..... | 1964 | 2 | 1964 | — | — | 1963 | — | — |

^a Of the 104 States Members of the United Nations, 67 are members of the Council and its functional commissions, including the Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and on International Commodity Trade. The total membership of the seven functional commissions is 141.

^b In addition to the 18 members of the Commission listed below, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland are represented on the Commission. Their terms of office expire on 31 December 1965 in the case of the first two mentioned States and on 31 December 1964 in the case of the third.