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**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

1 August 1965—5 August 1966

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/6303)

UNITED NATIONS

128/

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1966

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^a Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

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

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^a The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Population growth and economic development".

[†] Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

[§] The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights".

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^h The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Operational activities for development: activities of the United Nations Development Programme".

ⁱ The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Operational activities for development: activities undertaken by the Secretary-General".

^j The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

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EDITORIAL NOTE

SYMBOLS

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/AC.51/-	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (formerly Special Committee on Co-ordination)
E/AC.52/-	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/AC.54-	Committee for Development Planning
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/C.5/-	Committee for Industrial Development
E/C.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

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, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11, document E/4158/Rev.1" means that document E/4158/Rev.1 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 11. Documents that are not printed or to be printed are mentioned in the text of this report in parentheses without a foot-note 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-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions is given below.

Supplement No.		Document symbol
	<i>Resumed thirty-ninth session</i>	
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed thirty-ninth session	E/4117/Add.1
	<i>Fortieth session</i>	
1.	Resolutions adopted at the fortieth session	E/4176
2.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	E/4140
3.	Fourth biennial report on water resources development	E/4138
	<i>Forty-first session</i>	
1.	Resolutions adopted at the forty-first session	E/4264
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/4180/Rev.1
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/4177
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/4181
5.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/4173
6.	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development (sixth session)	E/4203
7.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (nineteenth session)	E/4175
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-second session)	E/4184
9.	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (third session)	E/4124
10.	Report of the Social Commission (seventeenth session)	E/4206
11.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (first session)	E/4150
11A.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (second session)	E/4219
12.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fourth and fifth sessions)	E/4178
13.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4220/Rev.1
14.	Report of the Committee for Development Planning	E/4207

ABBREVIATIONS

ECC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
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
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCNB	Permanent Central Narcotics Board
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOID	United Nations Organization for Industrial Development
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

I

The report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour, on behalf of the Council, to present herewith to the General Assembly, covers the period 1 August 1965 to 5 August 1966.

In the course of its work during the year, I believe that the Council brought into relief the most disquieting element in the current situation of the Third World when it spoke of its concern at the slowing down of international aid. Others had of course already called attention to this fact and to its ominous significance; authorities in various quarters had sounded the alarm, stressing the need to reverse the trend by every conceivable means. But in my opinion, the resolution which the Council adopted on the financing of development will nevertheless contribute greatly to sharpening the awareness of all those concerned with this question. The resolution is important, not only because of its content but also because of the way in which the Council managed to give it substance. As a background to its debates on this question, the Council had statements by the Secretary-General devoted to what he called the "current crisis in international aid", statements which derive their weight both from the status of the man who made them and from the depth of his conviction. It also had a survey of the world economic situation, with figures the reliability of which is assured by the central vantage-point and the comprehensive view, as well as the competence, of those who prepared them. Lastly, at the conclusion of the debate, it had the reflections of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on this subject. The ensuing discussions involved twenty-seven delegations whose convergent and divergent views reflect the diversity of interests existing within the United Nations as a whole. The outcome—the fruits of sometimes arduous negotiations—throws the harshest and most revealing light on the fact that international aid is stagnating while the already affluent countries continue to grow richer, despite the endeavours of the General Assembly to link these two elements together.

The resolution adopted by the Council shows clearly that we are confronted, not with the irony of fate, but with the will of men. It should provide a stimulus to leaders, both in the countries capable of providing aid and in those requiring it, whose own efforts are still, as has been rightly stressed, the essential condition of progress. The Council's resolution on the financing of development, as well as that adopted on the question of multilateral food aid, should make the countries of the North more sensible of their obligation to intensify their assistance, and the countries of the South more keenly desirous of making the best use both of their own resources and of external aid, and it should make the institutions, organizations and associations of the United Nations more conscious of their responsibility for promoting solidarity between the hemispheres and progress everywhere.

The complexities and the intricacy of the problems implicit in the gulf between North and South, so vividly

described and so frequently recalled by the Secretary-General, were expressed at the outset of the Council's work this year in the variety and diversity of the items on its agenda. They are again reflected in the number of resolutions the Council adopted and in the multiplicity of the subjects in respect of which the resolutions urge Governments to act or request the Secretariat for information, elucidation or expert advice. Industrial development, a strategic element of all development, is the subject of a resolution expressing the hopes placed in the decision to create a separate structure within the United Nations for the better mobilization of resources and zeal for this purpose, in conjunction with existing bodies. Other resolutions refer to the key role of progress in agricultural development, which is of course closely linked to that of industry, as was pointed out by the Commissioner for Industrial Development in a statement to the Council.

The disquieting outlook for the food situation in a world where the population is increasing rapidly did not cause the Council to lose sight of the importance of non-renewable natural resources; the Council felt obliged to emphasize the importance and necessity, over the next five years, of making systematic surveys of what the earth can be expected to provide in terms of minerals and energy.

Nor has the Council neglected the social aspects of the difficulties confronting the world, as is shown by the resolution resulting from the debates on popular participation and the motivation of those who must become the main agents of development before they can become its beneficiaries, and the resolution proposing the convening of a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare. To those who are dismayed by the all too frequent dichotomy of economic and social questions, it may be pointed out that it was in the Social Commission—to which the Council gave a new name, a new role and new terms of reference—that the recommendations and projects on problems of regional development which the Council wishes to see implemented under its auspices took shape. The importance of vocational training and of the mobilization and development of human resources were particularly stressed. The Council's debates also linked together development and education, which have up to now been regarded too often solely from the social viewpoint.

Going beyond and above its concern to raise levels of living, the Council has also laid the foundations for a vast programme of work in the field of human rights. In this century, and more particularly in this year distinguished by spectacular achievements of science, the General Assembly will be grateful to it, I think, for supplying it with considerations and conclusions capable of helping it to continue to be the conscience of the world. The Assembly may also be grateful to the Council for having prepared the ground for a conference and meetings at which it will be possible to lay bare, in all their horror, concepts and practices which are a disgrace to all mankind, and not solely to those who subscribe to or engage in them. The Council has shown itself to be keenly aware of how important

it is, and how urgently necessary, to put an end to all forms of racial discrimination that persist in the world and cause so much humiliation and suffering. Like the Commission on Human Rights, the Council rejects and condemns every form of racial discrimination; it forcefully denounces governmental practices of segregation and *apartheid*. It seeks to support the action of the General Assembly and, to such extent as may be necessary, that of the Security Council in the discharge of their primary responsibilities. The Council would like the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to come into effect without delay and exert a beneficial influence through the institution which the Convention would bring into being.

Also noteworthy in the Council's work are the number and variety of authorities and entities involved, of bodies to which the Council refers or appeals. The Council is a meeting-place for the expression of appeals for international co-operation for development, appeals which have become firmer, more numerous and more diversified in the last few years. The Council has benefited not only by the preparatory work done by its various committees and functional commissions, but also by the vivid accounts given to it by the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions of how things are developing at the level of what—in our world of shrunken distance—might be called the “neighbourhood unit”. Its sessions have been fed by the ideas that have been brought to its table by the heads or representatives of the organizations belonging to the United Nations family, in the widest sense of that term. The fact that the Council's resolutions often make provision for, or request, far-reaching co-operation within and between secretariats, between institutions and institutes is the natural consequence of their contributions.

Only a year ago, the role of the Council was frequently questioned: Was it nothing more than a post office for the General Assembly? This year I do not think that question is any longer asked. If the doubt has disappeared, and the Council is now regarded as an essential intermediary, it is, in my view, because the more vitality our institutions display, the greater is the need for a global perspective. The Council alone is in a position to supply that global perspective in the domain of international co-operation for development—a domain which, unfortunately, is not the only one with which the General Assembly is required to concern itself in a world still torn by violence and injustice.

The Council is the place where an increasing number of currents of ideas and experience flow together, but to the role which it played in the past a new mission has been added, now that the disappointments of the first part of the Development Decade have led to a desire to treat the Decade as a framework within which efforts must be organized and results measured. In this connexion, considerable importance should, I think, be attached to the resolutions which the Council adopted as a result of its discussions arising from the third report of its Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the first of its new Committee for Development Planning. The resolutions to which those discussions led are, in my view, some of the most important that the Council adopted, for they go beyond interest in particular sectors of activity and yet seek to give those concerned with each sector a clearer idea of the way in which their efforts may most effectively become integrated into the framework of common action. We

are, of course, still only feeling our way. The systematic search for innovation and for adaptation of techniques, and the determination and pursuit of coherent objectives, the taking into account of interactions and the bringing into play of corrective action at the right moment, are not exact sciences although they involve recourse to them. Nevertheless, the intensification of efforts in the most vital sectors makes it more important, if not essential, to take these steps. We must strive for the maximum degree of effectiveness and coherence on the whole front, having regard to the complexity of the development process, which we come to understand a little better every day.

It is still too early, of course, to make any kind of forecast. The start that has been made gives us reason to hope, however, that, with the assistance of the two committees to which I have referred, the Council will soon be in a position not merely to harmonize the work being done within its competence but to inspire those who have undertaken the work by helping them to look ahead. With regard to projections and planning in particular, it is to be hoped that, thanks to the Committee for Development Planning, the Council will be able to give considerable assistance to the Governments of developing countries in working out methodology and in executing national plans. At the same time, it may be able to draw the broad outlines of what will perhaps one day be called an international policy of development. In that connexion I should like to stress the importance of a provision in the resolution which the Council adopted on the Development Decade, that which refers to the next Decade. There is no question, of course, of ignoring what remains to be done between now and 1970 if the solemn proclamations and resolutions of 1961 and 1962 are not to appear meaningless in retrospect. However, no country that has adopted a plan, and no public or private undertaking, waits until the end of a period has been reached to begin defining objectives and tasks for the period which follows. As early as next year the Council should begin the work of preparing for the 1970's, of drawing up plans for the guidance of Governments and also for the orientation of the activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations family.

The Council wants to contribute to better prepared, adequately organized and more coherent action at all levels. It has also had the merit of endeavouring, during this year, to apply to itself the remedies which it advocates. What was said, done and proposed concerning the conduct of its work testifies to this and reflects advances which, while not spectacular, are nevertheless very significant. The decision taken last year to have joint meetings of the administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, led to frank and useful exchanges of views and, while no decisions were taken during the joint meetings, the Council agreed that such meetings should become an established practice. The discussion in the Council's Co-ordination Committee this year has shown that co-ordination is taking a new direction. In view of the inevitable requirements of planning, the application of science and technology and the development of human resources, co-ordination is evolving, becoming dynamic, and can now be regarded not as an abstruse science, an imperfect art, a task rendered daily more thankless by the proliferation of administrative machinery, but as a means of marshalling the resources at our disposal for concerted action in

the increasing number of fields where such action should be taken.

It also seems to me very significant and encouraging that the Council, this year, dealt with the problem of reviewing its role and functions without feeling itself compelled to question its objectives. It simply sought to determine how it could discharge its responsibilities more effectively by organizing its work in a better way and by sharpening its tools. For years efforts have been made, without success, to achieve a better balance between the agenda for the Council's two main sessions. The Council has now turned to the idea of using functional criteria to determine what should be dealt with at the spring session and what should be dealt with at the summer session, which appears to be a promising solution. It has also devoted considerable attention to the important problem of ensuring that the documentation to be submitted to it shall be issued in good time and that it shall be well suited to its needs.

The Council has sought to ensure that its evaluation of technical co-operation activities shall be continued. This year it has also seriously undertaken to programme the activities within its purview with the help of its Special Committee on Co-ordination. A praiseworthy effort by the Secretariat to list in the fullest possible detail the activities in progress and the corresponding resources has made the Council aware of a number of possibilities, and to a number of problems as well. As many Governments have already learned from experience, the Council must reconcile a yearly budget with the fact that its activities cannot be programmed over such a short period. To reduce the gap between programme and budget implies a rearrangement of the budget so as to obtain a clear picture of what the Organization's economic and social activities cost and to provide a correct breakdown of that cost. As the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out to the Council, the decentralization of responsibilities entailed by the increase in the number and diversity of the functions to be performed raises the question whether administrative authority should not also be decentralized in order to provide the flexibility which is essential for the efficient management of the Council's affairs. These are, of course, problems which lie outside the Council's competence, but the Council is, I feel, justified in drawing the attention of the competent authorities to the need to ensure that the proper execution of the new tasks entrusted to the Secretariat shall not be jeopardized by adherence to management methods which have not developed since they were conceived, long ago, to meet situations infinitely less complicated than the circumstances in which the Council must work today. Among those authorities, the highest, namely the General Assembly, will doubtless be glad to note the way in which the Council endeavoured this year to bear in mind the expenditure which its decisions and recommendations may entail. In the past, the Council has been criticized for treating the consideration of the financial implications of its draft resolutions as a mere formality. This certainly was not the case at the forty-first session. Indeed, the danger now to be avoided is that the Council should in future lean too far in the opposite direction; for it would be a mistake for the Council to spend a large part of its time dealing with questions which are the concern of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The Council's task must be to help to ensure that the money spent on its various activities shall be wisely

spent by carefully comparing the merits of the various proposals submitted to it, taking into account the likely expenditure, and endeavouring to make wise substantive choices. That task would, I feel, be greatly facilitated if the Council could present with the programme a budget formulated and executed on the basis of a functional classification of expenditures.

An insidious by-product of the crisis in international aid to which I made reference above is the atmosphere of budgetary austerity which threatens to weaken the United Nations as an instrument of international co-operation for economic and social development. It is generally accepted that technical co-operation activities should be financed from voluntary contributions over and above a basic amount provided in the budget; and, irrespective of whether the programme involved is the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF or the World Food Programme, the Council has clearly indicated its desire that such contributions should sustain the development of the work undertaken. As for the other activities for the construction of peace—those on which the implementation of the Council's resolutions depends—they constitute beyond all doubt a duty for Member States, a solemn duty arising from the Charter and from the pledge to make this decade a period of development that will overcome the vicissitudes of international politics. Although those vicissitudes necessarily affect the Organization's budget, the indication in the budget of what is allocated to economic and social affairs would at least have the advantage of showing us clearly the extent and the limits of the collective desire to fulfil that pledge.

I am convinced that the Council's labours this year have been fruitful. While the Council has still much more to do to live up to all the hopes that are placed in it, only the ill-disposed can henceforth dispute the need for it. Nevertheless, let us remember that the usefulness of what it is doing and the strength of its recommendations ultimately depend on the attitude of Member States. Its resolutions have no real effect unless they are backed by the good will of the Governments it represents. It depends on them whether the United Nations can claim major achievements during this decade or only an impressive series of conferences and reports. It is, I feel, important that, for the first time, the Council has concerned itself with the question of the dissemination of information on international problem confronting it and on the solutions it seeks. In the field of economic and social affairs, as in politics, institutions are worth no more than the spirit of co-operation which moves them and the political will of Member States to translate into decisions their recommendations. The dramatic events which weigh upon the future of the United Nations have not yet called into question the principles of international co-operation for development for which the Organization is becoming an increasingly active instrument. This should be for us all a reason for hope and a stimulus.

Among all the problems upon which it has touched during the year, the most important perhaps is that of the complacency or apathy of the world public towards economic and social development. While the world is confronted with a truly explosive situation, this complacency and this apathy persist to an appalling extent. I deeply believe that all the efforts made towards greater international co-operation for development, within and without the United Nations family, will remain inadequate, marginal even, as long as people are not conscious of the true dimensions of the crisis in

which we live, of the impending catastrophe. The record of the Development Decade might be less disappointing if systematic and effective action could be undertaken with a view to arousing the interest of the public for the problems and prospects of international co-operation for economic and social progress. In my opinion, this is a question most worthy of attention.

II

The report which follows 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 volumes of the resolutions of the resumed thirty-ninth, the fortieth and the forty-first sessions;² it will be supplemented by a report on the resumed forty-first session to be held by the Council later this year to consider in particular the annual report of the Trade and Development Board and the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

The report contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations.

No mention is made in this year's report of the work of the Statistical Commission, which did not meet during the period under review. An account of the continuing work carried out by the Secretariat in the fields covered by the Commission may be found in the current *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.

The present volume comprises seventeen chapters. Of these, the General Assembly may wish to refer chapter I, which deals with the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements, to the Fifth Committee, and to send it also to the Second and Third Committees for their comments. Chapter XV, which is concerned with the Council's review of its working methods and procedures will also be of inter-

est to both the Second and Third Committees as well as to the Fifth Committee. Chapters II to IX, chapter XII, and sections II to VII of chapter XIII are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee. Chapters X and XI and sections I and VIII of chapter XIII deal with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, though section II of chapter X will also be of interest to the Second Committee. The General Assembly may wish to refer chapter XIV, which deals with questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies, to the Fifth Committee, as far as the administrative and budgetary aspects are concerned,³ and to the Second and Third Committees in connexion with the substantive aspects. Section IX of chapter XIII and chapters XVI and XVII might be taken up in plenary meeting, although sections VIII and XII of chapter XVI, which deal respectively with questions of documentation and the financial implications of actions of the Council, will be of interest to the Fifth Committee.

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

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 annexes to the report.



Tewfik BOUATTOURA
President
Economic and Social Council

Geneva,
August, 1966

¹ See E/L.1118 and E/SR.1445.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1A*; *ibid.*, *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1*; and *ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1*.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Fifth Committee, 407th meeting.*

Chapter I

THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

1. The need for a review of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements on the basis of a presentation which would permit the Economic and Social Council to review the programmes and projects as a whole in specific functional fields in the light of total resources has engaged the attention of the Council since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1797 (XVII) on an integrated programme and budget policy. In its resolution 1093 (XXXIX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various organizational units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and to provide for each major project a full description of its purpose, scope and timing, with particular emphasis on the work to be carried out in 1966 and 1967. It reaffirmed the interest it attached to the possibility of having a programme of work presented on a biennial basis and adjusted periodically to conform to the annual budgetary cycle of the United Nations. It requested the Special Committee on Co-ordination to meet in May 1966 to examine the work programme in detail in the light of the 1967 budget estimates, and asked it to submit a report to the Council at its forty-first session. It also recommended that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be invited to be present at the meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and that the report of the Committee should be available to the Advisory Committee when it reviewed the 1967 budget estimates. It further requested the Advisory Committee to continue to make available to the Council at its summer sessions its comments concerning the administrative and financial aspects of the activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

2. The Secretary-General's report (E/4179/Rev.1 and Add.1-18 and corrigenda)¹ was before the Council at its forty-first session. The Council had before it also the comments and conclusions of the Special Committee on Co-ordination on the work programme, contained in its fourth report (E/4215),² and the comments of the Advisory Committee contained in its sixth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session³ of which an extract was communicated to the Council in document E/4232.

3. The Secretary-General's report consisted of a general survey of the work programme covering the years 1962, 1965, 1966 and 1967 (E/4179/Rev.1) and detailed information on the various sectors of the programme, including staffing provisions and costs, con-

tained in eighteen fascicles (E/4179/Add.1-18 and corrigenda). It began by comparing expenditures in the economic, social and human rights fields with total budgetary expenditures. Between 1962 and 1966, expenditures for economic and social purposes had more than doubled—increasing from \$38.7 million to \$82.2 million—while total budgetary expenditures, including extra budgetary outlays for technical assistance, had risen by about 76 per cent. Although part of the increase in expenditures between 1962 and 1966 could be attributed to rises in salaries and costs, expenditures in the economic and social field reflected a definite increase in substantive activities. In 1967, expenditures for economic and social affairs, including common services, were expected to reach almost \$100 million.

4. The report went on to break down total expenditures in the economic and social fields according to the following broad categories:

(a) Policy-making organs, including the Council, the functional commissions and UNCTAD bodies;

(b) Executive direction and management;

(c) Administration of the United Nations Development Programme;

(d) Basic supporting services in the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Economic Commission for Latin America;

(e) Substantive services;

(f) UNDP field activities.

5. Expenditures on the UNDP had shown the greatest increase, rising from about \$21 million in 1962 to an estimated level of \$48 million in 1966. Expenditures on substantive services had increased by 80 per cent, from about \$14 million to about \$26 million (largely reflecting the establishment of UNCTAD and the expansion of programmes in industrial development).

6. While total expenditures on all economic and social activities other than field activities had doubled, the estimated increase at Headquarters (excluding the Centre for Industrial Development) had been only 55 per cent—from nearly \$10 million to about \$16 million. Expenditures on the Centre for Industrial Development had increased fivefold, from \$545,000 to \$2.7 million. The expenditures of UNCTAD for 1966—about \$6 million—were expected to be equivalent to 40 per cent of the expenditures on economic and social affairs at Headquarters (excluding the Centre for Industrial Development). In 1967, the estimated expenditure for UNCTAD was over \$8 million, and for the Centre for Industrial Development \$3.3 million.

7. In general, expenditures on the regional economic commissions had shown relatively moderate increases, although those for ECA were greater than the others. The most important change in the regional distribution of technical assistance field activities was that the

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.*

² *Ibid.*, agenda item 3.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

share of Africa had increased by about 177 per cent and now represented more than a third of all expenditures on technical assistance.

8. Expenditures on technical assistance field activities, in 1962—at approximately \$19.7 million—had roughly equalled expenditures on all other economic and social activities, but in 1966 they had increased to \$44 million and exceeded all other expenditures in the economic and social fields by almost \$6 million.

9. As to the sources of funds, in 1962 almost two-thirds had been provided under the regular budget and only about a third from other sources, but it was estimated that in 1966 the regular budget would provide little more than half the total funds earmarked for economic and social activities, with contributions from the Special Fund component of the UNDP accounting for 27.5 per cent.

10. The Secretary-General's report also contained detailed information on United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, arranged according to programme and including more than 1,100 projects.

11. The Special Committee on Co-ordination had been asked, in resolution 1093 (XXXIX), to examine the work programme in detail in the light of the 1967 budget estimates. In its report on its fourth session (E/4215), the Special Committee stated that it had been unable to consider the work programme in detail, but had reviewed it and made a number of general suggestions and recommendations.

12. The Committee's general suggestions (on which there was general, although not necessarily unanimous agreement) included the following:

(a) It expressed concern at the proliferation of meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields and felt that, if the problem of matching the number of meetings with the limited resources of delegations and of the Secretariat for manning and servicing them was to be solved, a single body—perhaps one to be established by the General Assembly—should be entrusted with the task of reviewing the calendar as a whole;

(b) It noted the problem presented by too much documentation and documentation ill-suited to practical needs and suggested that every effort should be made to switch some of the resources that were being used for that purpose to other more productive fields;

(c) With regard to the work programme, it suggested that in future information in the fields of trade and industry should be before the Committee, so that the work programme could be viewed in its entirety. (The report stressed, however, that the Committee had no wish to enter into the question of the constitutional relationships of UNCTAD, UNOID and the Council);

(d) It recommended that the Council should transmit the appropriate sectors of the work programme to the subsidiary bodies concerned, with the request that they examine them and submit any comments they might have to the Council;

(e) It suggested that more active use of the experience of the Secretariat should be made when new projects for the work programme were being considered in policy-making bodies. The Secretariat should be encouraged to comment on the intrinsic value of projects, and on the most economical and effective ways of implementing them;

(f) There was a consensus that a greater degree of "forward planning" was needed with regard to the work programme.

13. The Committee also made a number of detailed recommendations on future reports on the work programme. Finally, the Committee suggested that, since it had been unable and was unlikely in the future to be able to examine the work programme "in detail", the Council might wish to consider modifying its mandate so that it would be responsible for making a general review.⁴

14. In the debate in the Council,⁵ members welcomed the Secretary-General's report as a significant advance, furnishing for the first time a comprehensive picture of total expenditures in the economic and social fields, together with a description of programmes. At the same time, various delegations, while generally in support of continuing the exercise, were concerned about the financial implications of so doing.

15. It was urged that there should be more forward planning of programmes on a realistic and objective basis, priorities being fixed whenever possible. There was also considered to be a need for increased efficiency in the implementation of programmes and—in order to ensure that value should be obtained for money—for an evaluation not only of the volume but also of the quality of the results obtained from programmes.

16. Representatives hoped that progress would be made towards an integrated budget and programme approach. It was noted that it was not at present possible to examine the work programme in relation to the budget estimates for the year in question because the budget estimates were not available in time for consideration when the Special Committee met and because the United Nations was organized in such a way that the programme and budget functions in the intergovernmental organs as well as in the Secretariat remained distinct. The report before the Council did, however, represent a bridge between those functions.

17. With regard to the Special Committee's statement that "it was hoped that the most appropriate method of achieving a budget on a programme basis, including the possibility of a separate chapter for economic and social activities, would be developed in conjunction with the current examination of budgetary procedures for the United Nations as a whole", a number of delegations expressed support for the proposal and said they hoped that the General Assembly would give due consideration to it. A number of other delegations were unable to accept the suggestion. One delegation suggested that a report by the Secretary-General on the subject might facilitate discussion of the question at a future session of the Council.

18. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, during the debate in the Council, stated⁶ that although the report on the work programme was a marked improvement on previous ones, it still was not a precision instrument, particularly in so far as the financial implications of the programmes were concerned. Although it was possible to give an idea of what the programmes were, it was not possible to give a precise and detailed statement of their budgetary implications because the budget was not prepared on the basis of a functional classification, but rather on that

⁴ See chapter XIV, paras. 690-691.

⁵ E/AC.24/SR.310-312; E/SR.1445.

⁶ E/AC.24/SR.311 and E/AC.24/L.304.

of a classification according to major categories of expenditure.

19. At present, Governments did not have a chance to compare the intrinsic value of the programmes with the amount required for their implementation. The report was not so much a report on the work programme and its budgetary implications as one on the work programme and the funds available. It did not indicate clearly whether the budgetary allocations, were sufficient to permit the programmes to be carried out or whether any time limits had to be observed. Some improvements could be made, but so long as the budget for economic and social affairs was not established on a functional basis, it would be difficult to integrate programme and budget. If the report were made into an instrument on which the Council could base its decisions, the Council would be able to estimate its financial responsibilities much more directly than it could at present.

20. An annex to the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1967 showed a breakdown of expenditure according to main fields of activity, but if any confrontation of the budget and the programme was to be meaningful, it would be necessary to go further and establish a separate chapter of the budget for economic and social affairs. Such a step would in no way diminish the authority of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or that of the Fifth Committee, but would enable the Council to fulfil more efficiently its role of governing body for the work programme and give greater attention to the financial implications of its decisions. It would also affect the financial management and administration of the programmes of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. While it was clearly for the General Assembly to decide whether economic and social questions should

in future come under a separate chapter of the budget, he thought that the Council might legitimately concern itself with that question.

21. In a resolution which it adopted at the conclusion of the debate (resolution 1177 (XLI)), the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit annually to the Council at its spring session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, further reports on the work programme and its budgetary implications, indicating changes in the programme arising from decisions of the Council and of other organs of the United Nations concerned, and their budgetary implications. It also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Council, as early as possible during its spring session, with a preliminary indication of the related budget estimates for the succeeding financial year. The Secretary-General was also asked to prepare the work programme for the period 1967-1968 in the light of the improvements suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4215, paras. 63-64), and to include therein a list of new projects taken up in 1966 as a result of decisions of the Council and of other United Nations organs concerned. It was recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, should continue his review of the procedures governing the programming, budgeting and management of the United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and that he should report thereon as appropriate. Finally, the Secretary-General was asked to submit annually to the Council at its spring session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a summary of the financial implications of the recommendations of its subsidiary commissions and committees.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE*

22. The Council's review of the United Nations Development Decade, which had been launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, was based on an interim report (E/4196 and Add.3),¹ prepared by the Secretary-General on behalf of the ACC in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) and Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX). In these resolutions the Council and the General Assembly had suggested that a comprehensive framework of specific and realistic goals should be established within which the work of Governments and the United Nations family could be more effectively co-ordinated, and that a method should be devised for the systematic evaluation of progress and prospects. They had also asked the United Nations family of organizations to identify areas in which they could make their maximum contribution to the goals of the Development Decade. The Council considered the question in conjunction with other items—the general review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA as a whole, world economic trends, review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions, economic planning and projections, financing for economic development, industrial development activities and social development.

23. The Secretary-General's report (E/4196 and Add.3) began by discussing the influence of the Development Decade as an organizing principle for international policies. It described new approaches to the elaboration of goals and targets and discussed the problem of defining more specific and realistic goals and targets. The character of the work involved had changed markedly since its initiation at the beginning of the Decade and was now based on more extensive knowledge and analysis of individual countries. It had taken fuller account of the physical and institutional determinants of supply, of human resource requirements, of the diversity in conditions among developing countries and of the need for flexibility in indicating the requisite combination of policies. There had also been greater awareness of the need to develop a more integrated set of intersectoral goals and targets, and increased attention had been given to consistency between national plans and policies and to the exploration of the possibilities for closer regional and international co-operation.

24. These developments had been necessary steps towards the construction of a more comprehensive framework of realistic and consistent goals and targets. The report warned, however, that the progress made should not be overstated. While component parts of such a framework already existed, much more work

needed to be done before a more integrated system of goals and targets could emerge. The elaboration of a long-range perspective at the international or the regional level, if it was to be well founded and to yield guidance to policies, could not readily take place in dissociation from similar action at the national level; and, owing mainly to the scarcity of trained personnel, many developing countries had not yet been able to undertake such long-range studies. Moreover, the work that was currently being done on the various sectors, components, regions and countries was at many different stages of development, much of it being in a preliminary and experimental phase. Finally, there were many technical differences in methods, assumptions and data which would have to be overcome before such work could be more closely knit together.

25. The report went on to describe procedures that had been developed for reporting on progress. It recalled that the periodic review of actual trends in social and economic activity throughout the world was a long-established function of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The analytical surveys and statistical reports which they produced provided a comprehensive record of trends in virtually all of the social and economic fields. Since the beginning of the Decade, however, the procedures for review had been modified in a variety of ways so that progress towards the goals of the Development Decade could be more readily assessed.

26. In certain of the annual reports on current trends, it had become the normal practice to compare actual progress with the main targets established for the Development Decade. Further, certain *ad hoc* studies intended to assess progress had been submitted to the Council in recent years. Reporting on progress was more difficult when the targets—for instance those relating to changes of an institutional character—were not directly quantifiable. In some cases goals had been defined in very specific and detailed terms, as in the conventions and recommendations of the ILO, and reporting procedures had been developed. Another means of making the assessment of progress more specific was the review at the regional level of progress in particular areas of economic and social activity.

27. However, there were certain problems in presenting the whole range of economic and social activities in a form which was condensed and which yet permitted meaningful comparison with goals and targets. Moreover, aside from the magnitude of the task, the assessment of progress in some fields of economic and social activity could only develop *pari passu* with the elaboration of a more comprehensive and concrete framework of goals and targets.

28. The report then described the activities and plans of the United Nations family in a number of selected areas where it was felt that a maximum contribution could be made to the objectives of the Development Decade.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

opment Decade. These areas included development planning; administrative reform and social change; the development and utilization of human resources; the younger generation; science and technology; development financing; food and agriculture; trade; industrial development; health; population; natural resources; energy and power; housing and urban development; and transport and communications. In all these areas the report outlined the work that was being carried out and the activities that were being planned and considered by the various organizations for the remainder of the Decade. These included, in many cases, intensified activities to be undertaken either by individual organizations or as joint endeavours.

29. A further chapter dealt with the activities of the United Nations and the agencies in the field of human rights. In particular, it described the specific goals, targets and broad objectives in the field of human rights which had been set up in connexion with the programme relating to the International Year for Human Rights in 1968.

30. The report re-emphasized, in conclusion, that, despite progress in some sectors, the pace of economic and social development in the first half of the Development Decade had been disappointing. The United Nations family had the institutional means and technical expertise for implementing vastly increased programmes of economic and social development. However, unless the world community was prepared to give a massive new impetus to development, it was unlikely that the objectives of the Development Decade would be achieved by 1970.

31. The Secretary-General, opening the general debate,² deplored the lack of momentum in achieving progress towards the goals of the Development Decade. It was essential, he said, that Governments should advance in the next five years, not with the pious hope that things would get better, but with a determination to take urgent steps to that end. Some encouragement, however, could be found in the fact that a forward-looking attitude was being taken and more coherent action was being initiated under the auspices of the Council within the United Nations family of organizations.

32. He stated that, in response to the Council's request of the previous year (Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX)), the United Nations family had put forward concrete programmes of action covering a number of years. They included a five-year programme of work which had been submitted to the Social Commission at its last session, and a five-year survey programme in the field of non-agricultural resources which had been presented to the Council at its fortieth session. He expressed the hope that the Committee for Development Planning would give renewed impetus to the Development Decade by defining the responsibilities of both the developed and the developing countries, thus helping them to carry out their responsibilities in practical action. He was convinced, also, that the Council was now better able to give the Development Decade larger meaning, and to help all concerned to see more clearly and more fully both the shortcomings and the implications of their endeavours.

33. During the debate in the Council,³ representatives expressed their disappointment at the progress which had been made so far, and stressed the urgent

need to make renewed efforts to achieve the goals and objectives set for the Development Decade. It was also felt that it was important to look ahead and make plans for the period after the Development Decade.

34. The reasons for disappointment and concern were forcibly presented. It was also pointed out, however, that a number of countries had made spectacular advances in the 1960's and that there had also been a great increase in the understanding of the complex process of development. Moreover, in the United Nations family of organizations, the institutional framework for promoting development had been greatly expanded and improved. Aid to the developing countries had exceeded \$6,000 million a year and investment in those countries had increased, as had their reserves.

35. The almost universal acceptance of the goals of the Development Decade was in itself an important step forward and had had a significant influence, both on the work of the United Nations family of organizations and on the policies of national Governments. In the United Nations system, those goals had been a major factor in moulding work programmes. The activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies were being increasingly concentrated on the solution of the problems confronting developing countries.

36. Moreover, new institutions had been established and old ones adapted more fully to the needs of the developing countries, so that the United Nations system was now substantially better equipped to propose, plan and put into operation programmes for the assessment of the efficiency and effect of those actions. It was necessary to ensure co-ordination of its activities.

37. The Development Decade had also stimulated public awareness of development problems and had made all countries, developed and developing alike, conscious of their duties and responsibilities with regard to development. The Council now had the responsibility of deciding the extent and importance of current problems and the possibilities of solving them. To set up and agree on priorities on a reasonably long-term basis was one of the Council's most important tasks.

38. It was generally agreed that the process of development would be facilitated by the construction of an integrated framework of goals and targets and by the establishment of a review process to ascertain the progress made towards those goals. Requirements also needed to be assessed more accurately. In that connexion, the establishment of the Committee for Development Planning was welcomed.

39. It was also stressed that the United Nations family might concentrate its efforts on a limited number of specific and basic problems. Among the priority areas to which representatives attached particular importance were industrialization, training—especially training for technicians and economic planners—and public administration. It was suggested that the Committee for Development Planning might find out whether there were any "bottle-neck" areas in particular developing countries to which international operational assistance should be directed as a matter of priority.

40. With regard to the Secretary-General's interim report, it was stated that it showed that an international development strategy was emerging as a guiding principle for Governments and international organizations. It was also pointed out that the action proposed in the report was the first step towards the establishment of a world development plan. The idea of such a

² E/SR.1421.

³ E/SR.1421-1431.

plan was a sound one, but one representative expressed the opinion that it should not be carried to extremes. The United Nations must also be careful not to interfere in the domestic affairs of countries while it was helping them to prepare and implement their plans.

41. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in a statement at the conclusion of the general debate,⁴ said that, despite setbacks and disappointments, the concept of the Development Decade was still alive and enduring, partly because it had become a symbol of the collective responsibility of the international community for the development of the Third World, and also because it was becoming increasingly clear that any large-scale action must be based on a long-term view and must therefore be accompanied by at least a minimum of planning. In the United Nations family, the concept of the Development Decade had become a unifying principle providing the various organizations with a dynamic and positive notion of co-ordination which had enabled them to merge an important part of their activities in a concerted effort. The weakness of the concept lay in the fact that it was still being treated in too general a fashion and that it did not yet have an "operational significance" or specific content. It required a reference system which could be used as a yardstick for measuring progress and within which preparations could gradually be made for joint undertakings covering a fixed period.

42. First, a more accurate and more convincing assessment of requirements was needed, and secondly, procedures for evaluating performance in relation to requirements must be employed, at an international as well as a country level. In both cases, the Committee for Development Planning would be of assistance. Within the framework of global evaluations, the trade

gap was an element of strategic importance. At the country level it was necessary to examine the objectives established and to make sure they formed part of a coherent system and fitted into the general picture of administrative policies and action.

43. Evaluation of performance must be undertaken simultaneously at the work level and at the country level. A body such as the Council should have a periodic reviewing and reporting system to enable it to survey effectively the progress of the Development Decade—or any other over-all programme which might follow it—and to determine at any moment in what direction the action of the international community should be intensified or modified.

44. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1152 (XLI)) in which it recognized that planning on a long-term, continuing basis would contribute towards economic and social progress. It requested the Secretary-General to consider what preparations were required in order to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the Development Decade, having regard to the experiences gained during the Decade, and also how such planning might best reflect and be co-ordinated with the national development programmes of the developing countries. The Secretary-General was asked to do this in consultation with all the organizations concerned in the United Nations family, and particularly with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning, and to report to the Council at its forty-third session.

45. The Council further invited the organizations concerned in the United Nations family to keep under critical scrutiny their programmes, practices and procedures, including interagency arrangements, in the light of the long-term perspective outlined in the resolution, and decided that it would itself devote attention, as appropriate, to the question.

⁴ E/SR.1431.

Chapter III

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS

Section I. Surveys of the world economic situation

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

46. The *World Economic Survey, 1965* was issued in two parts. Part I (E/4187/Rev.1),¹ which was devoted to an analysis of the outstanding problems connected with the financing of economic development, is dealt with in chapter V below; part II of the *Survey* (E/4221)² contained a summary of recent economic developments.

47. In part II of the *Survey* it was estimated that world production had increased by about 5 per cent between 1964 and 1965. This was somewhat below the rate achieved in the previous interval, a slight deceleration having occurred in all three groups of countries, those with centrally planned economies, the developing and the developed. In the countries with centrally planned economies and in the developing countries, the principal element in the slow-down had been a relatively poor agricultural out-turn in 1965; in the developed market economies a major factor had been the policy of restraint pursued by a number of countries in the interest of internal stability or because of external payments deficits.

48. In the aggregate, the *Survey* pointed out, world trade had again proved a dynamic factor, though the expansion between 1964 and 1965 (about 8 per cent) had been appreciably less than the extraordinary gain of the preceding period. The foreign trade of the developed market economies had maintained the high rates of expansion that had characterized the earlier years of the decade: their combined imports and exports had risen between 9 and 10 per cent. This was somewhat greater than the 7 to 8 per cent expansion that had been registered by the centrally planned economies (other than mainland China). The slight deceleration in the total external trade of the centrally planned economies had reflected a sharp decline in the rate of expansion in imports into the Soviet Union, which had been swelled in 1964 by additional grain shipments.

49. Lagging well behind, both in respect of the 1964-1965 growth and in respect of increases during the first half of the 1960's had been the developing countries. Their combined export earnings had risen by about 6 per cent between 1964 and 1965, well below the previous rate of growth, while their imports had been only about 5 per cent above the 1964 level. The decline in the rate of increase in imports had been more the result of domestic restraints applied in a number of countries than of any sudden stringency in external liquidity. Reserves, indeed, had continued to recover in 1965: they had risen by a further \$1,200 million, with most countries participating.

50. The *Survey* noted that there had been a widespread slackening in the rate of increase in investment

in 1965, the significant exception being North America, where the upswing had continued so vigorously that the Governments of both Canada and the United States of America had become concerned lest the high rates of utilization of manpower and capacity should begin to exert undue strains on the economy. Though the state of external balance among the developed market economies had been improved by a reduction in short-term capital outflow from the United States, by the cutting of both current and capital deficits by the United Kingdom, and by the rise in imports into the Federal Republic of Germany and the expansion in exports from Japan, the gains had been less than had been hoped for and had still left a serious degree of imbalance to be corrected.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE

51. Recent economic developments in eastern and western Europe were reviewed in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1965*, part 1 (E/ECE/613).³ Chapter I, which dealt with eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, pointed out that in the year under review the emphasis had moved from quantitative to qualitative achievements. This had required planners to avoid over-ambitious growth targets and to concentrate more on the better adaptation of output to domestic and foreign demands and on the more efficient use of resources, and to give greater attention to the production of consumer goods. The general movement away from purely quantitative considerations in planning had been accompanied by a number of institutional changes in all of the countries concerned, except Romania and Albania; similar changes and economic reforms had been initiated considerably earlier in Hungary and Poland. The purpose of the changes, which had been intensified and had become more widespread in 1965, had been to provide more flexibility and increased decentralization in planning, with greater emphasis on profitability. A section of chapter I was devoted to a summary of the main changes that had been introduced or that were planned for the near future.

52. Rates of growth had generally been well maintained but had not been quite so high in 1963 and 1964, except in Czechoslovakia, where a recovery had taken place from the stagnation of those years, and in Eastern Germany, where the increase in national income had been fractionally above that of 1964. The highest rate of growth (8 per cent) had been achieved in Romania. In Bulgaria and the Soviet Union the rate had been roughly 6 per cent; this had been below the planned figure owing to lack of support from the agricultural sector. In Poland also, the rate had been 6 per cent but the planned rate had been slightly exceeded. The fall in the Hungarian rate of growth to only 2 per cent after a number of years at between 4 and 5 per cent had been a consequence of the growing strains which

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.2.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E.1.

the economy had been experiencing for some time. It had been due in part to fortuitous developments in agriculture but mainly to the Government's decision to retard growth temporarily in order to restore the external balance and attend more closely to the qualitative shortcomings of the economy.

53. In all of the countries of eastern Europe, the main contribution to the rise in national income had come from industry, which, except in Hungary and Albania, had had a rate of growth approximately equal to, if not greater than, that of 1964. Improvements in the quality of industrial goods had also been reported in several countries. Agricultural production had been somewhat erratic, largely because of the effect on crops of variable weather conditions. The contribution of agriculture to the rise in national income had been either insignificant or negative in all eastern European countries except Poland and Eastern Germany. Good results reflecting increased productivity had been obtained from the livestock sector, especially in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany and Poland. Efforts to improve the technical level of agriculture had been intensified and more attention had been devoted to broader economic issues, such as the terms of trade and specific features of agricultural management and planning.

54. Several medium-term plans had come to an end in 1965. The publication of detailed new plans had been somewhat delayed owing to the need to take into account the altered emphasis in planning and the accompanying institutional changes. In general, the rates of growth laid down for 1966 were in line with achievements in 1965 except in Bulgaria, where a significantly higher rate was planned. An important feature of the 1966 plans was the general decision to reduce the rate of industrial expansion, except in Hungary and Eastern Germany, where there was to be no change. As it was planned that income should grow at least as fast as in 1965, a considerable expansion of agricultural output would be necessary if national income targets were to be reached.

55. Chapter II dealt with the countries of Europe other than those with a planned economy. In most of the area considered, a phase of relatively slow expansion had been experienced; it had begun in 1964 and was expected to continue throughout 1966. In 1965 the combined national product of the industrial countries of western Europe had been about 3.5 per cent more in volume than in 1964. Except for the recession years of 1952 and 1958, when total output had risen by only 2.5 per cent, the figure for 1965 had been the lowest for any post-war year. A slightly greater rate of growth was expected in 1966.

56. Three factors had been mainly responsible for the slower growth of output in 1965. The first was the use of a range of policy instruments, applied in the course of 1963 to 1965, to restrain the pressure of domestic demand in Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The second factor was the increasing strain on resources and particularly on manpower, especially evident in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. The third was the spontaneous weakening of private investment demand after its rapid increase in 1964; this had been supplemented by less stockbuilding in 1965, which had affected imports as much as output. The effects of these three causes had not been easily distinguishable. Credit policy had, nearly everywhere, been directed towards restraint of the growth of demand.

Budgetary policy had played a significant part in Denmark and the United Kingdom. In the Federal Republic of Germany a weakening of private investment demand and of stockbuilding, reinforced to some extent by credit restrictions, had accompanied the increasing shortage of manpower. In the United Kingdom, the private investment boom would in any event have weakened in the course of 1965 but this might have been hastened by demand restraint. In Switzerland, credit restriction, supported by building controls, had been designed to meet the shortage of manpower resulting from restrictions on immigration.

57. The rate of growth of exports had on the whole been well maintained, notably to countries outside western Europe, while the rate of expansion of imports had been substantially lower partly because of less stockbuilding. The trade balance of the region had as a whole improved and the current balance of payments with the rest of the world had moved into substantial surplus in 1965.

58. In terms of the components of final demand at constant prices, the most frequent changes between 1964 and 1965 had been a substantial slowing down in investment and in fixed assets and stocks, while both private and public consumption, and exports, had maintained about the same tempo of expansion in 1965 as in 1964. Consequently consumption—although in most countries increasing at a somewhat slower pace in 1965 than in 1964—had become the major support of the growth of output, reinforced by the continuing rise in exports, whereas in 1964 the faster growth of output could be attributed chiefly to the boom in investment.

59. In view of the relatively slow growth rates in 1965, the strains on resources in the industrial countries of western Europe had been greatly diminished. The slow-down had often been expected to result in a substantial weakening of the forces making for inflation of income and prices; these expectations had however been disappointed in many countries. The rate of increase in wage and salary earnings had slowed down very little, except in France and Italy, where the deflationary policies had been most drastic, and in the Netherlands and Ireland, where the increases in earnings in 1964 had been quite exceptionally large. Moreover, since the level of employment had not responded proportionately to the slower rise in output, the rate of productivity increase had been reduced and the rise in unit labour costs had generally accelerated. In southern Europe, relatively high rates of growth had been achieved but certain difficulties had been experienced in the agricultural sector, where the volume and pattern of production had not been varied sufficiently to match changes in demand resulting from general rises in real income and increasing urbanization.

60. With regard to the balance of payments, on which policies of demand restraint made themselves felt more quickly than on wage and price movements, the major features of 1965 had been the appearance of a large current deficit for the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantial reduction of that of the United Kingdom, the correction of the deficit of the Netherlands, and the growth to very large figures of the surpluses of France and Italy. Recovery in economic activity in 1966 in France and Italy should reduce their surpluses and contribute to reducing the deficits of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the United Kingdom. In southern Europe there had been some deterioration of the balance-of-payments position, ex-

cept in Turkey, where there had been a small improvement.

61. In the industrial countries there had been three significant developments in economic policy. First, there had been a more determined effort to link short-term economic policies more effectively to medium-term programmes for development and structural change. Secondly, the last year or two had seen an increased realization in several countries of the need to use budgetary policy, in addition to monetary and credit policy, as a major instrument for short-term management of the economy. Thirdly, there was the development of prices and incomes policies, designed to improve the pricing practices of enterprises and the wage and salary policies of both trade unions and enterprises, and to adapt them to the pursuit of economic efficiency as well as to social needs. As illustrated by the example of the United Kingdom, that was likely to prove a lengthy and often, at first sight, unrewarding endeavour and might call for deeper consideration of the principles on which the national income should be distributed than had yet been thought necessary.

62. In a special section of chapter II devoted to Yugoslavia, it was pointed out that efforts to improve the internal and external balances of the economy had been the main features of Yugoslav economic policy in 1965. The quest for greater stability had taken place, however, in the context of a fairly comprehensive reform of the economic system. The switch towards more restrictive policies had been accompanied by a series of measures the aims of which had included the resolving of the institutional shortcomings that in the previous period had tended to increase instability and to affect adversely the allocation of resources. Measures had been introduced to limit the size of investment funds and to restrain various categories of consumption. By the end of May 1965 inflationary tendencies had been brought under control; this had led the way to a comprehensive economic reform in July, when there had been a formal devaluation of the dinar by 67 per cent, accompanied by changes in the price structure entailing an average rise in prices of 24 per cent. At the same time, there had been far-reaching changes in the fiscal and financial systems. Internal equilibrium had been restored by the end of the year and there had been a significant improvement in the foreign trade balance. Economic growth in 1965, at 2 to 3 per cent, had been below that achieved in 1964 and below the planned figure as a result of policy changes and an unexpected fall in agricultural output.

63. Chapter II also included some background studies, which were intended to help in the interpretation of short-term changes and economic policies. The subjects covered were: (a) changing cost structures in the early 1960's—an analysis, for a number of industrial countries over the period 1961-1965, of the relative contributions to rising prices of labour costs, import costs, indirect taxes and other components of prices including profits; (b) the western European conjuncture and some features of short-term output variations—a review of short-term variations of total output in the industrial countries since 1952, in which attention was called to the importance of investment fluctuations in those short-term changes and also to the influence of some of the major flows of international trade; (c) the importance of intra-European migration in the 1960's—a description of the changing tendencies in international migration and their importance for the development of the labour force in certain countries, as

well as a review of various aspects of migration policy; (d) the financing of private productive investment—an analysis of recent tendencies in the self-financing of enterprises' investment in various countries, a review of different institutional systems through which savings were canalized, and a note on methods of improving the effectiveness of machinery for providing enterprises with access to external finance.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

64. Part I of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1965*⁴ dealt with economic development and human resources; part II reviewed current and long-term trends in the ECAFE region in 1965.

65. In part I both the quantitative and the qualitative aspects of human resources were considered in the context of the low productivity of labour in most of the ECAFE countries. Discussing the role of capital-light production methods in providing larger incomes, the *Survey* indicated that, while there was some flexibility in the choice of capital-light and capital-intensive methods, the average capital intensity of the whole economy could be altered by giving differing priorities to the sectors with different degrees of capital intensity. In this way, short-term employment objectives could be consistent with short-term income objectives. In the case of long-term growth, however, the need for export earnings and the potentially large domestic markets in certain countries had prompted a capital-intensive approach.

66. The emphasis on human resources was also motivated by fundamental consumption objectives and a desire to prevent an increase in unemployment and under-employment.

67. Urban employment had been considerable in tertiary sector occupations, which were characterized by low productivity. Employment could be increased by adoption of the shift system in industry and the establishment of small enterprises, provided that in the latter the capital:output and capital:labour ratios were not higher than in the case of larger investments. Construction activities could also increase urban employment.

68. The largest populations in the developing ECAFE region were in the rural areas and were engaged in agriculture. Possibilities existed for employment expansion through labour-intensive techniques and the development of animal husbandry, fishing and forestry. Increasing rural incomes resulting from these activities could be an important factor in opening up other employment opportunities.

69. Although income growth was related to the investment rate and to the nature and scale of employment, the human factor gave dynamic force to the production process. That pointed up the need for adequate standards, health, education and training. Recent policies and achievements in ECAFE countries reflected that emphasis, although a great deal was still lacking. The flow of trained personnel still did not properly meet the needs of development; there was unemployment among educated people and at the same time a shortage of skills.

70. The *Survey* emphasized the need for co-ordination of manpower and economic development

⁴United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XVI, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

policies. Scientific estimates of the demand for and supply of various types of skill should be undertaken in most developing countries of the region. Long-term economic development planning, co-ordinated manpower planning and policies, and appropriate economic policies should be harmonized effectively.

71. The slowness of economic growth during the post-war period and in the early 1960's, in spite of generally improved domestic saving rates and a large flow of foreign assistance, had given added significance to the role of human resources. Part II of the *Survey* brought out the main determining features in that regard.

72. The growth of aggregate income in the region had dropped to 3.2 per cent per annum at the beginning of the current decade (1960-1963), compared with 4.2 per cent per annum during the preceding one. The high rate of population growth had resulted in a completely static *per capita* income position at the beginning of the decade (1960-1962), compared with a 2.1 per cent growth in the previous decade. The years 1963 and 1964 had however, shown a return to the performance levels of the 1950's, although in *per capita* terms the rate had still been lower than in the developed market economies. While agricultural production had improved in 1964-1965, the rice crop towards the end of 1965 had been so poor that the 1965 *per capita* income might prove to be less than in 1964.

73. Agriculture had been the least satisfactory sector. The long-term trend had been unfavourable and short-term fluctuations caused by whatever had continued. Although *per capita* food production had caught up with pre-war levels by 1960-1961, it had again declined below that level in 1961-1962 and 1962-1963. Production had risen in 1963-1964 and 1964-1965 to different levels for different crops; but the drought in the latter part of 1965 might cause falls in 1965-1966. The basic strategic need to counteract the dependence of agriculture on the vagaries of nature was inescapable.

74. Industrial production had increased more rapidly than in the industrialized countries, owing partly to the efforts of Governments in that sector and partly to its very low initial level. High industrial cost and poor quality had had their effect on export efforts, and on internal fiscal policy where Governments used it to promote exports. Manufacturing production had doubled between 1953 and 1960, increasing at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent. The growth rate had been 9 per cent in the first half of the Development Decade—well above the world average. Yet countries with a smaller initial industrial base had generally shown rates of growth higher than these. Industrial growth had increased the employment proportions in that sector and had changed income structures. There had also been a shift from light to heavy manufacturing activity, the highest growth rate categories including crude steel, machine tools, basic chemicals, fertilizers and paper. Other related sectors had also shown rates of increase much higher than that of national income. Rail and road transport, air and sea traffic, postal and tourist movement had all shared in this increase.

75. The development of international trade had remained unsatisfactory. The annual rate of increase of exports from the region had been 5 per cent, as against the world rate of 8 per cent. The terms of trade had deteriorated at the rate of 1.8 per cent *per annum* in 1960-1964; while the terms had improved by 2 per cent in the first half of 1965, the quantum of exports had decreased slightly and imports had increased con-

siderably, so that the trade deficit for 1965 might have increased.

76. During the past fifteen years, the public and banking sectors had increased in size and scale of operations. Even in some countries with apparently stable price indices in recent years, there was, at current exchange rates, a disequilibrium between domestic and world prices. Import restrictions as well as export promotion measures had continued to be unavoidable.

77. Recognition of the need for international co-operation to promote economic growth had been one of the most remarkable features in recent years. Regional co-operation had emerged as a significant instrument of economic policy, dictated in the region by an awareness of the need for co-operation and for adoption of a practical approach. Co-operative efforts had already been made in the case of a number of regional projects for river valley development, banking, highways and joint training, as well as in several studies and similar ventures, which were bound to bear fruit in the coming years.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

78. According to the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1965* (E/CN.12/752 and Add.1), recent trends in the economy of the region as a whole showed that for two successive years there had been a relatively high rate of over-all growth. The domestic product of Latin America had increased by more than 6 per cent in 1964 and 1965, but since this increase had to a large extent been a recovery after two bad years, the average annual rate of growth of the product during the period 1960-1965 had been only 4.5 per cent; in other words, the *per capita* product had grown at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent, which was slightly below the figure of 1.7 per cent recorded during 1955-1960 and considerably less than the rate of 2.2 per cent reached in 1950-1955.

79. In considering the results achieved during the first half of the 1960's, the *Survey* pointed out that the efforts being made by the region aimed beyond the attainment of quantitative targets for accelerating economic growth—which was still too slow—to the transformation of the Latin American economies so that the benefits of development could be made available to all the peoples of the region. It was in pursuit of that objective that the work of planning and structural reform acquired its full meaning, and justification could be found for the increase in domestic savings and the extensive technical and financial assistance flowing in from abroad. Progress had been made in that direction through the planning of public sector activities and the use of resources; through projects for Latin American economic integration, with the consequent increase in intra-regional trade; through the opening up of new channels for external co-operation; and through the formulation of fundamental concepts in international trade. However, the work had only just begun and formidable obstacles lay in its way; whether they could be removed or not depended partly on the Latin American countries themselves and partly on decisions which it was beyond their power to take.

80. Clearly, the external sector continued to be a highly influential factor, although the growth of Latin America had been strengthened by a drive from within the region itself. The average annual expansion of the domestic product had been very similar to that of the purchasing power of exports (4.5 per cent in the five

years from 1960 to 1965). Similarly, the internal evolution of most countries in the region, particularly if Argentina and Brazil were excluded, continued to be strongly influenced by changes in the volume of exports and the terms of trade.

81. That explained the concern aroused by the fact that the relative share of Latin America in world trade had continued to decline. Whereas over-all world trade had increased by 45 per cent between 1960 and 1965, the region's exports had expanded by only 28 per cent. The greatest reductions had been recorded in trade with the United States of America (from 21.3 to 17.5 per cent between those same years), and others, on a lesser scale, in sales to the European Free-Trade Association (from almost 5.5 per cent to slightly above 4 per cent), and to Canada and the European Economic Community (in both cases from 5.5 to 5 per cent). The only favourable factors had been the increase in sales to Japan and the development of intra-regional trade.

82. The *Survey* noted that Latin American integration activities had resulted in increased imports among countries within the Latin-American Free Trade Association (ALALC), in both relative and absolute terms, that is, they had risen from \$376 million to \$750 million between 1960 and 1965; similarly, imports within the Central American Common Market had risen from \$33 million to \$140 million during the same period, and in its five member countries integration was progressively becoming an organic part of their production systems.

83. In institutional terms there had also been progress within ALALC, as testified by the recent establishment of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the multilateral agreements for the clearing of balances reached by the Central Banks, arrangements for strengthening the functions of the Standing Executive Committee, action directed towards the adoption of a system of *ad valorem* duties, the preparation of a programme for modernizing and reorganizing industries, and the development of credit facilities for exports. The situation was less encouraging with respect to the concessions provided for by the Montevideo Treaty, the complementarity agreements and the institution of automatic liberalization mechanisms. On the other hand, Mexico and the Central American countries were planning to increase their reciprocal trade, as the first step towards the establishment of advantageous relationships between ALALC and the Central American Common Market and of a structure that was truly Latin American in scope.

84. Nearly all of the serious domestic and external problems involved in the economic development of Latin America converged in the industrial sector, which now had new and more important tasks to shoulder. Yet the growth rate of manufacturing production, which had reached an annual average of 6 per cent during 1950-1955 and 6.6 per cent in 1955-1960, had only been 5 per cent during 1960-1965. As a result, there had been few changes in the structure of the economy in terms of the sectoral composition of the product, for although the total product had increased by 30 per cent the contribution of manufacturing industry had gone up by only one point from 21.7 to 22.7 per cent between 1960 and 1965. These over-all figures had been affected by the evolution of the Brazilian economy, in which agricultural growth had, since 1960, exceeded that of industry. There were signs that the industrial process was weakening in other countries also, largely owing to the fact that import substitution offered fewer

incentives, but also because of inadequate industrial planning in Latin American development programmes.

85. While inflationary pressures continued to be a feature of recent economic trends in many Latin American countries, as a general rule economic policy was tending more and more to link up problems of stability with the requirements of vigorous, balanced growth by integrating their objectives and co-ordinating their instruments in order to eliminate possible contradictions.

86. The rate of capital formation and expansion of production capacity, which was a vital factor in the development of the Latin American economies, was affected by the persistence of unstable conditions and the indirect repercussions of the policies adopted to counteract such conditions. In recent years, gross capital formation, which was still too low to ensure satisfactory growth, had increased less than the domestic product, and the percentage relationship between gross investment and the total product had dropped from 17.5 to 16.5 per cent between 1960 and 1965. Public investment had increased considerably during the same period while capital formation in the private sector had steadily declined, the result being heavier public investment in infra-structural works and social services. These factors, combined with the relative contraction of private investment, might seriously retard the expansion of the industrial base and of other production sectors. That meant that some of the economic growth recorded in the last few years could be ascribed to better use of existing production capacity.

87. According to the findings of the *Survey*, the low level of investment in recent years was partly attributable to the opposing trends of domestic and external savings. In 1961, external savings had financed over 9 per cent of the gross investment in the region, but as a result of the ensuing contraction in net external financing, domestic savings had financed 98 per cent of the total investment in 1965. The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments for Argentina and Brazil in 1964 and 1965, and the reduction in net outflows of capital from Venezuela had had a bearing on the regional trend. During the five years from 1960 to 1965, the other Latin American countries, excluding Cuba, had had relatively high, but not growing, external savings, and with these they had financed about 15 per cent of the gross domestic investment.

88. The fact that Latin America had steadily increased the proportion of national savings in regional investment was partly due to the region's heavy indebtedness abroad. The restrictive policies that had had to be applied had reduced the deficit on current account from \$1,100 million to almost \$300 million between 1960 and 1965. The reductions had taken place mainly in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay and, to a lesser extent, in Chile.

89. The region's total capacity to import had been consistently less than total exports of goods and services, since factor payments abroad had exceeded the net autonomous movements of capital. Venezuela was a special case and was also the decisive factor in the situation, since if it was excluded, the proportions were inverted. However, as regards the other countries in the region, the increased capacity to import represented by autonomous capital movements had pursued a marked downward trend to the point of becoming negative in 1965. The trend had been affected by the movements of direct private investment, which had been replaced to a great extent by long-term loans from

international financing institutions and the United States of America.

90. Finally, the *Survey* indicated that because the debts accumulated as a result of external borrowing would probably become even heavier in the next few years, it was even more urgent to draw up sound plans for refinancing those loans, and some countries in the region had recently set about doing so.

REPORT ON INFLATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

91. At the forty-first session, the Council also had before it a report on inflation and economic development (E/4152)⁵ prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1830 (XVII). The report was based in large measure on an analysis of replies of Governments to a questionnaire sent out by the Secretary-General in January 1965. The text of the replies had been issued earlier in the form of a progress report (E/4053 and Add.1-3), consideration of which the Council had decided to postpone until the full analysis could be made.⁶

92. The analysis of the recent incidence of inflation carried out in the Secretary-General's report revealed that, while most countries had experienced some price increases, serious self-cumulating inflation had been comparatively rare. It had, indeed, been limited to cases in which there had been special reasons for a very rapid expansion in total demand. The most common of these reasons had been the measures taken to accelerate development.

93. The report concluded that the process of economic growth did involve the risk of generating inflationary pressures; and that, while the result might seem to stimulate development in some circumstances, it could be the occasion of distortion and disruption in

others. Most harmful to economic growth had been the imbalances of longer standing, generated by and in turn generating the inflationary spiralling of wages and prices.

94. The conclusions drawn in the report were mainly concerned with the need for the balancing of resource availabilities with prospective resource utilization, not only in total but also in the various key sectors. This called for appropriate government policies both in respect of investment planning and also in respect of fiscal and monetary measures in general. Since, in developing countries, import capacity played a special role in controlling inflation, any contribution that the international community made towards the expansion of that capacity could help to overcome inflationary pressures.

Section II. Action taken by the Council

95. The above surveys and report were before the Council at its forty-first session, when it undertook a general debate⁷ ranging over a number of questions on its agenda, including in particular the United Nations Development Decade, world economic trends, economic planning and projections, the financing of economic development, social development and activities in the field of industrial development. A summary of the views expressed in the Council and of its decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report.

96. At the conclusion of its session the Council took note⁸ of the *World Economic Survey, 1965*, part II, relating to current economic developments. It also took note⁹ of the report of the Secretary-General on inflation and economic development, and endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion (E/4157,⁹ para. 13) that further work on the subject should be handled in the context of the continuing work on part II of the *World Economic Survey*.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2.

⁶ See E/SR.1392 and E/SR.1401.

⁷ E/SR.1421-1431.

⁸ E/SR.1445.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

97. The Council had before it at its forty-first session the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session (E/4207),¹ which indicated that the Committee had devoted its session largely to a general consideration of planning activities and implementation problems and of the ways and means by which it might most usefully assist the Council and the United Nations in furthering the work on planning.

98. The Committee had adopted, as its terms of reference, four major functions, involving the consideration and evaluation of planning and projections activities within the United Nations family of agencies, the consideration and evaluation of progress in the transfer of knowledge to the developing countries and in the training of personnel in the field of development planning and projections, and the analysis of major world trends in planning and programming problems and solutions, and the study of such individual planning and programming questions as might be referred to it.

99. The Committee briefly reviewed development problems and progress and made a number of recommendations regarding work on economic projections at the international level and assistance for planning at the national level. It also recommended a work programme to be carried out by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies with the help of relevant units of the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, and decided to consider at its second session the principal planning and projections activities under way in the United Nations, methods of assessing the effectiveness of plan implementation, and the work being undertaken in regard to the gap in the external accounts of developing countries. In view of its proposed consideration of the problems involved in implementing development plans, the Committee expressed the hope that it would be able to hold its next session in one of the developing regions.

100. In the course of the debate in the Council,² some members observed that despite the progress made in the techniques of planning, the results so far obtained by the developing countries had fallen far short of needs and hopes. They attached great importance to the proposed work programme of the Committee for Development Planning, not only in respect of planning problems but also in the field of projections. One representative emphasized the fact that while countries might be able to formulate plans for their domestic economies, the external sector presented special problems, particularly for small countries which were heavily dependent on international trade. The work of the United Nations in analysing trends in the world economy was thus potentially of great help in the process of planning for individual countries. The work—involving the improvement of data, the study of projection methods and tech-

niques, and the making of actual projections for regions and sectors—should logically be concentrated in the United Nations. The view was expressed that there was a limit to the usefulness of global assumptions for economic projections, although the United Nations might help the planning process in developing countries by studying and projecting the external factors impinging on them.

101. It was stated that planning methods depended on the stage of development as well as on economic, social and political conditions and that much could be learned from bringing together, for purposes of research, the experience of various countries. It was also stressed that there was no single, generally applicable, system of planning and that a review of planning methods and experience such as that suggested by the Committee could be very valuable. The proposal to devote immediate attention to the problems of plan implementation was considered to be quite appropriate. The main functions of the Committee would properly be the evaluation of various methods of plan formulation and implementation. The Committee would recommend research rather than conduct it; it should be a consultative body whose chief role would be the evaluation of planning methods and results.

102. The Committee was commended for its realistic approach: it was clear that the study of statistical methods and other aspects of the work on projections at the international level would have to precede the formulation of a coherent set of social and economic targets. That was also true of regional and international forecasts based on national projections and plans.

103. Several representatives considered that planning was an indispensable instrument for accelerating economic growth, and that the participation of the United Nations in laying down guide-lines, developing methodology and disseminating information was very important. In that respect the establishment of the Committee for Development Planning should prove very useful. After the objectives and priorities of a plan had been decided upon, there followed the work of translating them into physical and financial terms, which involved the use of projections and data that were not always available in developing countries. That was, indeed, an area in which technical assistance was often needed.

104. The view was, however, expressed that planning could solve the major economic and social problems only if it was accompanied by more active government participation in various economic fields, particularly foreign trade and foreign investment.

105. Representatives attached importance to the preparation of improved projections of the world economy. Several projections might form the basis for the elaboration of a coherent set of economic and social goals and targets and would also help national planners in drawing up development plans, notably in respect of

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14.*

² E/AC.6/SR.387, 388, 390-394, 396; E/SR.1442.

the external sector. Some representatives also felt that it was by no means too early to begin elaborating economic goals and targets for the years subsequent to 1970; since the target had been set for the Development Decade there had, in fact, been a tendency to set more specific and more realistic targets within the context of the over-all objectives of the Development Decade. That trend was welcomed by a number of representatives.

106. In a resolution which it adopted at the conclusion of the debate (1148 (XLI)), the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4207) and of the terms of reference which the Committee had adopted at its first session. It approved the programme recommended by the Committee, and expressed the hope that the Committee, assisted by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, and in close co-

operation with the United Nations organs concerned, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and with the specialized agencies and IAEA, would intensify its work on planning with a view to: (a) enabling the organizations of the United Nations family to provide technical assistance to the developing countries in the preparation of suitable planning methods and in the application of their development plans; (b) establishing a common framework to enable the organizations of the United Nations family to pursue coherent goals and objectives in their studies and programmes, with a view to concerted action designed to assist the developing countries in achieving the minimum targets of the United Nations Development Decade as soon as possible; and (c) determining the measures required to improve the elaboration of projections for the world economy, with due regard to development plans and programmes.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Section I. The financing of economic development*

SURVEYS AND REPORTS BEFORE THE COUNCIL

107. For its consideration of the question of the financing of economic development, the Council had before it at its forty-first session, part I of the *World Economic Survey 1965* (E/4187/Rev.1).¹

108. The *Survey* pointed out that in the ten years ended in 1964, about three out of four of the developing countries had achieved an increase in the ratio of gross investment to gross production. Most of that gain had been made during the 1950's and reflected mainly the receipt of resources from abroad in the form of increased foreign capital and aid. During the 1960's, the improvement had so far not been maintained. The *Survey* emphasized that if the rate of growth in total production was to be accelerated to permit all developing countries to attain the target set for the end of the Development Decade, a substantial increase in investment would be required. That would call for a further rise in the rate of domestic saving and a considerable expansion in the capacity of the developing countries to import. The latter would continue to depend upon the growth of foreign exchange receipts, chiefly from exports but also from loans and grants, due allowance being made for the amount pre-empted by the payment of interest and dividends and for some outflow of indigenous capital.

109. The *Survey* indicated that although the first half of the 1960's had seen the domestic savings of the developing countries rise more rapidly than the net supply of foreign savings made available to them by the rest of the world, the rise had been more the result of the slackening of the latter than of any marked acceleration in the former. Domestic saving rates had been creeping upwards, but it had taken almost ten years to raise the average by about 1 per cent of total production. At less than 14 per cent of gross domestic product, the average gross domestic saving rate still lagged well below the 15-20 per cent that would be necessary to sustain an annual rate of growth of 5 per cent, taking into account the average incremental capital: output ratios recorded in those ten years.

110. The *Survey* examined the efforts that had been made to mobilize domestic saving in the developing countries, showing that the rapid rise in the demand for public services had made it difficult for Governments to save, while the low level of incomes among most segments of the population had impeded private savings. The most encouraging signs had been in countries in which a capital market was growing and business savings could be canalized into new investment. Very

often it had proved necessary to provide credit at one stage in order to facilitate saving later, and institutions had had to be created to serve the special needs of each situation.

111. Because of its strategic importance for the acquisition of investment goods and because of the involvement of the international community in the process, the flow of resources to the developing countries from the rest of the world was analysed in some detail.

112. The *Survey* pointed out that transfers to the developing countries from the more advanced countries took many forms—food and expertise and other goods and services as well as grants and loans and private direct investment—and that, in the wake of balance-of-payments strains in some of the major capital-exporting countries, the practice of "tying" loans to supplies from the lending country had increased. Those features tended to reduce the flexibility of "aid" and often to accentuate the difficulty the developing countries had in making the most effective use of the transfers. One means that promised to be useful for assisting the developing countries in obtaining and utilizing external resources while at the same time mitigating the effects of constraints imposed by the capital-exporting countries had involved a multilateral approach, through consortia or consultative groups.

113. After rising rapidly in the 1950's, the net flow of resources to the developing countries had tended to recede after 1961. Private capital movements had been very erratic; the main growth had been in public flows. Though the average terms on which loans were made had tended to ease in recent years, there had also been a decline in the proportion made available as grants.

114. According to the *Survey*, one of the most awkward results of the great increase in public lending to the developing countries in the previous ten years had been the concomitant growth of the debt service burden: in some countries this had begun to pre-empt so large a proportion of foreign exchange receipts that credit-worthiness—as measured by the capacity to carry additional debt—had been impaired. This rise in debt had also posed a major problem for the lending countries. Apart from the occasional emergency action they had been forced to take in order to consolidate, refinance or reschedule the debt of particular developing countries faced with a liquidity crisis, the need to ease the terms applicable to new loans had become steadily more apparent. Unless the level of service payments was held down, the gross flow of resources would have to increase very rapidly if the net transfer was to expand.

115. The *Survey* suggested that full recognition of the real nature of the problems of development and of financing it might enable the international community to resolve the paradox implicit in the fact that notwithstanding the adoption of growth and capital flow targets, the first half of the Development Decade had seen the

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries".

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.

more advanced countries transfer a declining proportion of their national income to the developing countries. Escape from the present impasse would appear to require changes in at least two areas. In the first place, transfers to the developing countries would have to be made less dependent on the state of balance among the more advanced countries. In the second place, thinking and policies would need to break loose from the limitations implied in the very term "foreign aid", which conjured up the image of charity to a stranger rather than the provision of needed resources to an ailing or lagging part of the body economic. The emphasis might then have to shift from the question of total resource flows to the more pragmatic questions of actual need and performance—how these could be measured and interpreted, and how particular lags and gaps could be discerned early enough to facilitate remedial action, both domestic and international. In that way, in the view of the *Survey*, the international community might hope to translate the principles of financial co-operation into growth-promoting and growth-sustaining practice.

116. The Council also had before it a report of the Secretary-General entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965*.² The report showed that the net flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed countries to the developing countries and multilateral agencies, having fallen back for two years, had recovered much of the lost ground in 1964. Nevertheless, the rate of expansion in the volume of external resources made available to the developing countries bilaterally or through the international institutions, since 1961, had averaged only about 3 per cent a year. Altogether, the flow of resources from the developed market economies in 1964 (net of all repayments) had reached a total of about \$7,900 million. The over-all ratio of capital flow to the combined gross domestic product of the developed countries had declined from 0.84 per cent in 1961 to 0.65 per cent in 1964, reflecting the failure of loans and grants to keep pace with the rapid expansion of domestic product in the developed countries. The amount of bilateral assistance to developing countries committed by the centrally planned countries, after having increased steadily to a peak equivalent to about \$1,000 million in 1961, had fallen away sharply in 1962; a slight increase in 1963 had been followed by an upsurge to a new level of \$1,200 million in 1964. The report commented on the rather conflicting movements in the terms on which transfers were made: in 1964 and 1965 some had become more lenient, and others less lenient. The report also presented preliminary evidence of 1965 flows, which suggested that no marked increase in the total had occurred.

117. The Council also received, at its request, a brief explanatory statement by the Secretary-General (E/4170/Add.1)³ showing the relationship between the estimates of financial resources moving to the multilateral agencies and to less developed countries made by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, and the United Nations estimates of the flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed market economies to the developing countries. The paper also presented an estimate of 1965 flows according to United Nations definitions based on the assumption that they bore the same relation to 1964 flows as had been reported in the case flows according to the definitions of the Development Assistance Committee.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.

118. An interim report entitled "Measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries" (E/4171)³ was also presented to the Council. The report, which had been prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, addressed itself to some of the methodological problems raised in the Secretary-General's study "Measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries: concepts and methodology" (A/5732) discussed in the Council at its thirty-ninth session.⁴ In particular, the report made a number of suggestions for making the annual examination of resource transfers more meaningful. The statistical difficulties were analysed both from the export side and from the import side. The proposals related to the forms and sources of the basic data and also to their presentation and interpretation. The report stressed the desirability of keeping the data and analysis within the conventional balance-of-payments framework, but recognized that a good deal of supplementary information was required in order to assess the "quality" of the transfers. It also recognized that the adequacy of the inflow of resources could be appraised only in the light of additional information relevant to the savings, investment and trade situation in the recipient country.

119. On the subject of the promotion of the international flow of private capital, the Council had before it two reports, both extracted from comprehensive studies which were being prepared for publication later.

120. The first of the reports (E/4240) presented a brief advance summary of a section on tax problems to be included in the forthcoming report on the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries. It drew the Council's attention especially to the value of international tax treaties as a means of reducing the tax obstacles to foreign investment while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the developing countries. The document pointed to the successful precedent of the joint elaboration of model tax treaties between developed countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and suggested that it might be worth while to explore the question whether acceptable techniques for use in tax treaties between developed and developing countries could be devised by similar efforts within a wider framework, including both groups of countries.

121. The other report, entitled "Export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries: summary and conclusions" (E/4189), consisted mainly of an analytical and historical review of the nature and operations of the existing national and international systems and arrangements regarding export credits and export credit insurance. The report noted that since the end of the Second World War, the industrialized countries' desire to promote their exports of capital goods, combined with the inadequacy of the developing countries' capacity to import capital goods for their expanding development needs, had resulted in profound changes in the methods by which international trade in such goods was financed. In the sellers' market which characterized the immediate post-war period, most capital goods exports on credit had been carried out within the framework of bilateral

³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

⁴ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. IX, section I.

agreements, which had usually been negotiated for periods averaging from one to three years and had provided for swing credits to cover short-term fluctuations. Despite provisions relating to the settlement of balances in excess of the swing credits, creditor countries had, in several instances, found themselves obliged to permit the accumulation of substantial commercial arrears, the subsequent renegotiation of which had proved unsatisfactory to both creditor and debtor countries. That situation had hastened the transition to organized medium-term credit systems (up to five years), for central banks had become increasingly unwilling to continue financing the accumulation of commercial arrears under those bilateral clearing arrangements.

122. The organization of medium-term export credit financing had been accompanied by the extension to medium-term of export credit insurance. In that way a number of Governments had sought to transfer gradually an increasing share of the responsibility for the provision of export credit financing to the supplier, or rather, in view of the latter's normal reliance on bank credit, to the private banks. Towards the middle of the 1950's, the export credit insurance institutions in the major exporting countries, foreseeing the possibility of a credit race, had organized, through the International Association of Credit Insurers (Berne Union), direct exchanges of views on the terms of export credit insurance and had reached an understanding that it should not exceed five years for heavy capital goods.

123. From the mid 1950's onwards, exporters in almost all western European countries had begun exerting pressure on their Governments to provide export credit insurance exceeding five years. The reason generally advanced had been that exporters in the United States of America (through long-term project loans granted direct to purchasers in developing countries by the Export-Import Bank of Washington) and exporters in the United Kingdom (through long-term facilities provided to assisted countries, under section 3 of the Export Guarantee Act of 1949, for the purchase of United Kingdom goods and services), had been in a position to sell on terms which European suppliers could offer only if they could obtain long-term credit insurance to cover bank refinancing on similar terms. That situation had resulted in the first departure from the Berne Union five-year understanding.

124. In a gradually increasing number of cases since the late 1950's, export credits had thus been granted and insured on terms and for purposes which tended to blur the distinction between trade and aid. However, the extended export credit maturities (averaging eight years, though in exceptional cases going much higher) still fell far short of those granted under genuine development loans. Consequently the lengthening of export credit maturities beyond the five-year limit had not significantly eased the developing countries' over-all external debt burden, especially since by their nature they constituted tied credits. In addition, it was feared that from the commercial point of view the export credit race might seriously distort international trade, and it was generally felt that although no exporting country could compete successfully in the world market without being able to offer extended payment terms, excessive credit competition should be avoided.

125. The report pointed out that the Berne Union, in trying to exert a restraining influence on export credit competition, had been handicapped by the fact

that the Union was an association of private, semi-private and public autonomous insurance institutions in which Governments were not officially represented and that its members consequently found it difficult to resist when their Governments directed them to insure transactions for terms longer than those recommended by the Union. It was for those reasons that new attempts to establish and maintain orderly arrangements and export credits were under way at the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in response to the request contained in annex A.IV.14 to the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁵ was currently seeking possible solutions to those problems, especially in terms of the resulting debt burden of the developing countries.

126. The report emphasized that while the normal function of export credit was to serve as an instrument for financing international trade, first medium-term and now increasingly long-term export credits had nevertheless become an important source of external financing for development projects in developing countries, precisely because it appeared to serve the immediate interests of both parties. The search for a solution to the problem of the long-range dangers of export credit competition on one side and over-indebtedness on the other would thus have to take account of the accepted need for a sustained and indeed increasing net flow of financial resources into developing countries. Export credits could play a useful role in the complex machinery of development financing, provided that consideration of their flows and terms was integrated in the continuing over-all review of the general level and conditions of development aid.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

127. At the opening of the debate in the Council at its forty-first session, the representative of the Secretary-General introduced the principal reports before the Council.⁶ In the course of the debate,⁷ some representatives emphasized the importance of domestic conditions and efforts in the financing of development, pointing out that changes in economic structure and further industrialization would facilitate the mobilization of resources for that purpose. Stress was also laid on the need to make effective use of externally provided resources. It was observed that apart from capital, many other factors were required for economic development. Among these, foreign trade was singled out as a major determinant both of development and of the way in which it might be financed. It was suggested that trade, and the division of labour on which it was based, could be stimulated by greater regional co-operation and by the widening of the markets open to the developing countries. In the meantime, the more developed countries had a responsibility to help the developing countries increase their export earnings and thereby improve their capacity to finance their own development. The increasing of public saving in the developing countries, to which importance was attached, would require sound systems of taxation and efficient public administration. As that was an area in which the needs

⁵ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

⁶ E/AC.6/SR.387 and E/AC.6/L.340.

⁷ E/AC.6/SR.387-391, 395, 397-399; E/SR.1445.

were particularly great, it was urged that additional technical assistance be provided for that purpose. In view of the importance of increasing agricultural production in many developing countries so as to reduce their dependence on food aid, it was suggested that technical assistance and capital should be provided in order to increase the effectiveness of the recipients' own efforts in that regard.

128. The Council was reminded of the paradox that the developing countries were poor because they had little capital for investment and that they had little capital because they were poor: hence the need for the wealthier to come to their assistance.

129. Attention was called to the urgent need for foreign exchange for the purchase not only of capital goods but also for ordinary consumer goods, for a range of services and for the payment of interest and dividends.

130. Many representatives expressed concern about the slowing down in the rate of increase in the net flow of resources to the developing countries, and also about the rapid rise in the debt burden of many of those countries. Most representatives noted the failure of the developed countries to make progress towards the attainment of the 1 per cent target set in General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) and confirmed in the recommendation contained in annex A.IV.2 to the Final Act of UNCTAD.⁸ Several representatives pointed out that in the meantime the capacity of many developing countries effectively to utilize external resources had increased, and they drew attention to the IBRD estimate that in the second half of the Development Decade the developing countries would be capable of using an additional \$3,000 million to \$4,000 million a year. It was pointed out that the nature and structure of external debt differed from one developing country to another and that adjustments had to be based on specific economic situations. A number of representatives stressed the importance attaching to the easing of terms on which loans were made, citing in particular the target set by the Development Assistance Committee of OECD in July 1965.⁸ The recommendation for easing terms was welcomed by a number of representatives, but it was pointed out that in the past two years the volume of lending at very low rates of interest had diminished. One representative expressed reservations with regard to targets set without the participation of developing countries. Another, while not convinced of the general efficacy of targets, had no doubt that the setting of 1 per cent of the national income as a target for net capital flow had exerted some pressure on the more advanced countries. The point was made that, inasmuch as debt servicing raised the problem of liquidity, the granting of longer maturities and grace periods helped to ease the repayment burden. It was suggested also that lending countries might be urged to invest the moneys they received as interest in the borrowing country itself.

131. It was stated that developing countries were rightly concerned about the availability of external assistance on a continuing and long-term basis, but that constitutional and legislative barriers prevented some of the more advanced countries from entering into longer-term aid commitments.

⁸ *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3), para. 42.

132. The representatives of a number of the developing countries voiced their concern regarding the rise in volume of interest and amortization payments, which had reached a total equivalent to about half the annual net inflow of long-term capital and official donations.

133. It was estimated that if both the reverse flow of investment income and changes in the prices of developing countries' imports were taken into account, the net real flow of resources had remained virtually static for the past six years.

134. It was suggested that it would be useful to undertake an objective assessment of the "growth transmission capacity" of the industrialized countries as part of an effort to stimulate the expansion of the world economy as a whole: the growth of the developing countries redounding to the benefit of the more advanced countries. The recovery wrought in war-ravaged countries as a result of massive inflow of capital over a short period was recalled in that regard. A cognate study was also suggested, namely one on the various constraints—balance of payments, budgetary strain, inflation and so on—that tended to hamper the developed countries in making resources available to the developing countries.

135. The representatives of most Governments regretted the tendency for loans from the developed countries to be "tied" to purchases in the lending countries but the question was raised whether, in the light of the balance-of-payments position of some lending countries, an effort to untie aid, even if taken in concert, would not lead to a reduction in the total amount. Moreover, not all aid that was nominally "tied" was valued at uncompetitive prices: much depended on the range of goods and services available in the lending country. It was suggested that the difference between the actual price of goods provided with a tied loan and the world market price of such goods should be regarded as export promotion costs, not as part of aid. In that connexion it was suggested that if tying did have an adverse effect on prices, the effect might be mitigated if the developing countries had access to expert advice on the cost and quality of capital goods and other forms of investment. It was suggested also that partial untying might be effected by making it possible to use specific loans for purchases in designated countries, including in particular developing countries.

136. On the subject of repaying loans in kind, some delegations considered that the practice should be extended in the interest of conserving the scarce foreign exchange of the developing countries. Other delegations foresaw difficulties in such a course: it might discourage lending and it might be detrimental to normal trade and therefore to other developing countries exporting the commodities in question. Moreover, tying at both ends of the lending transaction might make it more difficult to undertake untying.

137. Several representatives commented on what they regarded as another type of "tying", namely tying to specific projects in the borrowing countries. It was pointed out that such projects were sometimes of lower priority and did not fit in well with existing development plans and therefore tended to reduce the value of external aid. Very often it was assistance not related to specific projects that was most urgently required for development purposes or even to keep existing capacity operating effectively.

138. A number of representatives were in favour of increasing and improving the multilateral components

of resource transfers to the developing countries. Some delegations regarded the evolution of aid consortia and consultative groups as an encouraging sign of co-operation in the international community; one delegation however took a less favourable view. The hard and narrow attitudes that had often prevailed before the Second World War were contrasted with the more conciliatory and understanding attitudes that had tended to characterize the post-war period. Attention was however called to the difficulties facing the developing countries in their efforts to expand their export earnings; as a result of those difficulties, the possibilities of economic growth depended greatly on the policies pursued by the more advanced countries, whose assistance might be necessary even for financing trade among the developing countries. One representative attached great importance to the possibility of increasing the resources accruing to the developing countries from trade by means of appropriate international commodity agreements, even though these had not always succeeded in the past. Stress was laid on the desirability of meeting one of the difficulties encountered in respect of export earnings—namely the risk that sudden shortfalls might endanger development plans—by means of the scheme for supplementary financial measures that was currently being studied. Reference was also made to various “action gaps”, such as that between field work, feasibility studies or pre-investment activities on the one hand and actual projects or investments requiring financing, on the other, which might call for particular international services such as the recently established “special industrial services” in the Centre for Industrial Development. A number of representatives emphasized the desirability of reaching the targets that had been proposed for contributions to the International Development Association, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme.

139. Several representatives called attention to the need to stimulate a greater flow of private capital to the developing countries. The recently concluded Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes and the discussion relating to a multilateral scheme for investment guarantees were both useful means of improving the investment climate. One representative, however, considered that the failure of private foreign investment to increase in most developing countries reflected more fundamental causes.

140. On the subject of export credits, it was pointed out that though these added to the flow of resources to the developing countries, their history and purpose were different from those of aid as such and that over-dependence on such credits might give rise to difficulties and distortions in the development plans of recipient countries. The fear was expressed that, while the harmonization of terms and arrangements to prevent the building up of excessive short-term debt might be advantageous, such action might be taken in the interest of the creditor countries rather than in that of the developing countries. Attention was called to the problems of debt servicing that arose with short-term trade credits where maturity was not related to the gestation or amortization period of the project being financed; and it was suggested that export credits should be included in the annual reports on the flow of long-term capital.

141. Most representatives welcomed the attempt made by the expert group on capital flow methodology to suggest ways and means of improving and interpreting the data relating to the movement of various

types of resources to the developing countries. One representative, however, considered that they had not dealt adequately with the problem of reverse flows of capital and investment income, which had reached considerable proportions and significantly reduced the net receipt of new resources by the developing countries.

142. It was felt by several representatives that it would be desirable to try to measure, and to report on, the net transfer of resources to the developing countries after taking into account the reverse flows of interest and dividends on the one hand and indigenous capital on the other. It was suggested that low priority should be given to the attempt to build up a capital flow matrix on a global scale along the lines of a set of balance-of-payments accounts which sought to reconcile outflows from the developed countries and inflows into the developing countries: it would be sufficient at first to regard the two sets of data separately. As far as outflows from the developed market economies were concerned, the hope was expressed that the United Nations would be able to use data gathered from Governments by the OECD. As far as inflows into the developing countries were concerned, the problem was one partly of measuring and interpreting data and partly of assessing utilization: the Committee for Development Planning might consider the matter in its studies of plan implementation.

143. With reference to the measuring of the target ratio for resource outflow, support was expressed for the United Nations practice of limiting the coverage of countries in the numerator and using the gross domestic product as the denominator.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

144. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (1183 (XLI)) entitled “Flow of external resources to developing countries”. In nineteen considerations, the Council recalled General Assembly resolutions 1522 (XV) and 1711 (XVI) and the relevant recommendations contained in annex A.IV of the final Act of UNCTAD, which, *inter alia*, defined the objectives to be reached both as to the volume and as to the terms and conditions of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries; recalled its resolutions 1088 (XXXIX) and 1089 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2088 (XX), in which concern was expressed at the limited results obtained towards the achievement of those objectives and in which the international community was urged to take immediate action with a view to attaining them; referred to its consideration of the Secretary-General’s annual report entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development; recognized the need for the developing countries to continue to improve their own efforts to accelerate their economic and social progress; recalled the statement of the Secretary-General that in the first half of the Development Decade, despite disappointments and failures, the developing countries had succeeded over a broad front in increasing their own contribution to their development and that there was good reason to believe that the developing countries would succeed in improving still further the mobilization of their internal resources for development during the second half of the Decade; noted with deep concern the fact that, with a few exceptions, the transfer of external resources to the

developing countries had not only failed to reach the minimum target of 1 per cent net of the individual national income of the developed countries but that the trend since 1961 had been one of continuous decline; noted the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had estimated in its annual report for 1964-1965 that over the next five years the developing countries could effectively use between \$3,000 million and \$4,000 million a year more external capital than had in fact been provided in the recent past; expressed the view that external resources concentrated over a limited period of time could, in some cases, make a substantial contribution to the rapid economic development of developing countries; emphasized that increased external resources should be provided to the greatest extent possible on a continuing and long-term basis for effective implementation of development plans and programmes and should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries; stated its belief that both multi-lateral and bilateral assistance should be increased and extended to the fullest possible extent to the largest number of developing countries; noted that apart from external resources, international trade could play an important role in promoting the development of developing countries; recorded its deep concern at the rapid increase in the debt-servicing burden of developing countries, which in 1965 had absorbed more than half of the total net loans and grants received by them and which, according to the President of IBRD, on present form, would offset the inflow completely in a little more than fifteen years; recognized that to prevent debt accumulation, and consequently its servicing, from becoming a disruptive force was the common concern and was in the mutual interest of both the lenders and the borrowers; welcomed the recommendation on financial terms and conditions adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on 22-23 July 1965; noted with concern that while some countries had recently eased the terms of their aid, some other countries were providing aid on more stringent conditions; noted further with concern that in some cases tied aid had had, as practical consequences, the adoption of projects, sometimes unrelated to, or with a much lower priority in, national development plans and the tying of aid to the procurement of goods from the home markets of developed countries, which had often resulted in an inefficient use of resources in recipient countries and in the supply of goods and services at higher than world competitive prices; set forth the consideration that in many cases the tying of loans by countries supplying the capital had not been accompanied by the tying of repayments, in full or in part, to purchases from the recipient countries; recognized that external resources were an important factor in contributing to the economic and social development of the developing countries; and noted that the Secretary-General had pointed out that in an impressive number of instances the main limitations were not domestic but insufficiency of external resources.

145. On the basis of these considerations, the Council urged the developing countries to make all possible efforts to increase the mobilization of their domestic resources to the fullest extent possible; it recommended that the developed countries which had not already done so should take urgent appropriate action to meet the objectives set out in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council, as well as in the above-mentioned recommendations of the first session of

UNCTAD. It urged the developed countries, in particular: (a) to reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the Development Decade, the objective of supplying to developing countries external resources equivalent to 1 per cent of their individual national income, having regard, however, to the special position of some countries which were net importers of capital; (b) to make external resources available to developing countries on easier terms and conditions: (i) by providing, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis, and by simplifying the procedure for the granting and the effective and expeditious disbursement of aid; (ii) by providing, not later than by 1968, at least 80 per cent of their assistance in the form of grants and loans at interest rates of 3 per cent or less with a repayment period of twenty-five years or more, with the exception of those countries which were already providing 70 per cent or more of their total official assistance in the form of grants or grant-like contributions; (iii) by increasing the proportion of non-project assistance and particularly of assistance for development plans or programmes or for projects related to them, taking into account the need for the maintenance and expansion of existing capacity in recipient countries; (iv) by making all possible efforts to move progressively towards the untying of loans with respect to the sources of supply, taking into account the essential need for increasing the over-all volume of aid; (v) where loans were tied to the supply of goods and services, by making such goods and services available at competitive world prices; (vi) where loans were tied essentially to particular sources, by making, to the greatest extent feasible, part of the loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries or from countries belonging to the same zone as the creditor country; (vii) taking into account the debt-servicing burden of the developing countries, by endeavouring to provide additional foreign exchange resources to them through appropriate means and, in particular, through international commercial operations, and, by accepting, where such arrangements existed or were practicable, without prejudice to annex A.IV.4 of the Final Act of UNCTAD, repayment of loans and particularly of loans tied to the supply of goods and services, in the form of mutually determined industrial goods, agricultural surplus products and services supplied by recipient countries in addition to their normal exports; (viii) by ensuring, as far as possible, that an increasing part of the repayments of loans should be reinvested in the debtor countries in addition to current flows of external resources; and (c) to review the problem of debt service in developing countries, wherever necessary, in accordance with the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.5 of the Final Act of UNCTAD.

146. The Council expressed the hope that the targets set for contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme would be reached as early as possible and that contributions to the International Development Association would be further increased. It requested the Secretary-General: (a) to study the feasibility of setting up within the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, or any other appropriate United Nations body, an advisory service which could provide information to the developing countries on the sources of supply, the cost and the quality of equipment needed for their development; (b) to undertake, in consultation with

UNCTAD, IMF, IBRD and such other organizations as he considered necessary, a study on: (i) economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to the developing countries in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Act of UNCTAD, particularly in its annex A.IV.2, taking into account the increase in the national income of the developed countries; (ii) the progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of operative paragraph 3 (b) (ii) above; and (c) to report to the Council at its forty-third session on the implementation of its resolution, with particular emphasis on the objectives relating to the volume and the terms and conditions of the flow of external resources to developing countries. Finally, the Council expressed the wish that UNCTAD continue to give special attention, within the field of its competence, to the problems of financing economic development in developing countries.

147. The Council also adopted a resolution (1184 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations*, to the extent that available data made it possible, an analysis and an evaluation of the reverse flow of capital and invisibles, as well as of interest and dividend repayments, from developing to developed countries so as to determine the net external resources available to the developing countries. It requested him also to convene the group of experts referred to in General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII), taking into account the necessity of ensuring adequate geographical representation, and to invite the group to submit a final report in time for consideration by the Council at its forty-third session.

Section II. Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association

148. The annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA)⁹ and the annual report of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹⁰ were before the Council for consideration at its fortieth session.¹¹ According to the reports and supplementary material covering a period of eighteen months beginning 1 July 1964, IBRD had announced \$1,587 million in credits.

149. In submitting the annual reports of the Bank and its affiliates, the President of IBRD stated¹² that the Bank had sent out nearly fifty missions during the first seven weeks of 1966 to appraise economies and economic performance in depth. In 1966 the Bank had opened its second African regional office at Nairobi;

⁹ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, *Annual Report, 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1965, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4129 and E/4129/Add.1-E/4130/Add.1).

¹⁰ International Finance Corporation, *Annual Report, 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1965, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4130 and E/4129/Add.1-E/4130/Add.1).

¹¹ E/SR.1406, 1407.

¹² E/SR.1406.

that office would help African Governments to prepare investment projects and would oversee the Bank's Agricultural Development Service in Africa. In the ten years of the existence of the Bank's Economic Development Institute, more than 500 officials from nearly 100 countries and territories had attended its courses.

150. A number of projects were being undertaken in the field of education, many of them in co-operation with UNESCO, and the amount of loans for the purpose totalled \$110 million. In the past two years the number of loans and credits for agricultural projects had also steadily increased, and the total work load of the Bank's Agricultural Division had increased more than threefold. The World Bank group had been particularly active in exploring fertilizer production projects. With respect to the need of the developing countries for external development capital, the President of the Bank estimated that in each of the next five years those countries could effectively use some \$3,000 million to \$4,000 million more than they were receiving. The present flow of development assistance was not only inadequate in volume; it was also limited in effectiveness, owing to the fact that aid was often tied to sources of supply in the donor country and to the fact that an inadequate portion of development finance was offered on long term and at low rates.

151. In the debate in the Council, the increased activities of the Bank and IDA in the spheres of agriculture and education, and the co-operation between the Bank and FAO and UNESCO were welcomed. Some representatives stressed the need for more loans and credits for the financing of industrial projects. The Bank should play a major role in the development of industries in developing countries and co-ordinate such activities with those of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development. A number of representatives asked that the terms of the Bank aid to developing countries be eased and that the resources of IDA and IFC be increased. One delegation thought that the Bank had a fear-complex with regard to the State forms of economic development. Others felt that new proposals were needed to relieve the heavy burden of external debts imposed on the developing countries.

152. The Council, in resolution 1098 (XL), took note of the reports of the three agencies.

Section III. Report of the International Monetary Fund

153. At its fortieth session, the Council discussed¹³ the annual report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1965.¹⁴

154. Referring to the world economic situation, the Managing Director of the Fund observed¹⁵ that on the average the growth rates in the developing countries had more or less equalled those in the developed countries, but that much of the progress had been nullified by the rapid increase in population. The persisting balance-of-payments deficit had gradually reduced United States gold reserves from \$26,000 million in 1949 to about

¹³ E/SR.1404-1407.

¹⁴ International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1965* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 May to 31 December 1965, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4141 and Add.1).

¹⁵ E/SR.1404.

\$10,000 million at the present time. The most important long-term issue was whether arrangements could be made to ensure that the maintenance of a balance in United States international accounts should not have harmful effects on the world economy. In recent months the Fund had concentrated on the question of an adequate level of international liquidity and on possible improvements in the international monetary system. Consent had been obtained from the member States to increase the present total of the quotas, from \$16,000 million to \$21,000 million, nearly three times the 1946 level.

155. Describing the Fund's activities during the past two years, the Managing Director said that the period had been the busiest in the Fund's history and that total drawings had risen to \$2,000 million in 1964 and to \$2,400 million in 1965. The cumulative total of drawings since 1947 had risen to \$11,500 million and the number of countries that had used the Fund's resources had reached sixty. The magnitude of the Fund's operations during the past few years had mainly been the result of large simultaneous drawings by the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

156. At the request of many developing countries, the Fund was currently examining the workings of its compensatory financing facility, established in 1963. It was undertaking studies and discussions on the prob-

lems of future developments of the international monetary system and on the possibility of employing new techniques to increase the level of existing reserves. In conclusion, the Managing Director of the Fund pointed out that the need for reserves was not confined to the more industrialized countries and that any scheme for the creation of reserves should recognize the legitimate needs of developing and developed countries alike. He therefore suggested that the developing countries should participate in the decision.

157. In the course of the debate, a number of representatives supported the view that the liquidity problem was not the concern of the rich countries only, since the developing countries were the first to suffer from fluctuations in international trade. The Fund could play an important role by helping primary commodity countries to offset losses on earnings resulting from unfavourable price developments. Any reform of the international monetary system should take into account the views expressed in the memorandum submitted by developing countries and transmitted to IBRD and to IMF by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Some representatives felt that the scheme for compensatory financing was inadequate; a number of others welcomed the increase in the Fund's resources.

158. The Council, in resolution 1097 (XL), took note of the report of the Fund.

Chapter VI

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT*

Section I. Work of the Centre for Industrial Development

159. The major role that industrialization must play in the economic growth of the developing countries was stressed in the debates in the Council at its forty-first session. The Council had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development established under General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) (A/6229)¹ and the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session (E/4203),² held at Headquarters from 26 April to 13 May 1966. In its report, the Committee for Industrial Development reviewed the activities of the United Nations system related to industrialization; it discussed the work of the Centre for Industrial Development, with particular reference to industrialization policies, industrial planning and programming, industrial technology, institutions for industrial development, industrial training and management, small-scale industry, social aspects of industrial development, and operational activities; it reviewed the results of the regional symposia on industrial development and the preparatory work for the International Symposium on Industrial Development; and it considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (A/6229).

160. In a statement to the Council at its forty-first session,³ the Commissioner for Industrial Development referred to the requirements and opportunities for action in the field of industrial development and to the contribution that industrialization could make to the optimum development of the human potential of the developing countries. In the face of the current crisis in international aid, it was important to make the best possible use of available external resources in building up the productive capacity of the developing countries as an autonomous basis for self-sustained growth. To that effect it was important to focus on the practical tasks involved. The scope and diversity of those tasks were illustrated by specific examples of action carried out under the new programme of special industrial services. In the first months of operations, projects had covered assistance to several countries both in the implementation of industrial projects the feasibility of which had already been determined, through step-by-step advice and services until the project was financed and reached an operational stage, and in the improvement of the operative efficiency of industrial production facilities where difficulties had been met in achieving the planned objectives.

161. The building up of an operational programme geared to the needs of industrial development had a cumulative effect, which would make it possible to render increasingly effective assistance. In that respect there was a high degree of complementarity between so-called research work and actual field operations. Furthermore, the exchange of information on industrial development was an essential requirement. Such an exchange had been carried out so far through *ad hoc* means such as technical meetings and publications of a specialized nature. Lack of resources had prevented the Centre for Industrial Development from issuing a full-scale periodic industrial development survey.

162. In his over-all appraisal of the current activities of the Centre, the Commissioner pointed out that the considerable expansion that had taken place, though important, did not justify any complacency or undue satisfaction. It would be unrealistic to assess accomplishments in terms of the rate of increase in activities from one year to another. What really mattered was the degree to which those activities met the effective requirements of the developing countries, and by that standard the adequacy of the Centre's activities fell far short. The Center had not been able to tackle certain essential requirements of industrial development. It was his hope that the projected United Nations Organization for Industrial Development would be given the means to develop the capability of meeting those needs in a comprehensive and continuing fashion.

163. In the course of the Council's debate,⁴ reference was made to the high hopes raised by the General Assembly's decision to establish a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX)). The important role of the new machinery for industrial development was generally emphasized, but the view was advanced by some members that the creation of such machinery would not, alone, be sufficient to ensure effective action unless adequate resources were allocated to it in line with the crucial requirements of industrial development.

164. The opinion was expressed that only few developing countries could hope to achieve a viable industrial sector in the foreseeable future unless a concentrated attack on the problems of industrial development were made through the joint efforts of industrialized and industrializing countries. Both the developed and the developing countries had specific responsibilities to meet if a co-operative effort of world-wide proportions was to be made in that field. The activities of the Centre for Industrial Development showed many instances of co-operation offered by various countries in favour of more effective international action to promote accelerated industrialization, but the international machinery did not yet have sufficient scope to permit the full mobilization of the potential for joint action. It was therefore important that in its efforts to promote ac-

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹ Submitted to the Council under the symbol E/4192.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6.*

³ E/AC.6/SR.391 and E/AC.6/L.345 and Add.1.

⁴ E/AC.6/SR.391-395, 397; E/SR.1445.

celerated industrialization, the new organizations should concentrate on devising and implementing practical means for achieving real co-operation among all nations.

INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES, INCLUDING POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

165. In response to its resolution 1081 C (XXXIX), the Council considered, at its fortieth session, a report on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/4131).⁵ The activities described in the report were a follow-up of the preparatory work done by the Centre for Industrial Development for the first session of UNCTAD. The Centre had been co-operating closely with UNCTAD on questions related to the promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries. In particular, a close working relationship had been established with the UNCTAD secretariat on all matters in which the Committee for Industrial Development and the Committee on Manufactures of UNCTAD had a common interest.

166. During the debate in the Council,⁶ the Centre's practical approach to the problems of industries oriented towards export markets was emphasized. It was suggested that in its work the Centre should cover, not only the production potential of the developing countries, but also the export potential of such products in the world market. The provision of assistance to developing countries for the promotion of export industries was regarded as an important initiative that might lead to fruitful results.

167. In the report which it submitted to the Council at its forty-first session (E/4203) the Committee for Industrial Development stressed the importance it attached to the activities of the Centre relating to the formulation of policies for the promotion of export-oriented industries, in view particularly of the favourable effect they might have on the balance of payments of developing countries. The need for more operational activities in that field, such as the project undertaken in Mexico concerning the possibilities of Mexican exports of manufactures to the European market, was emphasized in particular.

168. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1178 (XLI)) in which it expressed the view that, in addition to import-substituting industries which could provide the developing countries with foreign exchange savings, industries with an export potential such as the metal-transforming industries, engineering industries, or other branches of industries with an export potential could provide them with new sources of foreign exchange revenue less subject to price fluctuations than their typical exports of primary products. The Council invited the attention of the developing countries, particularly their governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with industrialization, to the importance of according appropriate priority to the development and establishment of export-oriented industries, such as those mentioned in the Secretary-General's report (E/4131), taking into consideration concurrent opportunities for import substitution which might be achieved, as one of the objectives of the diversification of their industrialization with a view to improving their balance

of payments. The Council also urged the developed countries and the appropriate international agencies, in their bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance programmes, to give particular attention to industries with an export potential in the developing countries and to make appropriate provision for projects and programmes of assistance to those industries. The Council requested the Secretary-General to obtain relevant information from Governments and the competent international agencies on the practical steps taken to achieve those objectives and asked him to report to the Industrial Development Board on the subject at its first session.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

169. The report of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/4203) noted the appreciation expressed by members of the Committee with regard to the work done by the Centre in the field of industrial planning and programming. It was emphasized both in the Committee and in the Council that the work programme should be oriented towards action and that it should be designed to meet the practical needs of the developing countries, taking into account the priorities assigned by their Governments. The results of the Interregional Symposium on Industrial Project Evaluation, held at Prague from 11 to 29 October 1965, were considered to represent an important beginning for the work on the evaluation of industrial projects in developing countries. Approval was expressed of the recommendation that the Centre should, as a matter of urgency, assist developing countries in training cadres and establishing local institutions so that projects might be identified and soundly formulated on a continuing and systematic basis.

170. The Committee stated that it had considered an interim report (E/C.5/109) on the work on industrial programming data, which at the current stage comprised two projects: the building up of a substantial data file, obtained from some ten countries, relating to the structural and functional characteristics of manufacturing establishments, covering a number of pre-selected industries; and the programming of data at the industry and interindustry level, detailed enough for technical linkage between project-level and sector-level programming.

171. During the Committee's review of the Centre's report on industrial location and regional development (E/C.5/107), the strategic importance of industrial location in development planning was emphasized. In many developing countries difficulties in planning the location of industry for maximum profitability were due to the imperfect knowledge of location criteria and techniques. The view was expressed that work in that field ought to be carried out in connexion with specific problems and conditions in individual countries.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION

172. During the debate in the Council at its forty-first session,⁴ the Council was informed that arrangements had been agreed upon by the Centre for Industrial Development and the International Standardization Organization for the development of a programme to promote industrial standardization. The needs of developing countries in establishing their national standardization services were particularly stressed during the debate.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

⁶ E/SR.1403, 1405, 1409.

173. The Committee for Industrial Development, in its report to the Council (E/4203), reviewed the results of the Interregional Seminar on Problems of Industrial Standardization in the developing countries organized by the Centre in October 1965. The Committee emphasized the importance of industrial standardization for the development of international trade. It felt that one of the main objectives of the Centre, and subsequently of the projected United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, should be to establish common standards in the main sectors of industrial production and to ensure their implementation.

174. The Council adopted a resolution (1182 (XLI)) in which it expressed its conviction that the assistance of the United Nations in introducing standardization into the industrial development of developing countries, including the establishment of their national standardization services, was a matter of urgency. The Council invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to pay due attention—on the lines of recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178,⁷ para. 133)—to the needs of developing countries in the field of standardization and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of other United Nations organs, particularly those which dealt with problems of industrial development, to the importance of the above-mentioned problem and to the necessity of paying due attention to the problem in their programmes of activities.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

175. On the subject of industrial technology, the Committee for Industrial Development considered a number of reports, including in particular those of the Group of Experts on Second-Hand Industrial Equipment for Developing Countries (E/C.5/104), the Interregional Workshop on Textile Industries (E/C.5/101) and the Interregional Seminar on the Production of Fertilizers (E/C.5/106).

176. The Committee generally expressed its appreciation of the extensive work of the Industrial Development Centre in the field of technology and the attention devoted to specific sectors and branches of industry. In particular it welcomed the Centre's work in regard to fertilizers, and recognized the practical value of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Interregional Seminar on the subject, which had been held in 1965.

177. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1179 (XLI)) in which it considered the imperative need for developing countries to establish their own fertilizer industries to increase their agricultural and food production to an adequate level and noted that despite the advanced developments in the technology of the production of low-cost fertilizers, a major obstacle in establishing those capital-intensive industries in the developing countries was the lack of capital available to them to augment their own resources for importing the necessary machinery and equipment. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to consider and propose, in co-operation with the appropriate international financial institutions, including regional development banks, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, practical measures for imple-

menting the recommendations of the Interregional Seminar on the Production of Fertilizers, and to submit a report in that regard to the Industrial Development Board at its first session.

INSTITUTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

178. The Committee for Industrial Development considered the activities of the Centre in the field of industrial institutions, which were divided into three main areas, namely industrial organization, industrial research and industrial consultancy services. It was informed that in those three areas, the Centre's work programme was designed, *inter alia*, to identify, study and keep under review the problems in the various countries, to explore the possibilities of strengthening existing institutional facilities or establishing new ones as appropriate, and to support and supervise the substantive aspects of technical assistance operations in the field. It expressed support of the actions taken by the Centre to strengthen and expand industrial services and supporting institutions in developing countries, and considered that the operational activities of the Centre in that area should be further expanded and be aimed specifically at the promotion of industrial development. The Committee endorsed the proposal to hold an interregional seminar on the organization and administration of industrial services and supporting institutions in developing countries and a seminar on industrial information, and welcomed the publication of the *Industrial Research News*.

179. The Committee also considered proposals for a work programme in the field of industrial legislation (E/C.5/121), including the publication by the Centre of an *Industrial Legislative Series*. It was felt that such a service could be an effective instrument of industrial legislative analysis and could help developing countries in modernizing their industrial legislation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT

180. The Committee for Industrial Development emphasized the importance of training in accelerating the process of industrialization, and considered that the Centre and its successor, the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, had a vital role to play in assisting the developing countries in that regard.

181. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Centre had expanded the organization of in-plant group training programmes for engineers and technicians, with the co-operation of various industrialized countries. It recommended that the Centre and UNOID should continue to promote and carry out training programmes, such as those currently conducted by the Centre, in the developing countries with the co-operation of the United Nations Development Programme. It also noted the progress of work regarding the training of industrial and economic administrators, including the special course in industrial development and planning for African government officials, which had been held at Cairo from 15 February to 11 May 1965, and the Interregional Working Party on Training of Economic Administrators of the Developing Countries in Industrial Development, held at Paris, from 2 to 10 September 1965.

182. The Committee attached considerable importance to the adaptation of modern management practices, which were widely used in the industrialized countries, to the special conditions of the industrial enterprises in the developing countries.

⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12.

183. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Centre's work programme in the field of small-scale industry was largely devoted to operational activities, in particular the provision of advisory services to Governments of developing countries at their request, and it urged Governments to avail themselves increasingly of such services. It was felt that operations of that type should become a major activity of UNOID in all areas of industrial development. The Committee supported the view that small-scale industry should be developed within the framework of over-all industrialization programmes, not instead of, or in preference to, large-scale or medium-sized industry. It welcomed the fact that the Centre had devoted a large part of its work to seeking ways of improving the operation of industrial estates, disseminating information, stimulating interest in the developing countries and assisting Governments in establishing and operating them. The Committee expressed the hope that the International Symposium on Industrial Development would be able, on the basis of the findings of the seminars on small-scale industry to be held at Quito and Copenhagen, to formulate practical conclusions on the role of small-scale industry and on the limits imposed on its development by such factors as the need for economies of scale, automation and competition from substitute products.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

184. The Committee noted that there was growing general understanding of the important role which social factors played in accelerating the industrialization and transformation of backward economies. It was stressed that the Secretariat should continue the work of analysing and evaluating the experience acquired in that field by different countries, in order to elaborate principles for the guidance of countries that were still in the early stages of industrialization.

185. Members of the Committee, commenting on the report emerging from the 1965 World Population Conference (E/C.5/140), noted that the Conference had led to a better understanding of the influence of socio-economic factors on problems of population growth and, in particular, of the influence of industrial development on the level of fertility, migration and the growth of urban population. In urban-industrial areas, women were becoming more involved in cultural and social life and there was a parallel decrease in the size of families.

186. The Committee considered a report on a proposed research-training programme for regional development (E/CN.5/403) and the hope was expressed that all interested units of the Secretariat, including the Centre for Industrial Development, would co-operate in the implementation of the programme.

187. The close collaboration between the Centre for Industrial Development and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning was welcomed. During the discussion of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it was observed that in many developing countries land prices were rising and that there was no building materials industry because of the lack of national personnel and of a proper planning organization. It was pointed out that, whereas housing was usually classified as a social problem, its economic significance should not be overlooked, since well-planned urban facilities were essential to increased production. The use of local materials in the building industry was considered particularly important.

188. There was general agreement among members of the Committee for Industrial Development that United Nations support for industrial development should be increased, and the upward trend, in the past year, in the support for industrialization provided by the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme was welcomed. In calling for an increasing share for industrial development in the technical assistance programmes, members of the Committee expressed the belief that the posting of Centre staff in the developing countries would facilitate the industrialization of those countries and would help to raise the level of United Nations assistance in the field of industry.

189. During the debate in the Committee, there was some discussion on the policies and activities to be followed by the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. It was suggested that the new organization should be oriented towards operational activities and should co-ordinate all technical assistance projects in industrial development. It should concentrate more on direct assistance to developing countries and to specific industrial projects. Greater attention should also be devoted to the study of specific conditions and problems in different developing countries and to the analysis of obstacles in the way of more effective assistance.

190. During the debate in the Council at the forty-first session,⁴ it was considered that the initial operations under the newly established programme for special industrial services were encouraging. The hope was expressed that the development of field work under the programme would proceed at an increasing tempo. It was considered necessary to strengthen the programme through an acceleration in the pace of planning and approving projects.

Section II. Regional and international symposia on industrial development

191. The Council had before it at its forty-first session the reports on the results of the regional symposia and on the preparations being made for the holding of the International Symposium on Industrial Development (E/C.5/135 and Add.1-5), as well as a summary of the replies which had been received from Governments and the specialized agencies, containing their views and proposals on the proposed topics for consideration at the International Symposium (E/C.5/135, annex II).

192. It was generally agreed that the regional symposia had been useful and successful, and that they constituted an important step forward in the industrial development activities of the United Nations. The view was expressed that the delegations sent to the International Symposium should be composed of officials and technical experts at a policy-making level.

193. During the debate in the Committee for Industrial Development, at its sixth session, most delegations supported the suggestion that the Symposium should be free to adopt conclusions and recommendations and to vote on matters of substance. On the other hand, some representatives considered voting to be inappropriate at a symposium.

194. A number of specific suggestions were made in the Committee regarding the most vital questions for discussion by the Symposium. These included: the

creation of the most appropriate economic and social conditions and institutions for industrial development at the national level; the exploration and utilization of natural resources; the mobilization of domestic financial resources, including the profits of foreign companies; and macro-economic problems connected with the preparation and execution of industrial development plans.

195. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1180 (XLI)) in which it noted with satisfaction the reports and recommendations of the regional symposia held in Manila, Cairo and Santiago and of the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab States held in Kuwait, and decided that an International Symposium on Industrial Development should be held during 1967. The Council recommended that the provisional agenda of the International Symposium should contain the topics set forth in annex I to the resolution and that the proceedings of the Symposium should be governed by the rules of procedure set forth in annex II. The resolution reaffirmed the Council's invitation to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to co-operate in the preparatory work for the Symposium. The Council recommended that Governments establish appropriate national machinery to prepare for their participation in the Symposium and urged them to ensure their effective participation in the meeting. The Council also recognized the importance of the reports and recommendations adopted by the symposia, and commended them to the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and requested the Secretary-General to consider suitable measures to follow up the recommendations of the symposia, in co-operation as appropriate, with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, and with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and to report on the matter to the Industrial Development Board. The resolution contained a further request to the Secretary-General to study, in the light of the reports of the symposia, including the International Symposium, and in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the question of holding such symposia periodically, and to submit proposals to the Industrial Development Board.

196. Finally, the Council took note of the offers of the Governments of Guatemala and India to act as hosts to the Symposium (E/4230),⁸ and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its resumed forty-first session, information on the facilities that would be available, within an appropriate time, for the holding of the Symposium, and on the financial and administrative implications of holding it at the sites in question. Consequently, the Council deferred a decision on the date and site of the Symposium to the resumed forty-first session.

Section III. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development

197. Pursuant to the request made in its resolution 1081 D (XXXIX), the Council had before it at the forty-first session a progress report on the development of a framework for a consolidated report on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations (E/C.5/125) and a preliminary sample of the consolidated report on those activities, which had also been considered by the Committee for Industrial Development (E/C.5/125/Add.1).

198. It was generally agreed both in the Committee and in the Council that in view of the many aspects of industrialization, a comprehensive review of the activities of all agencies concerned was important and that the preparation of annual reports to facilitate such a review was an essential requirement. Reference was made to the fact that, when established, UNOID would have a most important role to play in ensuring the co-ordination of all activities concerning industrial development. It was therefore gratifying to note the progress made by the Secretariat in preparing a report on the scope of the consolidated sample report (E/C.5/125/Add.1), which showed that excellent co-operation for that purpose had already been established between the Centre for Industrial Development and the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations family.

199. It was felt that further improvements were needed to make of the report an effective tool for reviewing the work of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of industrial development.

200. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1181 (XLI)) in which it took note with appreciation of both the proposed framework and the preliminary sample report and requested the Secretary-General to make further efforts, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations system, to improve the contents and presentation of the consolidated report with a view to developing it into an effective tool for the yearly review and analysis of the industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. In particular, efforts should be made to take into account the need for: (a) ensuring the full comprehensiveness of the framework for reporting, with a view to extending the coverage of the report to include all manufacturing industries, mining, power, and related infra-structure; (b) making the information in the consolidated report more comparable by classifying the data for each project under appropriate headings, such as origin of project, purposes, scope, methods of implementation, importance in relation to other activities etc.; (c) providing more specific data on the implementation of each project, including the date of initiation and the expected date of completion, expected cost and source of funds; (d) relating the information on the organization of and resources devoted to the work in the field of industrial development to the data contained in the report by appropriate tables or summary statements. The Council also took into account the fact that the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development should play the central role in, and be responsible for, reviewing and promoting the co-

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, the next annual consolidated report for submission to the Industrial Development Board at its first session.

Section IV. Establishment of a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development

201. At its fortieth session, the Council had before it General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) on the establishment of an autonomous United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. In the course of the debate,⁹ it was pointed out that the *Ad Hoc* Committee called for in paragraph 6 of the General Assembly's resolution would be faced with the difficult task of preparing the administrative procedures and operating arrangements for the establishment of a new organization.

202. The Council adopted a resolution (1096 (XL)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee an annotated list of the problems of procedure, administration and relationship to be considered in establishing UNOID, indicating, where appropriate, alternative possibilities for dealing with them.

203. Pursuant to the General Assembly's resolution, the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/6229), which contained the text of a draft resolution for transmittal to the General Assembly, was before the Council at the forty-first session. It had earlier been presented to the Committee for Industrial Development, whose comments were also before the Council.

204. During the discussion of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report in the Committee for Industrial Development, members expressed their appreciation of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and their general satisfaction with its recommendations. Views were expressed on a number of questions related to the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the membership of the Industrial Development Board and the financing of the new organization's operational activities with voluntary contributions.

205. The Committee agreed that co-ordination between the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and other bodies was an important requirement. Most delegations were of the view that any arrangement which limited the central role of UNOID would be undesirable. It was pointed out that the basic consideration which had guided the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the preparation of the draft resolution was the desire to secure for the new Organization a degree of autonomy consistent with its purpose and its comprehensive functions. An appropriate degree of autonomy

required that the Organization should be able to assume the leading and central role in the activities of all organizations in the field of industrial development and that, in that capacity, it should largely determine the broad policy framework for all such activities. In carrying out that task, UNOID should work in close co-operation with the appropriate organizations to avoid any overlapping and duplication of efforts.

206. The Committee took note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the draft resolution which it had adopted unanimously for transmittal to the General Assembly (A/6229, para. 11) in accordance with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX).

207. During the debate in the Council at the forty-first session,⁴ it was emphasized that the decision to establish UNOID represented a milestone in the continuing efforts to promote economic development. The need for close co-operation between UNOID and other United Nations bodies was stressed by most speakers. It was generally agreed that the new organization should exercise the central responsibility in that field. The Industrial Development Board would be concerned with all questions relating to industrial development and there could be little doubt that rational and practical arrangements for co-operation and working relationships would be found and agreed upon between UNOID and other members of the United Nations family of organizations.

208. It was pointed out that the draft resolution recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for adoption by the General Assembly had been the result of a carefully balanced compromise between differing views. It had been made possible by the common desire of all concerned to reach a solution which would be as satisfactory as possible to all. It was important to preserve the compromise on which agreement had been reached and to approach the matter in the General Assembly in the same spirit of good will. Some members referred to specific reservations which they had made in connexion with the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations and which were contained in the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report, and they expressed the hope that those reservations would be taken into account in arriving at a final formula acceptable to all.

209. The representative of Peru informed the Council of his Government's wish to see the Headquarters of UNOID established at Lima.

210. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously took note with appreciation of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/6229) and of the draft resolution adopted unanimously by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly.

211. The Council also took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session (E/4203).

⁹ E/SR.1403, 1405.

Chapter VII

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

212. At its fortieth session, the Council considered¹ three reports pertaining to the development and utilization of natural resources: the fourth biennial report on water resources development (E/4138),² a report of the Secretary-General on water desalination with special reference to developments in 1965 (E/4142),³ and a report entitled "Development of non-agricultural resources" (E/4132).³

Section I. Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources

213. The fourth biennial report on water resources development (E/4138),² was a conspectus of the work of the organizations of the United Nations family in the field of water resources in 1964 and 1965. It discussed the following subjects: scientific hydrology and the International Hydrological Decade; hydrological meteorology; isotopes in hydrology; international river basins; irrigation and drainage; community water supplies; waste disposal; water pollution problems; desalination of sea and brackish water; national water agencies; economics of conveyance of water; and manpower and training. The report also presented, in an annex, a comprehensive, classified summary of projects.

214. In commenting upon this document, representatives stated that the report, which had been prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the interested specialized agencies, had the merit of providing an over-all picture of the activities of the many United Nations bodies concerned with water resources development. They believed the report would be useful to government administrators, planners and technicians as a basis on which to formulate proposals for action, and that it would facilitate a general appraisal of activities with a view to filling in gaps and adjusting imbalances. Support was expressed for the renewed efforts towards more effective co-ordination of work and the introduction of arrangements to facilitate the participation of individual United Nations bodies concerned in the consideration or definition of specific projects before they were put into operation. Several representatives welcomed the decision of the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources to undertake a concerted programme of supplementary training projects. Some representatives also affirmed their support, through their national committees, of the work of the International Hydrological Decade launched by UNESCO. Favourable comments were made concerning the number of water resources projects undertaken under the United Nations Development Programme.

215. The Council adopted a resolution (1111 (XL)) taking note with appreciation of the fourth biennial

report on water resources development (E/4138) and requesting the continued publication of such reports.

Section II. Water desalination

216. The report on water desalination (E/4142)³ was submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1069 (XXXIX), in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to explore further possibilities for accelerating progress in the over-all water desalination effort and to report thereon to the Council.

217. In the debate, representatives noted the progress made in international co-operation in the field of water desalination through the United Nations family of organizations, in particular the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as on a bilateral basis. Comments were made on particular developments described in the report. The consensus was that the work programme outlined was soundly conceived. In particular, representatives endorsed the Secretariat's plans to continue the study of the various desalination processes and to report on projects already completed or in progress in Member States, in order to ensure better assessment of needs and more practical planning of action programmes; and to publish annual reports on the operation of desalination plants, which would help to promote the setting up of such plants. Approval was also expressed of the other studies planned, which included a study concerning water distribution in areas dependent on desalinated water; a study of water rate schedules applicable to desalinated water; research on the cost and possible use of contaminated water, after treatment, for non-drinking purposes; and an analysis of the economics and techniques of solar distillation. It was suggested that, in addition, a study should be made of brine disposal and its possible effects on fish and marine life.

218. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1114 (XL)) in which it approved the work programme proposed in the report; requested the Secretary-General to take steps to marshal the resources necessary for implementing the work programme, including, as appropriate, an approach to Governments and organizations that might make experts, consultants and other resources available at their expense; and further requested him to report periodically on developments in the field of desalination.

Section III. Non-agricultural resources*

219. The third report before the Council was the Secretary-General's biennial report on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132),³ submitted

¹ E/SR.1408, 1409, 1417; E/AC.6/SR.376-379.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

³ *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

pursuant to Council resolution 877 (XXXIII). The report gave an analytical account of the work being done with respect to surveying and mapping for resources development; mineral resources development; energy resources; and water resources development. It also outlined the work programme for 1966-1967 and submitted proposals for a five-year survey programme envisaging the following nine global surveys: a survey of world iron ore resources; a survey of important non-ferrous metals; a survey of selected mines in developing countries with a view to increasing ore reserves and production through the application of modern technology; a survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries; a survey of the potential for development in international rivers; a survey of potential geothermal energy resources in developing countries; a survey of oil shale resources; and a survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries.

220. In opening the discussion,⁴ the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs emphasized the importance of non-agricultural resources in the world economy and observed that the work of the United Nations in resources development had expanded quietly without the budget appropriations that were really warranted by the importance of the subject. He explained that although the nine proposed surveys covered very different fields, they had certain objectives in common: first, to provide significant new information, ideas and approaches on the natural resources potential of the developing countries; secondly, to gather data that would permit a world-wide perspective of the long-term potential supplies and needs in the important resources sectors selected; thirdly, to assist Governments to lay down the legal and organizational framework required for the optimum development of natural resources; and fourthly, to prepare specific projects for investment from multilateral and bilateral sources of technical and capital assistance. With regard to costs, he observed that the Secretariat entertained no illusion that all or even the major part could be paid out of the regular budget of the United Nations. Part of the costs, which were estimated at some \$10 million, might perhaps be financed from the resources of the United Nations Development Programme. It was also believed that some Governments of industrialized countries of both the East and the West might be willing, either individually or jointly, to underwrite some of the projects.

221. In the debate, representatives commended the efforts of the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural resources, the high level of activity, and many of the achievements, as well as individual aspects of the programme for 1966-1967. They also singled out aspects which they thought required modification in emphasis or re-evaluation.

222. Concerning the five-year survey programme, speakers generally agreed with the Secretary-General that such a programme could make a major contribution to the second half of the Development Decade. However, some representatives felt that the question of the priorities of the various proposed surveys and the matter of sources of funds for the financing of the programme should be explored still more. It was agreed that the five-year programme should be studied further, in the light, *inter alia*, of relevant work of interested specialized agencies and of other international

organizations, and in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It was also suggested that, as an aid to the Council's continued consideration of the programme, the Secretary-General might consult specially qualified outside experts on the various proposed surveys. As regards the means of financing the programme, on which much of the debate centred, it was agreed that the matter should be discussed with Governments in the light of fuller technical and cost information.

223. In the course of the discussion, a proposal was also made that the United Nations should undertake a survey of submarine resources beyond the continental shelf, which offered great possibilities. To reduce the cost of such a survey and to avoid duplication of work, it was suggested that the Secretariat might first make use of existing financial resources and of the services and documentation that UNESCO and other bodies could provide.

224. At the close of the debate, the Council adopted two resolutions. In resolution 1112 (XL), it requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, and interested Member Governments, to make a survey of the present state of knowledge of the mineral and food resources of the sea, beyond the continental shelf, but excluding fish, and of the techniques for exploiting them. As part of the survey, he was asked to attempt to identify those resources now considered to be capable of economic exploitation especially for the benefit of developing countries, and to identify any gaps in available knowledge which merited early attention. He was also requested to report on the progress of the survey at an early session of the Council. In resolution 1113 (XL), the Council noted with satisfaction the results obtained through the research, training and operational activities performed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the field of non-agricultural resources development, including the acceleration of the transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology to resources development in developing countries, and approved the direction and priorities of continuing activities indicated in the report. The Council welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in submitting to the Council a long-range programme designed as an important contribution to the second half of the Development Decade and recommended that, taking into account relevant work of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Secretary-General consult outside experts in the respective fields of non-agricultural resources development on the various proposed surveys and projects and the priorities that should be assigned to them within the proposed programme. It requested the Secretary-General to consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its fifth session, and also to invite Governments to communicate their views and comments on the programme and the possibilities of financing it, including, as appropriate, an approach to Governments and organizations which were in a position to make available, at their expense, experts, consultants and other resources. The Council further requested him to report to it at the forty-first session on the results of the above consultations and to include detailed information about the costs of individual surveys and projects and possible methods of financing. Finally, it decided

⁴ E/SR.1408 and E/L.1107.

to undertake, at its forty-first session, a general review for the purpose of defining the means and feasibility of implementing the programme.

225. At its forty-first session, the Council considered⁵ a further report of the Secretary-General on the five-year programme for the development of natural resources (E/4186).⁶ The report embodied the results of the Secretariat's consultation with a group of six experts who had been brought together at Headquarters in the period 12 to 15 April 1966, the conclusions of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which had been consulted at its fifth session, in March 1966, and the results of further analysis of the estimated costs of the programme.

226. In opening the discussion,⁷ the representative of the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of the five-year programme, which would not only enable the less developed countries to plan their development and establish priorities on the basis of a full knowledge of their resources, but would also enable the various organizations concerned, and particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to assess requests for assistance more effectively. The programme as a whole would extend over a period of five years, but some of the nine surveys proposed might take only two or three years. The first objective would be to compile and analyse all existing documentation—a task for which the United Nations was particularly well equipped. Teams of experts would then visit the countries concerned in order to obtain information to fill in any gaps found in the documentation and to determine the fields in which the most effective contribution to development might be made. With reference to the consultations with Governments undertaken pursuant to Council resolution 1113 (XL), he reported that very few comments had so far been received.

227. In the debate, representatives reiterated their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in proposing the five-year survey plan, which was considered to be a prerequisite of the preparation of well-conceived investment plans for the effective exploitation of natural resources.

228. It was noted that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had, after a preliminary review, endorsed the outlines of a five-year survey programme,⁸ but that, owing to lack of time, it had been unable to make a detailed study of the implications of the survey programme in the over-all context of other work in the field of natural resources.

229. Some delegations considered that the Committee did not yet have sufficient data available to it to enable it to reach final conclusions on the nature and scope of the programme and on the way in which it should be carried out. It was noted that in the conclu-

sions of the expert group (E/4186, annex I), it had been recommended that an essential first step in conducting the surveys should be to engage a group of consultants to establish the parameter and scope of the objective of the surveys, definitions and criteria, detailed planning as to organization and a more precise assessment of the time schedule and costing. The further studies that had been proposed would, in any event, be necessary, and should be carried out before, rather than after, a decision was taken to implement the programme.

230. Several representatives stressed the need to make full use of the regional economic commissions in the execution of the surveys, as well as to take into account the work done by the specialized agencies and IAEA and to co-ordinate the planning and execution of the surveys with them.

231. The view was expressed that the financing of the surveys could be considered only after the Secretary-General and various bodies had undertaken a further examination of certain questions, which would enable them to arrive at a more precise assessment of the schedule and cost of the surveys. However, several delegations stated that their Governments would be willing to make the services of experts available, at their expense, to study the surveys further.

232. Opinions were expressed for and against the possibility of financing the surveys under the regular budget of the United Nations or the UNDP. It was, however, generally agreed that voluntary funds would also be needed if the programme was to be implemented.

233. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1127 (XLI)) in which, recognizing the desirability of carrying out a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources, it called upon the Governments which had not yet done so to communicate, by 30 September 1966 at the latest, their views on the programme and on the possibilities of financing it; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, not later than at its sixth session, on the implications of the survey programme in the over-all context of other work in the field of natural resources; (b) to establish three small groups of qualified consultants in the fields of minerals, water resources and energy to prepare a study on the parameters and scope of the objectives of the surveys, definitions and criteria, detailed planning, and a more precise assessment of the time and cost-benefit of the proposed surveys; (c) to consult the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned, IAEA and other appropriate bodies in relation to the planning and implementation of the survey programme; (d) to examine the means of financing such a programme, and (e) to make an interim report to the Council at its resumed forty-first session and a full and final report not later than at the forty-third session. Finally, it recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-first session should note the progress made on implementing the five-year survey programme.

⁵ E/AC.6/SR.380-383, 385, 386; E/SR.1439.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11.

⁷ E/AC.6/SR.380.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12*, chap. IV, B, 4.

Chapter VIII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

234. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its fourth session at Geneva from 8 to 19 November 1965. The session was devoted mainly to the consideration of the reports submitted by the Committee's functional groups, including the Group on Review of Progress and Concerted Action, the Group on Transfer of Scientific and Technical Information to Developing Countries, and the Group on Education Regarding the Role of Science and Technology in Development; and to the consideration of plans regarding the Committee's third report to the Council.

235. The Committee decided not to adopt a report on the session but to prepare for its own use a brief record that could serve as the basis for its third report, to be prepared at its fifth session. In the record, the Committee drew up a detailed plan of intersessional work in preparation for its next session. With a view to facilitating relations with members of the United Nations family, the Committee adopted a resolution (E/AC.52/R.3/Rev.1, para. 14) in which it recommended that each of the co-operating organizations in the United Nations family should make appropriate provision in its own programme, budget and staffing for co-operation with the Committee and designate within its own secretariat an official who would be responsible for continuing liaison with the Committee. Other actions taken by the Committee at the fourth session included decisions to re-establish two functional groups, namely the Group on Scientific Structures in Developing Countries, and the Group on Review of Work of the United Nations family; and to set up an editorial panel for the preparation of a popular book on the role of science and technology in development and to deal with other questions of publication. In the record of its fourth session the Committee also included two statements by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, one on the question of cost-benefit analysis (E/AC.52/R.3/Rev.1, annex D) and the other on methods of reporting by the organizations of the United Nations family to the Advisory Committee (E/AC.52/R.3/Rev.1, annex C).

236. The Committee's Regional Group for Africa met at Addis Ababa from 5 to 10 January 1966. The Group considered, from the point of view of the African region: the need to reinforce certain research facilities now tending to fall into disuse in the region; the application of existing knowledge and the transfer of knowledge; the financing of educational expenditures; and questions relating to the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Africa, the regional offices of the agencies concerned, and other regional bodies, with the Advisory Committee. A list of projects in the field of science and technology was presented to the group by ECA for consideration by the Advisory Committee at its fifth session. Representatives of the specialized and related agencies took an active part in the discussions.

237. The Advisory Committee held its fifth session at Headquarters from 22 March to 4 April 1966. The principal item on the agenda was the consideration and adoption of the Committee's third report to the Council. The Committee also heard a statement by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. In pursuance of its desire to establish closer contacts with the international scientific community, it was pleased to have at the meeting, as observers, the President and the Vice-President of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The President addressed the Committee on the interests and activities of the International Council in relation to the application of science and technology to development.

238. The third report of the Committee to the Council (E/4178)¹ covered the Committee's thinking and work from its inception up to the time of the fifth session. The principal recommendations made in the report were broadly to the effect that the Economic and Social Council should sponsor a World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, having the following among its principal elements: (a) a five-year plan for the development of basic structures in science and technology in developing countries; (b) a series of objectives to be implemented over a period of five to ten years for science education in developing countries; (c) a programme aimed at improving documentation and technology transfer processes for developing countries; (d) the intensification of the concerted attack on a number of specific problems of concern to developing countries, both by the application of existing knowledge and by the acquisition of new knowledge; and (e) a programme for encouraging the mobilization of the efforts of the scientific community in developed countries to assist the developing countries in solving their problems.

239. The Committee recommended that the Council should adopt a resolution, of which a suggested draft was included in the report, launching the proposed World Plan of Action.

240. In its report, the Committee made a number of specific recommendations under the different headings outlined above. In order to build up the essential structure for science and technology in developing countries, it recommended a series of objectives for the next five to ten years, including the establishment or reinforcement of a number of national training institutes at various levels; the establishment of centres for the scientific and teaching equipment of primary and secondary schools; the granting of fellowships for the training of research workers and teaching staff; and the development of faculties of science and research institutes in the developing countries. To ensure access to scientific and technological information and the trans-

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12.*

fer of technology, the Committee recommended that States Members of the United Nations should be invited to set up a central body responsible for policy concerning documentation centres and technology transfer centres; that a programme should be drawn up for the development of publishing enterprises to produce low-cost books and periodicals dealing with subjects relating to science and technology; that case studies should be made of existing facilities for the transfer of technology in a limited number of developing countries; that a pilot programme should be developed to promote visits by technologists from developing countries to enterprises in other countries; and that pilot case studies should be undertaken in selected countries in the different regions, on the actual experience in the transfer of technology to developing countries through enterprise-to-enterprise (public and private) arrangements. With a view to the wider application of existing knowledge and the need for new knowledge, the Committee recommended early action to find solutions to a limited number of problems, including means of increasing water for irrigation; expanding the supply of edible protein; controlling African trypanosomiasis; the more complete understanding of population problems; the exploration and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources; the acceleration of industrialization; and the development of new educational techniques. The Committee emphasized the view expressed in its second report (E/4026)² that in the current circumstances, the wider and more intensive application of existing knowledge, suitably adapted to local conditions, provided the best prospect of securing rapid advancement in the developing countries.

241. The report also outlined in general terms the respective roles of the United Nations and related organizations, Governments, and the scientific community in the implementation of the proposed World Plan of Action for the development of science and technology. It drew attention to the need for more precise statistics of proposed and actual expenditures on science and technology for development and the desirability of establishing a procedure for the current reporting of such expenditures, including those of the United Nations Development Programme for science and technology.

242. Considerable attention was given to the mobilization of the efforts of the scientific community in developed countries, including non-governmental organizations, and a number of specific recommendations were made in that regard. The Committee recommended *inter alia* that a detailed study should be undertaken of ways and means of stimulating the requisite interest and appreciation in science and technology on the part of leaders of opinion, and also that a popular book should be published on the application of science and technology to development, with special emphasis on United Nations programmes.

243. Finally, the Committee, in its report, dealt with its own role and its future work plan. It set forth several factors on which it believed that its effectiveness now and in the future should rest. With regard to its future work, the Committee believed that if its proposal for a World Plan of Action was adopted, it would have a continuing role to play in keeping under review the progress made by the organizations of the United Nations family in executing the approved programmes and in making any necessary recommendations to the

Council regarding the future conduct of the Plan. In its second report to the Council, the Committee had set forth four conditions which it considered necessary for its future effectiveness; in concluding its third report, it brought those requirements once again to the Council's attention (E/4178, para. 265).

244. In preparing its third report, the Committee had had before it a document entitled "Guide-lines for the application of science and technology to development", which had been examined and approved by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology (see E/4178, annex I). As far as possible in the time at its disposal, the Committee had taken account of that material at appropriate places in its report and it believed there was no conflict between the particular proposals in the Guide-lines and those recommended by the Committee.

245. The Advisory Committee's report was presented to the Council, at its request, by the Chairman of the Committee, Professor M. S. Thacker.³ He briefly reviewed the history of the Advisory Committee and pointed out that the Committee had identified many key problem areas in the application of science and technology to development, and had recommended ways of tackling those problems. The Advisory Committee now felt, however, that the Council would wish it not only to make general recommendations but also to make proposals that would lead in a systematic manner to action on those recommendations. It was with this in mind that the Advisory Committee had recommended to the Council the launching of a World Plan of Action, to provide a sense of coherence to concerted and co-ordinated action in the field of science and technology and thus add considerably to the results of the second half of the Development Decade. The proposed World Plan would strengthen existing programmes for applying science and technology to development, and add appropriate new arrangements to round out the total effort and draw world attention to that work. As its characteristics would differ with each region, the Committee believed that the regional approach was of considerable importance. The World Plan of Action was based on the belief that the Council itself should be the appropriate instrument for the initiation and promotion of such a programme through its links with the various members of the United Nations family, with non-governmental organizations and with Governments. He drew attention to the role which the UNDP might play in further promoting the application of science and technology.

246. The Council also heard statements from the Director-General of UNESCO, the Secretary-General of WMO and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. They all welcomed the Advisory Committee's report and, while not necessarily in agreement with all points of detail, stressed the importance which their agencies attached to it. It was stated that increased resources would need to be made available for the application of science and technology to development if the Advisory Committee's recommendations were to be carried out.

247. The Council, in the course of its debate,⁴ warmly commended the work of the Advisory Committee. The Committee's report was described as a document of the highest quality and importance. While

³ E/AC.24/SR.296 and E/AC.24/L.287.

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.296, 297, 299-301, 308, 309; E/SR.1444.

² *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14.

members who spoke welcomed the idea of a World Plan of Action and endorsed its objectives, there was a feeling among some delegations that the recommendations of the Committee could not be accepted *in toto* as part of the Plan without more detailed consideration and that before the Council finally gave approval to the launching of a Plan it would be necessary to define and elaborate its content in greater detail. There was some variation in views as to how such a plan should be financed. On the one hand, some delegations felt, along with representatives of the international agencies, that it was essential to find more resources if the application of science and technology to development was to be accelerated. On the other hand, some delegations believed that the objectives of the World Plan should be realized by a reorientation and adjustment of the current programmes of the specialized agencies and other bodies. The problem of priorities would have to be faced squarely as it was important that hopes should not be aroused which could not be realized.

248. Most delegations stressed the need for the Advisory Committee to remain an expert body with advisory functions only. It should not attempt to establish for itself any operational role, though it was agreed that to carry out its functions effectively, it would require a small expert secretariat. In line with the stress on the importance of the Committee's expert role and on the fact that its members were appointed as individuals, it was emphasized by a number of delegations that attendance at Committee meetings should be confined to Committee members, and that direct participation of non-members was undesirable. It was pointed out that it would be useful if some members of the scientific and technical panels of specialized agencies also served on the Advisory Committee; that could lead to a better understanding of the programmes of the technical agencies and would automatically ensure close co-operation.

249. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1155 (XLI)) in which it recalled its warm reception of the Advisory Committee's second report and drew attention to the General Assembly's endorsement of the Advisory Committee's view that it would be desirable for the Council to initiate an international programme to strengthen existing programmes for the application of science and technology to development and to the fact that the General Assembly had also agreed that the Council itself would be the appropriate body, under the authority of the General Assembly, to initiate and guide such a programme. The Council also drew attention to the important contribution that was already being made by the specialized agencies and IAEA in applying the benefits of science and technology to developing countries. It welcomed the Advisory Committee's proposal designed to establish a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and endorsed the proposed objectives set forth by the Committee, namely: to assist developing countries to build up the necessary structure of institutions (national, and where appropriate, regional) and to train the necessary skilled personnel on which their capacity to apply science and technology to their development would depend; to promote the more effective application of existing scientific knowledge and technology in development, and with that in view, to improve the arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology already available as well as to develop a more favourable climate in developing

countries for the adoption of innovations in the techniques of production; to focus increasingly the attention, and mobilize the efforts, of the scientific community in highly developed countries as well as in developing countries on problems the solution of which would be of particular benefit to the developing countries; to promote, among Governments, the scientific community, the general public and especially young people, in developed as well as developing countries, a greater knowledge of the needs of the developing countries for science and technology.

250. The Council urged the United Nations organizations, particularly the regional economic commissions, Governments of States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as scientific and technological groups and other interested bodies to give priority attention to the third report of the Advisory Committee and particularly to the views expressed therein regarding the elaboration and intensification of actions, within their competence and available and anticipated resources, designed to accelerate those objectives. It also recognized the need for long-term planning by Governments for building the structure of necessary policies, institutions and personnel for the application of science and technology to development. The Council invited the United Nations organizations concerned to prepare, by 1 January 1968, detailed statements indicating the extent to which their current or planned programmes and activities were designed to intensify and accelerate the accomplishment of the objectives which it had set forth for the proposed plan, together with pertinent financial data. It also invited the UNDP, IBRD and its related institutions, as well as the regional development finance institutions, in the light of its suggestions, to consider making available additional resources to meet requests from developing countries for financial and technical assistance for projects concerned with the application of science and technology in accordance with the objectives for the proposed plan.

251. The Council also recommended that Governments of States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA which were conducting bilateral aid programmes should give full attention to the needs of the developing countries for assistance in the field of science and technology and that such aid should be provided in the light of the Advisory Committee's suggestions relating to the proposed plan. The Council further requested the Advisory Committee to examine the statements and proposals which the organizations of the United Nations family were being requested to prepare for 1 January 1968, and other relevant materials, so as to ascertain the range and extent of what was being done, or was planned, to achieve the objectives set forth for the proposed plan, to identify and draw attention to those areas in which current or planned activities left gaps or apparent imbalances; to define and elaborate in greater detail the content of the proposed World Plan of Action and to recommend to the Council further action designed to stimulate and, as necessary, reorient the activities of those organizations on the application of science and technology to development and to facilitate their co-ordination.

252. The Council again invited the Advisory Committee, as it had done when considering its second report, to examine the possibility of reducing still further the list of priority problems on which it had recommended a concerted attack. It endorsed the Advi-

sory Committee's own view that when reviewing the programmes of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the ACC and appropriate interested organizations, it should concentrate upon those activities which were directly relevant to specific problems of major importance.

253. The Council agreed with the view expressed by the Advisory Committee that precise knowledge of expenditures by the organizations of the United Nations system for the application of science and technology to development was an essential condition for effective action, and requested the Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the ACC, to examine as soon as possible the problem of the measurement of expenditures by the United Nations system for the application of science and technology to development.

254. Finally, the Council invited Governments of developed countries, Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, when deciding to intensify their co-operation in the field of science and technology, to bear in mind the interest that such co-operation might present for the scientific and technological progress of the developing countries.

255. In a further decision⁵ the Council agreed that the report on international and national research on pollution, which WHO had undertaken to prepare,⁶ should be taken up by the Advisory Committee and by the Council at appropriate sessions in 1967.

⁵ E/SR.1444.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 190.

Chapter IX

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION*

256. The Council at its forty-first session received the annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa and heard statements by the Executive Secretaries of the commissions describing the salient features of the work of their commissions during 1965 and reviewing the economic situation in their respective regions. Summaries of the commissions' reports are given in paragraphs 258 to 315 below; a synopsis of the statements by the Executive Secretaries is contained in paragraphs 316 to 328. A summary of the economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America appears in chapter III.

257. The Council also had before it a report on the meeting of the Executive Secretaries held on 8 and 9 July 1966 (E/4239),¹ which had been submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII). The report discussed the following questions: the United Nations Development Decade; development planning and projections; the role of the regional economic commissions in the preparatory work for the second session of UNCTAD; industrial development; human resources development; natural resources development; the application of science and technology to development; reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission; integrated programme and budget policy; budgetary and personnel questions; and ECE study tours. It emphasized four points that had emerged from the discussion. First, the growing number of international institutions designed to promote development—such as UNCTAD and the projected United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID)—lent increasing importance to the role which the regional secretariats played as focal points for substantive co-ordination and for the reconciliation of country requirements with global resources. Secondly, the activities of the regional commissions in development programming and planning had assumed greater significance in view of the work of the newly created Committee for Development Planning. Thirdly, the United Nations Development Decade should, among other things, provide a frame of reference within which regional and country work programmes could be properly and consistently integrated in accordance with common assumptions and global perspectives. Fourthly, it was agreed that the meetings of Executive Secretaries were of demonstrated value and it was decided that a special meeting should be held in January 1967, after the establishment of UNOID, to devise the best ways and means of combining action at the centre and action at the regional level for the promotion of industrial development.

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the items: "Regional development" and "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations".

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

Section I. Reports of the regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

258. As indicated in its annual report (E/4177),² the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at its twenty-first session examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and the work of the Commission as a whole, and reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of part 1 of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1965* (E/ECE/613).³ The Commission also considered Council and General Assembly resolutions bearing on its work; its own contribution to the United Nations programmes designed to assist the less developed countries; its activities in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; its action pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on activities in the field of industrial development; and other questions as reported below.

259. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, a number of delegations stated that the German Democratic Republic, in view of the important role it played in the economy of Europe, should be admitted to participate as a full-fledged member in the work of ECE in view of the fact that, on the territory of post-war Germany, two sovereign States with equal rights were established, namely, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and that such a positive solution to the question of its participation in the work of ECE would be in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the terms of reference of the Commission and with General Assembly resolution 2129 (XX) concerning actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems. A number of other delegations stated that the Commission's terms of reference, in particular in paragraph 10 defined clearly the conditions for the exchange of information and advice between the Commission and the territory on matters concerning the latter's economy in relation to the economy of ECE members, and that as there had been no change in the international status of the territory which would justify a change in those terms of reference, there was no point in raising the question.

260. The Commission adopted a series of resolution with regard to its work (E/4177, part III). In the first of these, it took note of General Assembly resolution 2129 (XX), welcomed the results already achieved with a view to solving the problems which arose in relation between member countries with different economic and social systems, and expressed the hope that the Governments of Member States would be assiduous in their efforts to improve their mutual relations and promote increasingly close co-operation between their countries.

² *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E.1.

261. As regards its activities in the field of industrial development, the Commission called upon the Executive Secretary to remain at the disposal of the Secretary-General for such assistance as the latter might request, and to co-operate with the Industrial Development Centre for Industrial Development in making preparations for the international symposium on industrialization.

262. On the subject of tourism it took note of Council resolution 1108 (XL) recommending that the year 1967 should be designated as "International Tourist Year"⁴ and invited the Executive Secretary to co-operate with the Secretariat of the United Nations, other United Nations bodies, and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in the activities arising out of that designation and in the development of tourism at the regional level.

263. The Commission adopted a resolution on its activities in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the first part of which it noted with satisfaction that a close working relationship had been established between the Commission and the Conference. It expressed its appreciation of the initial efforts made by the Committee on the Development of Trade at its fourteenth session towards the attainment of the aims of the Conference. It invited the subsidiary organs of the Commission, in so far as they had not already done so, to re-examine their work programmes in order to give high priority to studies and practical projects relevant to the recommendations of UNCTAD. It requested the Executive Secretary, within his competence and resources, to give high priority to assisting and co-operating with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in the preparatory work for the second session of the Conference and to report to member Governments, in due time before the session and in time for consideration at the twenty-second session of the Commission, on the action that he had taken on the resolution. The Commission invited the Executive Secretary to continue to provide the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with material and information on the work of the Commission in the field of trade between member countries with different economic and social systems which might be useful for his periodic reports on the above-mentioned trade problems.

264. In the field of water resources, it endorsed the Executive Secretary's proposal for convening in 1966 an *ad hoc* Group of Experts to Study Concepts and Methods for Water Resources Analysis, and expressed approval of the Executive Secretary's plan to convene a meeting of governmental experts in 1967 to consider major economic questions of water resources policy facing member Governments. It requested the Executive Secretary to bring any reports of the *ad hoc* Group of Experts and relevant reports of other expert groups engaged in the study of water resources within the framework of ECE to the attention of the meeting of governmental experts convened in 1967 and to bear in mind the relationship between the Commission's study on water pollution control and the study of more general problems of the utilization of water resources so that the findings of the pollution study might receive adequate consideration in the broader water resources study. It further invited the Executive Secretary to ensure the co-ordination of the Commission's work on water resources with that of other international agencies.

265. In a resolution entitled "The ECE Declaration of Policy on Water Pollution Control", the Commission

decided to adopt principles on this subject. It recommended to ECE Governments that they consider the possibility of applying the principles in formulating and carrying out their water pollution control policies and invited the member Governments to report to it at its twenty-third session and thereafter at three-year intervals on the action taken by them in that regard. It requested the Executive Secretary to transmit the resolution to Governments as an ECE declaration of policy on water pollution control in Europe and to transmit it to the organizations concerned—particularly WHO, FAO and IAEA—with a view to extending international co-operation in that field.

266. On problems of air pollution, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to seek the views of member Governments concerning work that could usefully be undertaken by the Commission in that field and, on the basis of the replies of Governments and of consultations with other interested intergovernmental organizations, to draft a proposal for a work programme on the prevention of air pollution for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-second session. It requested its subsidiary bodies dealing with air pollution to give high priority to those problems and requested the Executive Secretary to avoid duplication of activities among various intergovernmental bodies concerned with the subject.

267. Other resolutions adopted by the Commission concerned the celebration of its twentieth anniversary in 1967, the publication of a compendium of ECE studies and statistical bulletins, proposals submitted at its twentieth session on economic, scientific and technical co-operation and the programme of work of the Commission for 1966-1967.

268. As regards implementation of Commission resolutions 9 (XVI) and 8 (XX), concerning problems of east-west trade, the Commission had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Belgium and Sweden. At the request of those delegations the draft resolution was kept in abeyance and not voted upon. The text was included in the Commission's report to the Council. In that connexion the representative of Hungary recalled that the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Hungary had submitted to the Committee on the Development of Trade at its fourteenth session a draft recommendation in pursuance of Commission resolution 9 (XVI) on the removal of the economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade between member countries of ECE. At his request, the text of the draft recommendation was also included in the Commission's report to the Council.

269. The Commission took decisions on the use of films by its subsidiary bodies of the Commission, on a study of market trends and prospects for chemical products, on activities in the field of industrial development with reference to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), on the exchange of scientific abstracts of documents relating to applied economics, on the utilization of water resources, on problems of air pollution, on meetings of senior economic advisers to ECE Governments, on automation, on mechanical and electrical engineering, on productivity of labour and on the participation of experts from developing countries in study tours organized by the Commission.

270. In the course of the year, the Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. It also maintained its informal contacts, at the secretariat level, with a number

⁴ See chapter XIII, paragraphs 629-630.

of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations family.

271. Among the activities of its subsidiary bodies which were reviewed by the Commission and described in its report, the following may be mentioned. The Committee on Agricultural Problems reviewed recent developments in agricultural production, policy and trade, paid special attention to the short-term market outlook for major agricultural products and carried on its work on technical questions in close co-operation with other international and regional organizations. The Coal Committee reviewed trade in coal through its Coal Trade Sub-Committee, production problems through its Sub-Committee on Mining Problems and other problems relating to further increases in the efficiency of the coal industry. The Committee on Electric Power continued to review the situation and future prospects of the electric power supply industry in Europe and also the state of rural electrification in Europe, on the basis of annual surveys. The Committee on Gas gave increased attention to trends and prospects regarding the availability of natural gas and initiated a study of the legal status of gas pipelines. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which had initiated a project for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of urban and regional research, laid stress on the importance of co-operating closely with the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and with the other regional economic commissions for the purpose of assisting the developing countries in solving their housing, building and planning problems. The Inland Transport Committee continued its activities and, pursuant to Council resolution 1082 B (XXXIX), examined a number of provisions of the draft conventions to be submitted to a world conference with a view to revising the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. The Steel Committee almost completed its work on international comparisons of labour productivity in the iron and steel industry and initiated a study on short-term and long-term trends in the production of stainless steels. Several of the projects under way were also being used for the international and regional symposia on industrialization. The Timber Committee reviewed the market situation for sawn softwood, sawn hardwood and hardwood logs, pulpwood, pitprops and panel products and appraised the prospects for the coming year. The Committee on the Development of Trade reviewed the developments of inter-European and especially east-west trade and its prospects and considered the consequences for inter-European trade of efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic integration on a subregional basis in Europe. It also undertook a detailed study of the recommendations of UNCTAD within the field of its competence and noted the constitution of a special committee provided for by the 1961 European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. The Conference of European Statisticians held its thirteenth session and continued to give attention to the preparation of recommendations for the 1970 round of censuses of population and housing and to the revision of the existing recommendations in the field of national accounts.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

272. As indicated in its annual report (E/4180/Rev.1),⁵ the Economic Commission for Asia and the

Far East placed emphasis during the year on implementing measures for regional and international co-operation among member countries, in the light of the decisions of the First and Second Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Commission also increased its participation in the technical co-operation and related activities of the United Nations, in accordance with the directives regarding the decentralization of activities to the regional commissions and with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and International Co-operation Year.

273. In preparing its programme of work for 1966 and 1967, the Commission made special efforts to orient the programme towards the acceleration of economic and social development in the second half of the Development Decade and towards the intensification of operational activities and regional economic co-operation. It considered that, despite the difficulties involved, the ECAFE secretariat should be strengthened and it expressed the hope that the Executive Secretary would continue his efforts to that end.

274. It adopted resolutions on: an Asian Institute for Training and Research in Statistics; the establishment of the Asian Development Bank; regional trade co-operation; the Asian International Trade Fair; the Asian Conference on Industrialization and Asian Industrial Development Council; the Asian highway; Mekong Committee priority projects; the eradication of illiteracy; the development of agriculture; and technical assistance, Special Fund and other such activities (E/4180/Rev.1, part III).

275. Reviewing the economic situation in the region on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1965*⁶ and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.157), and the general economic growth rates in member countries during the twenty years after the end of the Second World War, the Commission was disheartened by the slow growth of the dominant agricultural sector, which lagged far behind the rapid growth of population. The deterioration in the terms of trade and the comparatively slow growth of exports of the developing countries were also disquieting features. Industrial growth was considered satisfactory, although its contribution to total national output was still modest. The tendency of external capital inflow to level off was noted with concern, and also the growing burden of external debt servicing, which indicated the need for improvement in the terms of development loans. Countries of the region were facing problems arising from excessive liquidity at home and a shortage of external liquidity. The Commission was concerned about widespread unemployment and under-employment and emphasized the need for measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of labour through programmes of education and training. It suggested that each developing country set up a high-level manpower development council.

276. The Commission decided to strengthen its efforts to promote the harmonization of national development plans in the region and related activities. It endorsed the recommendation of the Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation that mutual examination of national development plans and long-term perspectives should be organized among

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XVI, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

planners at regular intervals. It expected that practical procedures and programmes would be evolved through the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming.

277. The Commission reviewed the progress made by countries in their statistical activities and systems during the first half of the Development Decade. It welcomed the creation of a Statistics Division in the ECAFE secretariat. It recommended that the possibility of establishing an Asian Institute for Training and Research in Statistics be explored, existing and new facilities being borne in mind.

278. Commending the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning on its work, the Commission noted that the demand for short-term national courses had expanded so greatly that the Institute could not fully meet it.

279. The Commission urged the signatories to the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank to take measures for early ratification of the Agreement so that the Bank could begin its operations at the earliest possible date. It further urged the signatories as well as other countries to consider augmenting the resources of the Bank by contributing to its special funds, which were designed to finance development projects on liberal terms.

280. The Commission was deeply concerned about the deterioration in the balance of trade and payments position of developing ECAFE countries and emphasized that developed countries should provide improved and freer access to their markets for products from the developing countries by removing tariff and other barriers and granting non-discriminatory preferences on a non-reciprocal basis. Early implementation by developed countries of the relevant UNCTAD resolutions and recommendations was also urged. Countries in the ECAFE region were requested to redouble their efforts towards regional and subregional trade co-operation and to adopt appropriate trade liberalization and financial measures, and co-operative arrangements relating to shipping and ocean freight rates. The Commission recommended that Asian International Trade Fairs should be organized at appropriate intervals. The first such fair was to be held in 1966.

281. The Commission took note of a joint declaration adopted by the developing countries members of the Commission calling on the developing countries of the region to consult among themselves and with other developing countries with regard to preparations for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/4180/Rev.1, annex V).

282. The Commission decided that the Asian Conference on Industrialization should be a permanent organ of ECAFE, meeting at three-year intervals at the ministerial level, and it established an Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC) as its operational counterpart, mainly to implement the recommendations of the first Asian Conference on Industrialization. The AIDC was to help in the promotion of joint ventures and in the harmonization of industrial development plans. The Commission endorsed a recommendation for the expansion of the Applied Geology Institute in the Philippines for regional work and for early action on suggestions of an expert working group on a joint off-shore survey of marine shelf areas, which was to begin work on the island arc bordering the Western Pacific Ocean. It also urged the early establishment of the proposed Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran. The Commission recommended that countries of the region

undertake joint power development projects and exchange power across national boundaries. It requested the secretariat to explore the possibility of setting up a regional institute of science and technology to serve particularly the smaller countries. The Commission decided to give special attention to the development of small-scale agro-industries and processing equipment for such industries. It converted the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials into a "Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning".

283. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee that at least one through-route linking all the countries covered by the project be opened by the end of the United Nations Development Decade. It noted that a five-year Asian Highway development plan had been prepared and that substantive help would be required from external sources to ensure the completion of the major projects covered. It suggested that an advisory board for the Asian Highway project be set up on the lines of the Advisory Board of the Mekong Committee, and that countries make use of assistance available under the World Food Programme for work on the Asian Highway network. Recalling Council resolution 1082 B (XXXIX), which called for an international conference to be held in 1967 to review the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, the Commission proposed that a meeting of experts from countries in the region be held in 1966 to study the Convention and the Protocol.

284. The Commission noted the work done in the field of railways, the work undertaken by the Port Survey Team and the progress made with, and proposals submitted for, the establishment of national and regional telecommunication networks.

285. The Commission considered that an ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group should undertake reconnaissance surveys, investigations and other work leading to feasibility studies on water resources projects. It welcomed the work of the joint ECAFE/WMO Group of Experts on Typhoons, which had formulated practical recommendations with a view to minimizing the damage caused by typhoons and cyclones, and to establishing a regional typhoon centre and a regional cyclone centre. It also decided to convene a working party on water codes to bring water legislation up to date in the countries of the region.

286. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in the development of the lower Mekong basin and the decision of the Mekong Committee to concentrate its efforts on Cambodia, as well as on a number of projects in Viet-Nam in 1966. It noted that the Nam Ngum tributary project had been initiated in Laos and would extend power benefits to Thailand. The Mekong Committee decided to submit eight applications for proposed new or expanded projects to be financed by the Special Fund as well as by other co-operating countries.

287. In regard to social development policy and research, the Commission paid special attention to the needs of children and youth in the context of over-all planning for development. It endorsed a proposal to convene expert working groups for studies and experimentation relating to communication problems arising in the implementation of population policies and the problems of internal migration, urbanization and settlement. It also decided to develop additional regional training facilities. The Commission decided that increased assistance should be provided by the secretariat

to Governments in planning and programming social welfare as part of national development planning and in the collection and analysis of statistics required for such planning. It welcomed the co-operation between ECAFE and UNICEF and expressed the hope that it would increase, on the basis of recommendations of the Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development. It requested the ECAFE secretariat to assist in the World Literacy Campaign proposed by UNESCO.

288. The Commission noted that, despite the 23.6 per cent increase in irrigated area during the past ten years, food production had not kept pace with population growth, and it requested the secretariat to continue negotiations with member countries regarding the establishment of the proposed regional training centre for personnel engaged in agricultural financing and credit. It also requested the secretariat, jointly with FAO, to undertake immediately a study of agricultural inputs essential for a rapid increase in agricultural production.

289. The Commission welcomed the merger of the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund into the United Nations Development Programme, and noted the close relation those activities could have with those of the Asian Development Bank. It called on aid-giving countries and organizations to assist in ensuring that pre-investment and allied activities should be followed up by capital investment. It welcomed the increasing collaboration between ECAFE, the specialized agencies and resident representatives of the UNDP, and the improvements made with regard to the patterns and types of assistance as a result of fresh thinking and the decentralization of activities to regional secretariats. There was still some inadequacy in the amount and quality of assistance provided. The Commission expressed appreciation of the increased tempo of activities in the regional technical assistance projects, manifest in the 1966 regional projects and in the reports of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance and the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of the Countries in the Region. Such regional meetings organized by the United Nations and specialized agencies on different aspects of development were leading to a constructive synthesis of ideas which would help countries in making investment and priority decisions. The Commission called upon developing countries of the region to identify, and extend the scope of, projects for Special Fund assistance. It also drew attention to some delays experienced in bringing Special Fund requests to the stage of actual assistance. Promotion of intraregional training was emphasized and the secretariat was requested to maintain a list of regional and national institutions and to provide appropriate assistance to countries. The expansion of the World Food Programme was welcomed. The Commission, in a resolution, called for the convening, in consultation with the UNDP, of seminars on methods of evaluation of technical assistance and related programmes and on technical assistance and related aid programmes, in which both recipient and aid-giving countries and agencies would participate, and for the expansion of regional activities in the field of public administration.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

290. The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America held its eleventh session at the Commission's Headquarters, Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 12 May 1966. An account of the proceedings

is given in the report of the Commission (E/4181).⁷ The Committee reviewed the work carried out over the past year by the ECLA secretariat and the recent activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

291. On the basis of proposals prepared by the Governing Council of the Institute in response to resolution 220 (AC.52) of the Committee of the Whole, and having in mind the recommendations on planning made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1079 (XXXIX) and the objectives of the Development Decade, the Committee adopted a resolution in which it recommended that Governments take the necessary steps to continue and intensify the activities of the Institute in, among other fields, the economic integration of Latin America, and to support the proposals for financing made for that purpose to the United Nations Development Programme and the Inter-American Development Bank.

292. In another resolution, the Committee of the Whole urged the secretariat to give the highest priority to studies on trade which had been requested by the Commission at the eleventh session and by the Trade Committee, and to continue providing the Latin American Governments with help and advice in relation to the questions to be dealt with at the fourth session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board and in the various subsidiary organs of UNCTAD, and in preparation for the second session of UNCTAD.

293. The Committee welcomed the timely appearance of a summary of the 1965 *Economic Survey for Latin America*,⁸ and the encouraging economic trends of the past two years. The growth of the Latin American economies had been relatively high, and real income had increased at an annual rate of slightly over 3 per cent *per capita*. These facts were of special interest since they had not been just a stage in the ebb and flow of the region's economy but had been partly the result of more efficient planning of government action in economic and social areas, the progress of regional economic integration and other factors potentially capable of sustaining a reasonable rate of growth. Two other positive factors had been the improvement in the external financial position of several Latin American countries and in the fiscal position. These factors were of interest also in relation to the growth targets for the Development Decade laid down in resolution 1710 (XVI) of the General Assembly. Another factor of fundamental significance for the future of Latin America was the progress towards regional integration. In the case of the Central American common market, trade among the members had risen from \$33 million to \$140 million between 1960 and 1965, while for the Latin American Free Trade Association the corresponding figures had been \$375 million and \$750 million. Because of increasing awareness of the prospects afforded by regional integration, Latin America was tending to adopt a more united approach towards the rest of the world and to look towards greater co-ordination of regional policies on the basis of properly conceived and planned national policies. Effective results might be expected in terms of agreements for industrial specialization, as well as in projects for developing the infrastructure and for general economic complementarity, to

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 4.*

⁸ *The Latin American Economy in 1965: Excerpt from ECLA Survey* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.G.8).

enable Latin America to keep abreast of economic development elsewhere.

294. The Committee also noted the negative factors in the economic growth of Latin America, which included the instability of that growth, the unsatisfactory behaviour of the external sector, and the decline in the relative share of Latin America in world trade. Although world trade had increased by 45 per cent between 1960 and 1965, the share of Latin America had risen by only 28 per cent, and the greater decline had taken place in trade with the United States of America. Another negative factor was the insufficiency of gross capital formation and, in particular, the decline in private investment, which was most serious in view of the need to broaden the industrial base in Latin America.

295. The Committee agreed that the balance of achievements and shortcomings pointed to a need for co-ordinated action. Research efforts should be concentrated on the problems still facing the Latin American economies; in that context, the secretariat's activities concerning income distribution, social planning and other aspects of social development were welcomed. Satisfaction was expressed concerning the work already completed with regard to social problems; the Latin American Conference on Children and Youth in National Development, organized by UNICEF, ECLA and the Institute, was considered an especially useful contribution. The Committee's attention was also drawn to the fact that arrangements had been made to co-sponsor, with UNESCO, the Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Planning, scheduled to take place in June 1966 at Buenos Aires.

296. It was recognized that co-ordinated action was also needed in order to intensify the process of economic integration and to explore new market prospects for basic commodities and potential exports of manufactures.

297. The Committee noted with interest the results of the evaluation relating to the common market made by the Central American Governments at the ninth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, held at Guatemala City in January 1966. Once the legal and institutional framework of the common market was completed, the main problems would be related more to the development of all sectors of the market and to the forging of adequate economic links between the Central American regional unit and other countries or groups of countries.

298. In reviewing the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Committee of the Whole noted the headway made in research activities, especially with regard to planning techniques, the social sector and regional economic integration. Several representatives referred specifically to the work done by the Institute in their own countries. They emphasized the importance of having expert planning personnel available, and stressed the value of the Institute's work in training such personnel, both in general economic planning and in specialized areas. Advisory services to Governments were emphasized during the discussions, with reference to their contribution to the establishment of planning machinery; it was however stressed that such services were needed just as much at the current stage of implementation of plans. It was considered that the Institute should in future intensify its activities with regard to the economic integration of Latin America. The Committee noted that ECLA, the Institute and the Inter-American Develop-

ment Bank had joined forces to help Governments and the integration organs, ALALC in particular, to prepare definite industrial programmes for integration purposes. The Committee considered that it would be important to prepare a unified Latin American stand at the International Symposium on Industrial Development, in the light of the discussions at the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development which had taken place at ECLA headquarters in March 1966, in keeping with the request contained in resolution 1940 (XVIII) of the General Assembly.

299. The insufficiency of planning mechanisms, due in particular to the lack of adequate projections, was noted by the Committee. However, work on planning mechanisms had been intensified since the reorganization, at the beginning of 1965, of the Latin American Economic Projections Centre.

300. The Committee noted the increasing collaboration between ECLA and other organizations, both within the United Nations family and within the Inter-American system, in particular the organs of ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. The Commission had contributed to the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Latin America, organized in September 1965 by UNESCO with the help of ECLA. At the end of March 1966, having in mind resolution 2082 (XX) of the General Assembly, the ECLA secretariat had participated in the fifth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. Other new activities had been the organization, by the ILO, ECLA and the Institute, of a first course on economic development planning for trade-union leaders, and by ECLA and the Institute, of a course on housing programming.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

301. The Economic Commission for Africa had decided at its seventh session in February 1965 that its sessions should be held biennially; and that, in the years in which it did not meet, the Executive Secretary would submit to the Council a report on the activities of subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat. In accordance with that decision and with Council resolution 1066 (XXXIX), the Executive Secretary, after consultation with Governments members of the Commission, submitted to the Council at its forty-first session a report of the work since the seventh session (E/4173).⁹

302. Bearing in mind the aspects of the work programme stressed by the Commission in the course of its seventh session, the secretariat directed its efforts towards the achievement of economic co-operation, especially at the subregional level, in respect of trade, industry, transport, telecommunication, money and banking, agriculture, natural resources, training and statistics. Particular attention was paid to assisting member States to set up intergovernmental machinery for the co-ordination of the economic and social development of subregions in which no such institutional framework existed or to extending the scope of such machinery where it did exist.

303. The system of working parties set up by the Commission at its seventh session to enable it to play a more operational role in African development began to function. The first working party to meet was that on intra-African trade. The scheduled meetings of the

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5.*

working parties on industry and natural resources, monetary management and inter-African payments, and the telecommunications section of transport and telecommunications were postponed to 1967 since the Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa, the Conference of Governors of African Central Banks, and the joint meeting of ECA and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on telecommunication in Africa, held in the first quarter of 1966, had studied those subjects in some detail and had made specific recommendations.

304. Pursuant to Commission resolution 142 (VII), on economic co-operation at the subregional level, a series of meetings were convened: for the East African subregion at Lusaka (Zambia) in October and November 1965, for Central Africa at Brazzaville (Congo) in April 1966, and for North Africa at Tangier (Morocco) in June 1966.

305. The Lusaka subregional meeting gave its attention to two main topics: the establishment of subregional intergovernmental machinery for economic co-operation, and the harmonizing of industrial development in the subregion. With regard to the first topic, the meeting recommended to the Governments of the subregion that they establish the Economic Community of Eastern Africa; and that the affairs of the Community be managed by a council of ministers assisted by an economic committee. The meeting set up an Interim Council of Ministers to draw up the treaty establishing the Community and to carry out measures of economic co-operation pending ratification of the treaty. Until such time as the Community had appointed its own permanent secretariat, the ECA secretariat was requested to render assistance and service the meetings. The Interim Council of Ministers met for the first time at Addis Ababa in May 1966 and seven States signed the Terms of Association for the Community, by which agreement was reached on a set of principles that would govern co-operation among the States until the treaty was negotiated.¹⁰ Furthermore, a preliminary examination of the draft treaty was undertaken.

306. With regard to the second main topic, the harmonizing of industrial development, the Lusaka meeting adopted a number of resolutions pertaining to the major sectors of the economy, including transport and industrial research. Following upon these resolutions, and further discussions at the Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa (held at Cairo in 1966), the secretariat was requested to seek assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources for studies in depth of the project to establish transport links in the subregion. In connexion with industrial research, the secretariat initiated action for the establishment of an East African Industrial Research Council, and the Special Fund provided a consultant to prepare a draft request for assistance on behalf of three member States.

307. At the request of the countries of the Central African subregion, an ECA Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa visited the six countries of the subregion twice to study the various aspects of economic co-operation in the area, with specific reference to transport, energy, agriculture and industry. The Mission also investigated problems related to economic planning, manpower and education, and sub-

mitted a comprehensive report (E/CN.14/L.320), which was presented as the main document for the Subregional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa (Brazzaville). The meeting adopted a plan to link the subregion by an inland transport network and recommended the plan to Governments. Broad agreement on the main lines of agricultural specialization was reached by the countries in the subregion. On the question of setting up intergovernmental machinery which would be fully representative of the States in the subregion, the meeting recommended to Governments that a committee be appointed at the ministerial level to examine the problems of economic co-operation among the States and to propose appropriate measures.

308. The Maghreb countries in North Africa, which had established a Ministerial Council and a Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb, decided to establish a common centre for industrial studies. The Standing Committee, which held its first meeting at Algiers in March 1965, decided to create a commission to elaborate a common commercial policy for the four countries. The Standing Consultative Committee also created commissions on iron and steel, vehicle assembly industries, electronics, glass manufacturing industries, and telecommunications, which are to give priority to co-ordination in the industrial field.

309. In respect of industrial development and co-ordination, the first two phases of the Commission's strategy of development were completed, namely, industrial missions to countries, and research and documentation. Efforts were being directed towards the next two phases, namely, pre-feasibility studies, and identification of industrial projects followed by feasibility and engineering studies. A comprehensive study of the industrial situation was made at the regional symposium on industrial development in Africa organized jointly by ECA and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development. The agenda for the symposium included the following major items: external resources for industrial development; measures, both regional and international, to accelerate the rate of industrial development in Africa; industrial programming and project evaluation; manpower and planning; industrial research, and standardization. The symposium recognized the usefulness of the studies made by ECA on sectors of industry and on inter-industry balance, and adopted recommendations covering general economic co-operation, institutions for economic co-operation, problems of industrial co-ordination, sectors of industry, industrial programming and project evaluation, manpower, external and internal financing, industrial research, transport and industrial development, standardization, industrial statistics, trade and industrial development, natural resources and external resources in industrial development. The symposium endorsed the decision of the United Nations to hold an International Symposium on Industrial Development in 1967; it also welcomed and supported the creation of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

310. In the field of money and banking, the Conference of the Governors of African Central Banks met at Addis Ababa in February 1966. The following subjects were discussed: central banking co-operation in Africa; recruitment and training of central banking staff; bank publications; monetary research; current monetary and financial problems in the African region; and an African payments union. The Conference agreed to the formation of an Association of African Central

¹⁰ For the report of the first meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers, see E/CN.14/352. The Terms of Association were signed by Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Provision was made for other eligible States to sign the Agreement.

Banks, which might concern itself with professional, technical and monetary affairs, the exchange of experience on monetary and banking matters, and questions of monetary and banking co-operation in Africa. It was agreed to set up a research committee comprising ECA, the African Development Bank and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning to ensure the growth of research activities, and to explore the possibilities of establishing a monetary research centre. The Conference also agreed that there was a need to pool resources for the training of Central Bank staff of African countries and that the syllabus for each course should be designed to suit specific objectives. On the question of a payments union, the Conference was of the opinion that the possibilities of establishing a multilateral clearing or payments agency among neighbouring African countries might be usefully explored by the ECA secretariat.

311. An advanced seminar on current problems and training needs in tax administration convened in December 1965 provided an opportunity for officers in charge of taxation departments to exchange experience in the fiscal field, and served as an introduction to the study of each other's fiscal system. It was recommended, *inter alia*, that an African tax programme be instituted by the Commission.

312. Questions of trade and customs were reviewed in some detail at the first joint meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU *ad hoc* Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development held at Addis Ababa in March and April 1966. The meeting reviewed activities in the field of trade and customs in the region (including the action taken by the ECA secretariat on the resolutions of the Commission and the recommendations of subsidiary organs), and discussed the relations of African States with UNCTAD, and a model convention for trade co-operation in Africa. The meeting adopted recommendations relating to the standardization of the customs nomenclature, the simplification and standardization of trade documents, the development of transit trade in West Africa, training, the dissemination of training material and information, and trade co-operation. In connexion with preparations for the second session of UNCTAD in 1967, the meeting decided to reconvene in extraordinary session to formulate the African position.

313. The development of telecommunications in Africa was the subject of a regional meeting convened jointly by ECA and the OAU at Addis Ababa in March 1966. The agenda for the meeting comprised a general review of activities in the field of telecommunication, pan-African network plan proposals, implementation of the pan-African network, an associated training programme, and financing. Other recommendations related to a pre-investment study of the pan-African network, the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources for implementing projects, the study of the tariff structure in Africa, and the training of personnel. At every stage, co-operation between ECA, the OAU and ITU was stressed.

314. The Fourth Conference of African Statisticians met in November 1965 to consider matters arising from the sixth and seventh sessions of the Commission and from the thirteenth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. Particular emphasis was given in the meeting to statistical requirements for planning purposes. The other main items on the agenda included training, the development of methodology adapted to

African conditions in national accounts, and the 1970 World Population Census Programme. The Conference adopted recommendations for a programme of work which covered statistical surveys, regional co-operation in training personnel, the formulation of statistical standards for the region, the exchange of information, regional co-operation in data processing, and the publication of statistical data.

315. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations were maintained and developed. The co-operative relationship between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity was formalized in an agreement signed at United Nations Headquarters on 15 November 1965.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

316. Introducing the report of ECE (E/4177),² the Executive Secretary of the Commission noted¹¹ that the rate of growth expected in western Europe as a subregion was around 4 per cent as against the 3.5 per cent recorded in 1965 when western Europe had been in a phase of relatively slow expansion and when that rate had been below the average rate of the previous ten or twelve years. In eastern Europe, the rate of growth had been slightly lower than in the preceding year, although relatively high rates of national income expansion had been recorded in a number of countries. Short-run prospects for the eastern European area as a whole seemed, however, rather favourable. In most of the western European countries, inflationary pressures had continued, thus raising the problem of reconciling output expansion and monetary stability. There had been consequent credit restrictions and restraint in the expansion of public expenditure. The current situation of virtually full employment and high utilization of equipment required a more skilful combination of policy measures than in the past. Effective demand management remained an essential aspect of policy oriented towards growth, and it was unfortunate that little progress had so far been made in the implementation of an incomes policy. Although the immigration of foreign labour could expand production resources to a certain extent, there were limitations to the benefits to be derived from it. The increase in labour productivity called for more investment, especially productive investment. The expansion of production of investment goods was hampered by manpower shortages. The continuing emphasis on monetary policy as an anti-inflationary weapon could also inhibit investment activity. Thus a deliberate policy on structural problems was required to bring about better allocation of productive resources, better education and vocational training and greater mobility of the labour force. A more liberal import policy, with regard not only to the developed but also to the developing countries, could be beneficial to the output growth in industrialized countries in that it would facilitate specialization and rationalization of their production.

317. In eastern Europe, the qualitative aspects of the economy continued to gain in importance in the national plans. Planners were increasingly being asked to look for optimal rather than maximal rates of growth and investment and a bolder move towards changes in the traditional system of planning and management had been recorded. Up-to-date econometric and related techniques were to be introduced, a better balance between centralized and decentralized decisions

¹¹ E/SR.1431.

was to be found and the old methods of direct administrative management were gradually to be replaced by a system of policy measures which would indirectly influence the behaviour of the various economic agents. Domestic enterprises were increasingly to be exposed to foreign competition, and internal prices and cost levels would thus be influenced by world prices. It was to be expected, therefore, that new prospects for trade and economic co-operation in Europe would be opened, as well as prospects for expanded exchanges between Europe and the developing world.

318. Reviewing the activities of ECE, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Commission was being increasingly used by Governments to deal with the many problems relating to their multilateral economic co-operation. Considerable progress had been achieved as a result of the serious efforts made by ECE Governments to come to an understanding on certain basic trade policy issues arising in relations between countries with different economic systems. However, it had not proved possible, at the last session of the Commission, to reach agreement on recommendations for the removal of certain trade obstacles or on the continuation of the examination of those policy issues by experts. The Executive Secretary expressed the hope that such an agreement would be reached at the next session of the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade. Member Governments had however concurred as regards the activities of ECE in relation to UNCTAD, as could be seen from resolution 6 (XXI) of the Commission, which referred, *inter alia*, to the preparatory work for the second session of the Conference. The Meetings of Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments had had growing success. The fourth Meeting had been devoted to the construction and practical application of macro-economic models for purposes of economic planning and policy making. Also noteworthy was the success of the work of the Commission, as reflected in resolutions 8 (XXI) and 10 (XXI), in the field of water resources management, including water pollution. Much of the Commission's work was calculated to be of use to the other regional economic commissions; the Executive Secretary drew attention, in particular, to resolutions 6 (XXI) and 2 (XXI), the latter concerning the Commission's activity in the field of industrial development. He indicated that the Commission had decided to hold a special meeting at a high level in 1967 to commemorate its twentieth anniversary, and expressed the hope that Governments would use the opportunity to appraise the Commission's usefulness and to chart the course they wished it to pursue in the years to come, within the framework of the Commission's terms of reference as laid down by the Council.

319. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE, in presenting the annual report of the Commission (E/4180/Rev.1)⁵ indicated¹² that low agricultural production was responsible for the slower rate of growth in aggregate and *per capita* incomes of the developing ECAFE countries during the period 1960-1963 as compared with that of the 1950's. Although manufacturing production in the region had doubled between 1953 and 1960, and had since then moved at a rate slightly above the world average, its contribution to over-all growth rates was still insignificant. Foreign economic assistance, which had so far failed to reach the target of 1 per cent of the developed countries' national income, seemed to have reached a plateau, with disturbing signs of a declining trend. The economic development of the region was being retarded by other serious

problems, particularly by the deterioration in the terms of trade. Tariff and other barriers in developed countries affecting the exports of primary and simple manufactured goods from the developing countries resulted in the deterioration of trade terms. To help the developing countries accelerate their development, the Executive Secretary called for increased foreign aid, removal of existing trade barriers as well as non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries on a non-reciprocal basis by developed countries. He stated that the Commission, through the machinery of UNCTAD at its forthcoming second session, looked for the adoption of such positive measures by the developed countries to increase the export trade and earnings of the developing ECAFE region.

320. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1965*¹² had examined, in depth, the problem of the development of human resources since the unemployment and under-employment situation posed a threat to the development of Asia. The ECAFE studies indicated the need for appropriate use of labour-intensive techniques, the crucial importance of education and training in relation to developmental needs, and the importance of integrating the development of human resources with over-all economic planning.

321. Apart from increasing operational programmes which would assist individual countries, the Commission had special responsibility for regional co-operation in the absence of any other comprehensive or sustaining machinery for over-all regional co-operation in Asia. There were four major aspects to the Commission's activities. First, its economic and other analyses had continuously served as model basic documents and reference material for the countries of the region. The study requested by the Commission at its twenty-second session on the requirements and availability of agricultural inputs for the next five years, to be undertaken jointly by ECAFE and FAO, and the study on co-operation among the countries of the region in planned agricultural development were good examples. Secondly, the Commission rendered assistance in the transfer of technical and allied skills through the use of regional advisers, expert groups, seminars, symposia and workshops. For example, over 300 trainees had participated in the programme offered by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in a little over two years, and a survey team had already completed studies of six major ports in the region. In order to help bring about changes in attitudes and motivations, the Commission had organized a preparatory working group of experts on methods of inducing social change for development. A seminar on national co-ordination of technical assistance programming with national development planning viewed for the first time in the region the various problems of co-ordination of technical assistance. Thirdly, the Commission played a useful role in promoting the flow of investment and development funds. It had assisted in the work relating to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, which was expected to begin operations before the end of 1966. The Bank's capital had been fully subscribed, with the contribution of the countries of the region amounting to \$650 million and that of others amounting to \$350 million. The Bank would not only foster better understanding and relations among the Asian countries but would also promote closer co-operation between

¹² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XVI, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

them and the rest of the world. Lastly, the Commission was active in promoting regional and international co-operation. It had had a successful year in that regard. Continued progress had been made with regard to the Mekong Basin development and Asian Highway projects and also in the work of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Development Bank. The establishment during the year of a Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas had been another important step in regional co-operation. Of great significance also was the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council, which was expected to assist in the preparation of feasibility studies for specific national, subregional and regional industrial projects. It would also help seek assistance from such United Nations bodies as UNDP and the projected UNOID as well as from co-operating countries. With the achievement by the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming of some progress in the harmonization of development plans and the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council and the Asian Development Bank, the ECAFE region seemed to have reached a significant stage in industrial development. In view of the regional and world-wide support for the Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Bangkok at the end of 1966, the Commission recommended that similar fairs should be held at regular intervals in the future. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary indicated that the Commission had steadfastly held the view that economic development of the developing countries of the region could best be accelerated by co-operation not only among those countries but also between them and the more advanced countries of the world.

322. The Executive Secretary of ECLA, introducing the report of the Commission (E/4181),⁷ stated¹¹ that in the Latin American countries the rate of growth was in the neighborhood of 6 per cent, as it had been in the preceding year. *Per capita* growth had been 3 per cent. The average for the period 1960-1965 had been 4.5 per cent, which was lower than that registered in the period 1950-1960, and if the two largest countries of the region were excluded, the average growth rate of the other countries had been only 1.9 per cent, which was most unsatisfactory. The greatest development had occurred in the agricultural sector and in infrastructure. The situation in the industrial sector had, however, given cause for concern: the growth rate there had attained only 6.3 per cent, which was lower than in earlier years. Investment had also fallen off; in particular, foreign investment, which in 1960 had represented 9 per cent of total investments, had amounted to only 2 per cent in 1965. Private investment was growing at the rate of 2.2 per cent, whereas in 1960 the rate had been 5.4 per cent. Inflation continued to be a source of chronic worry to many Latin American Governments, and the amortization and servicing of debts also placed a heavy burden on many countries. For the region as a whole, exports were up 6 per cent, largely owing to a noticeable improvement in exports from Brazil. However, the disparity between internal and external prices had resulted in a corresponding deterioration in the terms of trade. In 1965, Latin American exports had constituted only 5.9 per cent of the total world exports. That figure was particularly disquieting when it was noted that trade between the Latin American countries themselves had augmented, and that if this was excluded, the proportion of Latin American exports appeared to have fallen to 4.5 per cent of

the total world exports, although the region's proportion of world imports represented 9.5 per cent. Trade with the United States of America and Canada had been especially unfavourable. On the other hand, there had been improvements in the educational and administrative spheres, and land tax measures were being improved or introduced. The evolution of the Central American Common Market had also been satisfactory and the Latin American Free Trade Association had brought about a certain reduction in tariffs between its member States. The Executive Secretary stressed the need for Latin American Governments to diversify exports and to look for markets for manufactures and semi-manufactures. He underlined the interest of ECLA in the work of UNCTAD and the necessity of implementing the resolutions adopted at the first session of UNCTAD. He emphasized that economic integration seemed to offer Latin American countries the best hope of overcoming the limitations of their markets.

323. In his review of the Commission's activities, the Executive Secretary dwelt on the studies undertaken on human resources, on income policy and on natural resources, particularly mineral and petroleum resources. The Commission had collaborated closely with UNCTAD; and together with the UNDP it had set up a regional course on trade policies for government representatives of member countries. The Commission's studies on industrialization had been submitted to the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development, held at ECLA headquarters in March 1966. The Commission was also continuing its studies on industrial integration, and was interested in co-operating with UNOID in that field. With UNESCO, the Commission had collaborated in the organization of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America, held at Santiago in 1965, and in the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers of Planning in the Latin American and Caribbean Regions held in June 1966 at Buenos Aires. One of the goals of the Conference had been to integrate educational planning with development planning. It was pointed out that the Regional Planning Centre had begun studies in depth on the unsatisfactory distribution of income and was engaged in compiling all the available material on the subject so as to arrive at conclusions in terms of human and natural resources. The Commission had also been collaborating with the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, other specialized agencies and the other regional economic commissions. In particular, the Commission had increased its activity in regard to the social aspects of development and had participated with UNICEF in a recent conference on the role of youth in development. The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning had set up new courses and had expanded its activities. In general, the Commission was focusing its attention at the moment on four broad fields: the formulation and implementation of plans, structural reforms both economic and social, international trade, and economic integration.

324. In introducing the annual report of ECA (E/4173),⁹ the Executive Secretary of the Commission stated¹² that Africa was the one continent in which almost all countries still needed to achieve the pre-conditions of industrialization at a time when such achievement was costlier than in the past. The African economies were growing at a rate far short of the 5 per cent target of the United Nations Development Decade and

¹² E/SR.1432.

of the targets set by many of the countries themselves. The combined gross domestic product of the African region had increased, between 1960 and 1964, at an annual average rate of 3.7 per cent, but as population was growing annually by 2.5 per cent, the *per capita* growth rate was around 1 per cent. Industrialization, which had not yet had a significant effect on the economies of Africa excluding South Africa, contributed from \$21 to \$22 *per capita* to the gross domestic product. However, the contribution of the different regions to the average was uneven, the range being from \$25 *per capita* by the most industrialized northern subregion to \$6 *per capita* by the western subregion.

325. Although the African economies had experienced slow growth, there were certain encouraging features which indicated that the first half of the Development Decade was a time of preparation for African countries. The growth rate in the manufacturing sector, which had been 8 per cent annually during the period 1950-1963, seemed to have risen to around 10 per cent; in 1965 the gross output had amounted to \$8,600 million in contrast to \$2,770 million and \$6,980 million in 1950 and 1963 respectively. Some structural changes needed to improve the African economies, particularly increased employment in the sector, seemed to be coming about as a result of the expansion in manufacturing. Improvements in the levels of productivity of workers had taken place in several countries, including Rhodesia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The African industrial structure had, however, suffered from a decline in investment and production as a result of the exodus on non-Africans from some African territories when those territories had attained independence. Another source of weakness was the proportion of expatriates at the operating and managerial levels in African industry. To meet the need for industrialization, almost all African States had provided tax concessions, guarantees and investment codes to domestic and foreign enterprises. It was also necessary for African countries to receive the kind of international assistance that would enable them to identify viable and worth-while projects with genuine relevance to their development needs.

326. In agriculture, while production had kept pace with population growth, progress was slow in the substitution of modern systems for traditional subsistence cultivation. Grains, as well as meat and meat-products, were being imported into Africa. Food prices had risen as a result of internal factors such as production shortage and lack of adequate storage, transport and marketing facilities, and also as a result of a marked increase in the demand for agricultural products due to developments outside the agricultural sector. It was encouraging, however, that food and forest-based industries were beginning to feature in the development plans of African countries and that a small but significant number of export-earning industries had emerged.

327. Turning to the work of the ECA secretariat, the Executive Secretary indicated that the biennial arrangements for the Commission's session approved by the Council had made it possible for the secretariat to concentrate on studies, to discuss problems in working parties of technicians and to undertake preliminary surveys of needs. In the field of industrial development, the secretariat had undertaken a survey of investment laws and regulations in Africa. It was also working closely with the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparation for the 1967 International Symposium on Industrial Development. In agriculture, the FAO/ECA

study on African timber trends had shown the scope for more intensive exploitation of the forest resources of Africa, and had indicated likely additional markets in the developed world in the 1970's for timber and timber manufacture. As the course of industrialization was compromised unless a corresponding advance was made in agriculture, part of the Commission's strategy for industrial development in Africa was to pay attention to the production of such inputs for agriculture as fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and implements. In the field of trade, the secretariat's work was closely associated with that of UNCTAD. The ECA/OAU Working Party on Trade had already established a programme of work in preparation for the second session of UNCTAD in 1967, and it would be participating in the consultations of the seventy-seven developing countries. The Commission's work in connexion with monetary co-operation among African States had been responsible for the decision to set up an Association of African Central Banks, to meet biennially for an exchange of experience and a discussion of African monetary problems.

328. The promotion of subregional economic co-operation had been the main theme of the secretariat's work since the Commission's seventh session. The Lusaka Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa held in October and November 1965, the Brazzaville Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa in April 1966, and the Tangiers Meeting on Economic Co-operation in North Africa in June 1966 had resulted in the establishment of a framework for economic co-operation among the countries of each of those subregions. Plans had been made for a similar meeting for the West African subregion towards the end of 1966. The secretariat of the Commission would supply the subregional machinery with working papers, feasibility studies and proposals for pilot projects, enlist the co-operation and financial support of donor countries, and organize meetings between African and donor countries to work out arrangements for implementing viable projects. The Commission's work programme would lay greater stress on the fuller exploration of natural resources in Africa, as well as on the development of transport and communications to link African countries with one another and, within each country, to link the capital with the interior. In the application of science and technology to development, the Commission could serve as a "catalyst, instigator, promoter and honest broker" instead of undertaking research and studies.

329. The Council's debate¹⁴ on the reports of the regional economic commissions emphasized the vital role which the commissions played in the economic and social development of the developing countries. Noting with appreciation that the activities of the commissions had expanded considerably in recent years and that they had become more operational, several representatives expressed the view that the commissions had developed into important bodies that gave practical form to the principles and policies adopted by the Council. By virtue of their organizational structure, the commissions had given primary attention in their work to regional needs and in so doing they had contributed substantially to raising the level of economic activities in their respective regions. It was noted that within the framework of the differing economic, social and cultural patterns prevailing in their respective regions, the commissions had evolved meaningful work programmes.

¹⁴ E/SR.1431-1435.

Thus, ECLA had concentrated its activities on the achievement of regional economic integration in Latin America, and ECE on increased co-operation among all the European countries, while ECAFE and ECA, on the other hand, had promoted co-operation through subregional groups. Some representatives felt that the dynamism shown by the commissions in effecting such programmes indicated the success of the United Nations' efforts to decentralize its economic and social activities.

330. While the regional economic commissions had been expanding their work, there had, simultaneously, been an increase in the number of institutions and agencies for the promotion of international co-operation. In view of the unique experience of the commissions and their effectiveness in the regions concerned, the Council agreed with the view expressed by the Executive Secretaries at their meeting that the role of the commissions had been enhanced as focal points for the co-ordination of regional and international action for the economic and social development of developing countries. A number of representatives expressed satisfaction with the annual meetings of the Executive Secretaries, pointing out that they provided an opportunity for close co-ordination of the work of the regional commissions with that of the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters; they cited as examples the co-operative arrangements in such fields as economic development planning and projections, and the application of science and technology to development. Members of the Council, while noting that the regional commissions had already established co-operative relationships with the UNDP and the specialized agencies, considered that there was room for increased co-operation among them. They expressed appreciation of efforts currently under way to co-ordinate the regional programmes with those of UNCTAD and the Centre for Industrial Development, and commented favourably on the plan to hold a meeting of the Executive Secretaries with the Executive Director of UNOID soon after its creation early in 1967. Some representatives also impressed upon the regional commissions the need to intensify co-operation among themselves since the experiences of an individual commission could, in some circumstances, be applicable and useful to the others. It was further indicated that the knowledge and experience that had accumulated in the regional commissions would be valuable to other organizations and agencies. In view of the growing effectiveness of the regional economic commissions, there was a strong feeling in the Council that they should have adequate resources to carry out their functions.

331. The majority of those who participated in the debate considered that the work of the commissions in the field of industrialization constituted an important contribution to the economic development of the developing countries. Several representatives were of the opinion that the process of industrialization needed to be accelerated in order to effect a change in the current economic structure of "subsistence production", which was responsible for the low rate of growth of the developing countries. A number of representatives, however, felt that the work programmes of the regional commissions did not pay adequate attention to agricultural development, which they thought was the more crucial element in the development of the developing countries. They believed that industrialization was not possible without an effective agricultural system. Other participants were of the opinion that while more should be done for the agricultural sector, it should not be done at the expense of industrialization but in addition to it.

The supporters of that view indicated that past experience had shown that agriculture could become dynamic only after industrialization had been achieved. An increase in agricultural output was desirable since it would check the importation of foodstuffs and thus save foreign exchange. Such an increase would, however, raise the question of export outlets for agricultural products, for which purpose a world-wide organization of primary commodity markets seemed to be required. It was also pointed out that for agriculture-based industries, similar arrangements for semi-manufactures would be needed to ensure adequate export earnings on the part of the developing countries. Members of the Council noted the existing co-operation between FAO and some of the regional commissions whereby joint agriculture units had been established within the commission secretariats. Some participants suggested that the work of those units should be reviewed to ascertain their effectiveness. The Council was informed that FAO had established a structural committee to study the agency's relationship with the regional commissions.

332. In considering the activities of the regional commissions in the field of trade, the Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD,¹⁵ who, in agreement with several speakers in the Council, mentioned that the commissions were giving valuable co-operation to UNCTAD in the preparations for its second session. A major item on the agenda of the Conference would be international liquidity from the viewpoint of the developing countries. Another item would relate to financial machinery for the provision of resources for the operation of buffer stocks in connexion with agreements on primary commodities. The Conference would also be considering the question of supplementary financing. A recent IBRD study suggested that basic financing should exist before supplementary financing could be supplied; under such an arrangement, development planning would be less liable to unexpected declines in external resources. A number of representatives expressed the concern of the developing countries that the recommendations made by UNCTAD at its first session had not been implemented and indicated that some of those countries had requested a meeting of all the developing countries to ensure more effective results from the second session. The meeting would seek to work out a common programme of action to serve as a basis for a constructive dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. While the work done by the regional commissions to promote regional and subregional trade was welcomed, it was felt by some that such trade should be conducive to multilateralism on an intercontinental and interregional basis. It was also indicated that trade between developing countries themselves should be promoted since an increase in trade was a factor of growth.

333. Satisfaction was expressed at the establishment of regional development banks, which afforded an additional source for the financing of development projects in the developing countries. It was noted that the latest of such regional institutions, the Asian Development Bank, which would begin operations before the end of 1966, was based on the principle of regional as well as international co-operation. Several representatives felt that the regional development banks would be the most effective instrument for the financing of industrial development, which had become the main objective of the developing countries. Some representatives expressed

¹⁵ E/SR.1434.

the hope that external aid to the developing countries from the developed countries would help the developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development. Members of the Council also noted that the regional commissions had made progress in their programmes relating to water resources development, including the Mekong Basin development programme, transportation and human resources development. A number of representatives felt that the regional commissions should intensify their activities in relation to the social aspects of development.

334. Noting that ECE was the only European body in which States with different social and economic systems were associated, some representatives expressed appreciation of the Commission's economic co-operation programme. It was also recognized that the work of ECE was of relevance to the developing countries, since the European experience would be of value to them when they reached a certain stage in their economic and social development. Some representatives considered that the promising beginning made by the *ad hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade should be continued. The ECE resolution on activities of the Commission with reference to General Assembly resolution 2129 (XX), calling for improved relations and the promotion of close co-operation among States members of ECE, would further strengthen those efforts. In welcoming the decision of ECE to hold a commemorative meeting with high-level representation on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary in 1967, some representatives said that such a meeting would not only provide an opportunity for reviewing the Commission's past performance, but would also give new impetus to the Commission's work. Resolution 6 (XXI) of ECE gave a clear definition of the Commission's activities in relation to UNCTAD. Members of the Council stressed the need to co-ordinate the programme of ECE with that of UNCTAD. A number of representatives welcomed the activities of ECE with regard to water and air pollution and the utilization of water resources, and the intensification of the Commission's work in the field of development planning and programming.

335. The progress made by ECAFE in its activities during the past year was noted. Several speakers commended the Commission's efforts to further regional economic co-operation, particularly the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, which was to begin functioning later in the year, with Manila as its headquarters. Mention was also made of other activities which had advanced, including the Lower Mekong Basin project, the Asian Highway, the Asian Institute for Development and Planning, the Asian Trade Fair, and water and natural resources projects. Some representatives welcomed the proposal to establish an Asian Industrial Development Council, which they felt would help to make the development of industrialization in the region effectively and practical. It was also noted that the resolution on dynamic economic co-operation, adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference at Manila in December 1965, would assist ECAFE in making further headway in action programmes to deal with the many problems of the region. As the rate of economic growth in the ECAFE region had been slow in recent years, it was suggested that the Commission should intensify activities which would accelerate the flow of trade as well as external aid. In addition to the programmes dealing with industrialization, increased attention should be paid to agricultural development. A suggestion was

also made that shipping facilities should be improved so that transportation of the region's products, particularly from the maritime States, could be undertaken under more favourable conditions than in the past.

336. Members of the Council paid a tribute to the recent efforts of ECLA to achieve the economic integration of the Latin American continent. Many of the representatives felt that that approach would help solve the economic problems of Latin America on the basis of mutual co-operation in expanding economic and trade contacts with countries outside the region. As Latin America was seeking integration as a function of development, national economic integration was an important aspect of the regional efforts. To achieve those objectives, ECLA had undertaken practical activities which had had promising results. The role of ECLA in the work of the Latin American Free Trade Association as well as in the activities of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee were noted with appreciation by several representatives. It was also felt by some that the Commission's experience of regional economic integration could be useful to the other developing regions which were trying to promote regional co-operation. A number of representatives were of the opinion that through a strategic concentration of its efforts, ECLA would also be serving as a channel for appropriate policies for the economic and social development of some of the Latin American countries. Note was taken of the co-ordination of work between ECLA and UNCTAD as well as of the increased attention the Commission was paying to the social aspects of development, including the eradication of illiteracy on the Latin American continent. At the invitation of the Council, the observer from the Organization of American States made a statement on the economic and social activities of that organization.

337. The achievements of ECA during the past year were noted with appreciation. As a result of its decisions to hold biennial sessions and to replace standing committees by working parties, the Commission had been able to initiate a number of action programmes. It had successfully begun to seek the prerequisites of development and mutual co-operation; particular note was taken of its efforts in organizing subregional groups for the promotion of economic and social development. Several representatives felt that the industrial sector afforded the best opportunity for co-operation. The hope was expressed that the next stage of the Commission's industrial development programme, that of bringing investors and investment opportunities together, would proceed as rapidly as possible. It was suggested that the activities of ECA in the field of natural resources and transportation, which had made a good beginning, should be intensified, since those infra-structure developments would greatly accelerate the progress of the African economies. It was noted that the joint meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Committee of Fourteen on trade and development and the ECA Working Party on Inter-African Trade had strengthened relations between ECA and UNCTAD. The Commission should strive for the improvement of statistical data, which were needed for the planning of the development of African countries. The African Institute for Development and Planning should soon be contributing to the improvement of skills and training. A number of representatives believed that subregional economic co-operation would prove to be the first step towards the creation of an African Common Market, which was a major objective of the States represented in the Organization of African Unity.

338. In its resolutions 1116 (XLI), 1117 (XLI), 1118 (XLI) and 1119 (XLI), the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA, respectively. In its resolution 1116 (XLI) it also

expressed the hope that ECE, in commemorating its twentieth anniversary, would afford new prospects for strengthening economic co-operation between countries members of the Commission.

Chapter X

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Social development

339. As a basis for its consideration of social development questions at its forty-first session,¹ the Council had before it the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session (E/4206² and E/4206/Add.1), the Secretary-General's report on reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400 and Add.1-5), the 1965 *Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1-2),³ a report of the Secretary-General on the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1), and two reports of the Secretary-General on the research-training programme for regional development (E/CN.5/403 and E/4228⁴). The comments of the Social Commission on these questions were given in its report (E/4206), which also contained its views and recommendations on the second report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404) and on the election of five new members to the Board of the Institute (E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1). The Commission had also considered and commented upon the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4124),⁵ and a note by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed a preliminary report on the social aspects of housing and urban development (E/CN.5/392-E/C.6/35), together with observations thereon by Governments, specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions (E/C.6/35/Add.1).⁶ In its resolution 1144 (XLI) the Council took note of the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session (E/4206).

REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

340. At its seventeenth session, the Social Commission had undertaken a reappraisal of its role and programme, and the Council received, at its forty-first session, the views and recommendations of the Commission on this matter,⁷ as requested by its resolutions 1086 A (XXXIX) and 1086 E (XXXIX). In those resolutions the Commission had been invited to re-examine the role it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the changing needs of Member States in the social field, and the Secretary-General had been invited to submit to the Commission, for that purpose, a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire designed to determine the needs of States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be accorded them, as well as

the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer. The Secretary-General's report to the Commission presented his views and proposals with regard to the reappraisal (E/CN.5/400), and a summary and analysis of the replies of Governments to his questionnaire (E/CN.5/400/Add.1 and E/CN.5/L.305); draft outlines of the long-term projections of the work programmes of the regional economic commissions in the social field (E/CN.5/400/Add.2); reports on the five-year programmes of work of the specialized agencies in the social field (E/CN.5/400/Add.3-5); and a memorandum submitted by the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR on the reappraisal (E/CN.5/L.304).

341. In the past years there had been a continuing debate in the Commission, the Council and the General Assembly regarding the role and programme of the Social Commission. Among the major questions raised were those of the balance between the Commission's responsibility to advise the Council on the formulation of broad international social policy and its specialized functions in fields such as social welfare and social defence; the relationship of the programmes of the Commission itself to the fields of education, health, nutrition and employment, which were primarily the responsibility of the specialized agencies; and the balance to be sought between the operational programme and the research which was its necessary base and support. There had also been some discussion of the general objectives of United Nations activities in the social field; as shown by debates in the Commission and the Council, many countries felt that the objectives established by Council resolution 496 (XVI) in 1963 could still serve as basic guide-lines for the United Nations programme, but that some revision might be appropriate, particularly in the light of changes in the needs of the developing countries for assistance in the social field. A number of countries had expressed the opinion that the basic functions of the United Nations in the social field, as expressed in Articles 55 and 58 of the Charter, were not adequately reflected in the work of the Commission, and had made suggestions for changes in the work, stressing the role of the State, planning, and changes in social structure. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1916 (XVIII), had called for a review of the objectives established in 1953, asking particularly that the review be carried out in the perspective of the Development Decade and the findings of the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*.⁸ In its resolution 2035 (XX), the General Assembly had further elaborated the principles that should guide the United Nations programme in the social field.

342. All those elements had been taken into consideration in the comprehensive report submitted to the Commission at its seventeenth session (E/CN.5/400). The Secretary-General's proposals regarding the objectives of the United Nations social development programme did not represent a substantial revision of the

¹ E/AC.7/SR.535, 544-548; E/SR.1421-1431, E/SR.1427; E/SR.1440.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.*

³ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.*

⁵ *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

⁶ See section III below.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10, chap. II.*

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

objectives established by Council resolution 496 (XVI), but consisted rather in changes of emphasis which would better focus on the major current problems of social development. Thus greater stress would be given, for example, to secondary education and technical training, to the promotion of social reform and to new means of encouraging broad popular participation in the development process at the levels of both planning and implementation, to urban development and planning, and to the training of national cadres.

343. That clearer recognition of the developmental role of social programmes was also reflected in the first five-year programme of work adopted by the Social Commission (E/4206, annex I). The representative of the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to the fact that the major emphasis of the programme would be on social policy and research, social planning, social reform and institutional change, and on social questions relating to the major sectors of development, such as education, health, nutrition, employment and housing; greater attention would also be given to the development and mobilization of human resources, including the role of youth in national development and the training of national cadres for social development. A proportionately smaller role in the total programme would be given to activities in the specialized fields of social welfare, social defence and rehabilitation of the disabled, although demands from Governments for technical assistance in those fields could not be neglected. The representative of the Secretary-General noted also the broad approval which the Social Commission had given to the programme, and mentioned in particular the role to be played by the specialized agencies in providing the Commission with material that would serve as a basis for its consideration of the social policy questions arising in connexion with activities in the fields of education, health, nutrition, employment and housing. The support of the agencies for that more active and dynamic form of co-operation with the Commission was noted as an important element of the long-range programme.

344. With regard to the work programme for the years 1967-1968 (E/4206, annex II), the representative of the Secretary-General noted that it had been intended originally to reflect only those activities to be undertaken by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and not those of the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions or other United Nations bodies taking part in the work of the Commission. She noted, however, that in the light of discussions in the Commission some adjustments had already been made in the programme, and that any further revisions required would be proposed to the Commission at its next session. The programme gave increased emphasis to operational activities.

345. With regard to the dual responsibility of the Social Commission for social policy functions and specialized activities, the Secretary-General had proposed to the Commission certain changes in its structure, its organization and its methods of work. There had appeared to be a consensus in the Commission and in the Council itself that the Commission must continue to exercise both those functions, but that in order effectively to achieve the appropriate balance, its responsibilities must be clarified. The Secretary-General had thus proposed that the Commission be transformed into a social development committee, to assist the Council in its task of formulating international policy for social development, and that a continuing body or bodies be established to deal with the specialized functions in the

fields of social welfare and community development. Such a specialized advisory body already existed in the field of social defence.

346. The Council's discussion of the reappraisal of the role and programme of the Social Commission focused primarily on the content of the draft resolution which the Commission had proposed for action by the Council (E/4206, chap. VII). After considering the Secretary-General's proposals on the subject of the reappraisal, the Commission had formulated a comprehensive restatement of the principles, goals and objectives of United Nations activities in the social field, and had recommended certain methods and techniques for the use of Governments and international organizations in undertaking activities in the field of social development. All the major sectors of development were included in the proposed restatement of objectives: the elimination of hunger and the raising of levels of nutrition; the improvement of health standards and the extension of health facilities; the eradication of illiteracy; the extension and improvement of both general and vocational education, particularly the education of young people; the raising of levels of employment and income in both rural and urban areas; the improvement of housing conditions and community services, urban development and planning; the provision of social welfare and social security services; and the study of the social aspects and social consequences of industrialization and urbanization. The draft resolution placed particular emphasis on the role of planning in economic and social development, and on the importance of a balanced and integrative approach to the economic and social aspects of development, at the stages of both planning and implementation. It stressed the significance of structural changes such as land reform and the distribution of income, which were considered to be basic to the development process, and emphasized in particular the necessity for the fullest possible mobilization of national resources, both human and material. The resolution also placed special emphasis on the necessity for the training of national cadres, including administrative, professional and technical personnel and specialists in the social field, and the role of the State in improving the welfare of the people. Particular mention was made of the usefulness of such studies as the periodic reports on the world social situation, on the social consequences of disarmament, and on the influence of international trade on social development.

347. With regard to the United Nations social development programme and the work of the Commission itself, the Commission had reaffirmed the importance of giving special attention to the needs of the developing countries in the social field, stressing the importance of practical action and complete utilization of all available United Nations and specialized agency resources. It considered that a larger share of those resources should be devoted to operational activities designed to meet urgent needs in the developing countries, and recommended that technical assistance in the social field be concentrated on the priority sectors of the developing countries, the order of priorities being established by Governments in accordance with their general economic and social plans. The Commission also considered that close collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the technical co-operation services of the United Nations was essential to it in meeting its responsibilities.

348. Finally, the Social Commission had recommended certain changes in its own structure and methods

of work in order to enable it more effectively to carry out the tasks for which it is responsible. Agreeing that it was necessary to clarify its role as a preparatory body of the Council in the whole range of social development policy, the Commission recommended that it be redesignated the Commission for Social Development, and proposed criteria for the kind of membership that could best enable it to fulfil that role. The Commission for Social Development would be able to establish sub-committees to advise it on technical problems and on the more specialized social fields for which it was also responsible and would, in addition, advise the Council on vital social problems requiring action or recommendations either by the Council itself or by the General Assembly, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX).

349. All representatives in the Council commented favourably on the proposals made by the Social Commission. It was stressed in the discussion that the Commission was moving towards a closer relationship to general development activities, and that it should be regarded as the "social conscience" of the Council in ensuring that economic development activities should take full account of social factors and their influence on levels of living. The proposed revisions in the programme and methods of work, as well as its redesignation as a Commission for Social Development, would enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities in a more effective and practical manner and thereby be more useful to the developing countries through both its research and its operational programmes in the social field. There was general support for the Commission's recommendations, as contained in the draft resolution, but it was recognized that the draft resolution represented a compromise solution that attempted to meet all viewpoints; some representatives therefore pointed out various changes that might have been made in the wording and in the emphasis on the objectives and methods of work, but no formal amendments were presented. It was noted by some representatives, for example, that social aspects of fair international trade might more appropriately be dealt with by other United Nations bodies, while others felt that the Commission, in dealing with social development, should not fail to take into account the influence of terms of trade. Social planning, training and social aspects of industrialization were considered to be of special importance in the work of the Commission, and it was emphasized that social planning should be considered as an integral part of over-all development planning.

350. The five-year programme of work for the Commission was regarded as an important step forward, and it was recognized that programming on a long-range basis would help the Council especially in carrying out its co-ordinating functions. The two-year programme, covering primarily the work of the Bureau of Social Affairs, was also generally supported by the Council. Particular importance was attached to the proposed expansion of operational activities, but several representatives expressed considerable concern at the fact that the resources of the United Nations available for social development activities had declined in recent years and now amounted to only one-sixth of the total United Nations resources available for economic and social development. That trend was considered especially serious in the light of increasing needs in the developing countries for assistance in the promotion of social development, and the high priority which both the Commission and the Council have recommended that Gov-

ernments should give to social development planning and programmes.

351. With regard to the redesignation of the Commission as a Commission for Social Development, the Council stressed that the change in name would not in itself produce the desired reorientation, but that to a great extent the successful fulfilment of the Commission's role as a preparatory body of the Council in the whole range of social development policy would depend on the qualifications of Commission members. In that connexion, several representatives noted with approval the Social Commission's recommendation that Governments should nominate candidates qualified to deal with the formulation and implementation of social policies in more than one sector of development. It was also suggested by some representatives that in due course an advisory committee of experts on social welfare and community development might be established by the Commission. Several representatives proposed that the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of social development might be strengthened if those bodies were renamed "regional economic and social commissions". The Council particularly welcomed the Commission's proposals for continuing close collaboration with the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. The role to be played by the agencies in providing reports on major social questions relating to their fields of competence within the five-year programme was welcomed.

352. The Council concluded its consideration of the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission with the unanimous adoption of the proposal submitted by the Commission (resolution 1139 (XLI)).

REPORT ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION*

353. As the second in a new series of reports intended to cover, in alternate editions, trends in social conditions and social programmes, on the one hand, and urgent comprehensive social problems, on the other, the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1)* took as its theme the question of popular participation in and motivation for development. The report, requested by the Council in its resolution 830 A (XXXII), was presented in two parts: part I, after a brief review of recent social trends with particular reference to obstacles to change and development during the first half of the Development Decade, examined practical methods of promoting social change and achieving popular participation in development at the local level. Related problems concerning the raising of productivity in industry and agriculture formed the subject of part II, the respective sections of which had been contributed by the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

354. The report noted that the rate of social progress in the low-income countries during the first half of the Development Decade had been disappointingly slow, and raised the question whether national and international development efforts had been sufficient and properly directed. Progress had been limited both by external constraints and by internal political and social realities. It was evident, moreover, that a major obstacle had been the failure to involve the population at large in a nation-wide process of change and development. According to experts consulted, problems created by

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

popular resistance to change were apt to be exaggerated; the success of development projects tended to be more a matter of the methods by which they were managed and of the degree of political support extended to them. According to the study, there existed a definite strategy for the introduction of change and development at the local level, the major features of which were generally agreed upon by experts in the field. There had been a change in the thinking of a number of experts in recent years, with a shift of emphasis from simultaneous attack on many different problems to a more selective and concentrated attack on strategic needs. There was also somewhat less emphasis on the autonomy of "felt needs" in determining local development policies, and more upon the integration of local with regional and national policies.

355. Although education was widely believed to hold the key to many of the structural, attitudinal and other obstacles to modernization, in reality the role of the school system as an agent of change was too often limited by rigidities deriving from the particular historical development of the system or from the peculiarly close relationship between it and the existing social structure. Apart from the widespread need for educational reform, considerable benefit could be expected from a closer identification of youth, and of university students in particular, with the tasks and purposes of development.

356. The report stressed the need for better understanding of the ways in which traditional values, practices and institutions might be utilized for constructive social change; similarly, more effective use could be made of indigenous leaders as partners in development. Appointed officials would probably continue to bear the brunt of local development work, and the main problem in that respect was not only a shortage of adequately trained personnel but also, in many instances, inappropriate attitudes on the part of officials towards the local population—for example, attitudes associated with traditional functions of tax collection and the maintenance of law and order. Involvement of the local community in planning and in the assessment of its needs was acknowledged to be one of the most effective techniques for encouraging people to participate in social change and development. Unfortunately, the administrative systems of many developing countries were still not geared to the tasks of development; the shortcomings most frequently noted were excessive departmentalization, with a corresponding lack of co-ordination and over-centralization, and outmoded attitudes on the part of civil servants. Greater attention to the appropriate training of planners, administrators and front-line development workers was necessary to achieve better communication between public officials and the people affected by development plans.

357. The report limited its discussion of incentives in industry to those incentives intended to promote industrial production through the rational development and utilization of the labour force: incentives to people to acquire industrial skills, to go where their labour was needed, and to carry out their tasks with reasonable diligence. The report noted that public social policy, as well as trade-union action, could help solve the difficulties of committing workers in developing countries to industrial ways of life and work. Among the measures used to promote incentives to the acquiring of new skills were wage differentials between occupations at different levels of skill and the reduction of the training costs borne by the trainee or his relatives. In order to induce workers to go where they were needed—the free

labour market alone did not fully achieve that goal in most countries—measures such as centrally determined wage differences, public appeals and propaganda, and the provision of attractive amenities had been employed. Incentives to good performance by workers included payment by results, worker participation in management, and appeals to national and political loyalties. The problem of the drain on existing human resources through the exodus abroad of persons with advanced skills was also considered in the report. With regard to agriculture, the report stressed the interrelation of the factors involved in greater productivity, and the consequent need for incentives to take account of a similarly wide range of technical, economic, social and cultural factors. Land reform alone had not been found likely to increase productivity unless accompanied by credit and marketing facilities and various forms of technical assistance. Other measures in the field of agriculture discussed in the report were agricultural co-operatives as means of enlisting farmer participation in development programmes, improvements in the market structure allied with price-stabilization measures, the provision of credit and measures to ensure its effective use, especially systems of integrated credit, and the use of tax policies as incentives to production (or as deterrents to non-productive use of land). Poverty itself was considered an obstacle to innovation, since those on the edge of survival were not inclined to take risks. The raising of levels of living (health, education, nutrition, housing etc.) helped raise productivity by removing obstacles and building up attitudes and capacities favourable to development.

358. In a separate paper (E/4206/Add.2) providing a summary and conclusions to the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation*, it was pointed out that much of the development policy and planning today was remote from the local population, and Governments were urged to evaluate their existing institutions and organizational arrangements and the possibilities of increasing popular participation. The need for educational reform was noted and suggestions were made for greater involvement of youth, including university students, in national economic and social development. The need for intensified training was indicated, not only to increase the number of those in direct contact with the population, such as teachers and local officials, but also to improve the methods of approach of those already in service. Action in the form of managerial training for officials in the administration concerned with planning in the different sectors and at the different levels of government was recommended in order to introduce new perspectives in relation to popular participation and motivation for development.

359. In introducing the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation* to the Council,⁹ the representative of the Secretary-General called attention to the method of preparation of the report; it had involved not only the co-operation of the specialized agencies, but also the co-operation of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which had organized a survey of some 400 experts in the fields of agricultural extension, health, community development and related services. In addition, members of the Headquarters staff had undertaken a series of extensive interviews with government officials and experts in a number of countries co-operating in the study. The representative of the Secretary-General called attention to the fact that the question of popular participation in development

⁹ E/AC.7/SR.544 and E/AC.7/L.496.

was taking on special relevance at the current time in view of the importance now attached to the implementation of national plans—a problem recently highlighted by the newly created Committee for Development Planning.

360. Representatives in the Council made a number of favourable comments on the report, emphasizing the importance of the problem under consideration. It was observed that the report dealt with practical matters—reports on development planning were often too abstract and theoretical—and it clarified the inter-relationship of problems. Several representatives expressed their support of the conclusions set forth in the report, including the desirability of drawing on the resources of youth for national and local development and the need for educational reform. Attention was called to the new mode of thinking that was arising with regard to development, as reflected by the report—a mode of thinking to which the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development was making an important contribution. It was also noted that the United Nations was in fact exerting a very strong influence at the national level by creating a concern with social problems, and that economic change was not keeping up with social demand.

361. A number of representatives described measures taken in their own countries to associate the local population with development plans. There was strong emphasis on the fact that new social structures (including land reform) were often required if the masses were to participate effectively in development. It was observed by some representatives that progress could best take place under a democratic system and that local governments should be more actively involved; greater decentralization of authority was often required.

362. It was noted that there were serious dislocations taking place in some countries and that the international organizations could provide practical assistance to those countries in dealing with the populations affected.

363. Several representatives called for action on the problem of the "brain drain", which, as noted in the report, was seriously depleting the limited technical resources in a number of the developing countries.

364. The chief criticism of the report was that, although it devoted much attention to the analysis of certain special problems (which could not, however, give an over-all picture of the world social situation), the analysis did not take account of the different methods used to solve those problems in capitalist and socialist countries. Another criticism was that the report did not give sufficient recognition to the role of the State and the potential for successful State leadership in the improvement of welfare and in raising the levels of living of the population; at the same time, the report over-emphasized secondary problems of development at the local level, particularly community development. The report was also said to have bypassed the heritage of colonialism. Finally, part II of the report, on incentives in industry and agriculture, again did not recognize that the character and effect of incentives depended upon the mode of production, and that there were differences between capitalist and socialist countries in that respect also. The report did not, according to that point of view, take proper account of information provided by Soviet authors on developing countries and made certain mistakes regarding wage policy in the USSR, which should be corrected. It was also suggested that reports such as those on the world social situation should be circulated several months in advance in order

to allow the appropriate authorities in countries which were members of the Commission sufficient time to study them and prepare comments.

365. The Council concluded its consideration of the report with the adoption of a resolution on the world social situation (1143 (XLI)), in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to disseminate the findings of the 1965 *Report on the World Social Situation* through the appropriate operational channels of the United Nations and Member States, together with the relevant comments thereon of the Council and the Social Commission, and also called the report to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning. The Commission for Social Development was invited to pursue its work in the field of popular participation in development, in co-operation with the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the needs for reforms and for reorientation of public administration for that purpose. The Secretary-General was also requested to draw, as appropriate, on the resources of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in continuing his work on the subject. The Council further invited the ILO, FAO and other United Nations organs concerned to intensify their efforts to assist developing countries in building up incentives which would commit the labour force to higher productivity; and it invited UNESCO to increase its assistance to developing countries in reorienting their educational systems as a means of promoting desirable social change and greater participation in development.

RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

366. In its consideration of the research-training programme on regional development, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4228),⁴ as well as the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session (E/CN.5/403) and the Commission's views thereon.¹⁰ The report which the Commission had considered was prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX), in which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with existing regional development projects in Member States, as a means of developing suggestions regarding methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities. Consultations had been carried out with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and an advisory committee of experts. The report put forward proposals regarding the nature and scope of the research and training activities envisaged for the programme, and set forth a list of selected regional development projects within countries in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East, proposed for inclusion in the programme, subject to agreement by the countries concerned, as well as an outline of proposed plans for the organization, administration and financing of the programme. The Secretary-General had proposed that the initial phase of the programme should include eight to twelve continuing regional development projects of a multi-purpose character currently under way within countries; Governments of countries in which projects

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10, chap. V, B.*

had been tentatively selected would be approached in order to ascertain their interest in participating in the programme, after which small preparatory teams would visit the countries to undertake preliminary studies of the projects with a view to determining their suitability for the training and research projects envisaged under the programme and, when appropriate, to make arrangements for the organization and financing of the United Nations participation.

367. In his note to the Council (E/4228), the Secretary-General reported on further consultations with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and other United Nations organs. He also reported to the Council that by mid June nine Governments had agreed to be associated with the programme.

368. The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out to the Council⁹ that preparations for the research-training programme on regional development had been made in consultation with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Committee for Industrial Development, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. On the basis of those consultations, a list of twelve regional projects in developing countries and six regional projects in European countries had been selected which might offer useful opportunities for research, the exchange of experience and, in some cases, the training of regional development personnel from other countries. The regions selected for comprehensive development had varied needs: according to circumstances, the starting-point might be agricultural development of depressed areas, the development of natural resources, industrial development or the planning of the development of a large metropolitan region. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that attention would be focused in particular on the regional development planning process and regional development administration as an integrating factor, as well as on social aspects of development, such as the impact of regional development on urbanization and on the levels of living of the population.

369. The new programme was strongly supported by a number of representatives in the Council. They considered that it gave a major new direction to activities, involving a co-ordinated attack on the economic, social and physical development problems of a given region, taking fully into account the availability of human and natural resources. It was pointed out that regional development should be a part of over-all national planning. Special attention should be given to the participation of the population in the region concerned as well as to local government.

370. A number of representatives pledged the co-operation and participation of their Governments in making their experience available to the United Nations and other countries. It was recognized that all Member States, developed as well as developing countries, could benefit from the programme. While a number of representatives pointed out that major emphasis should be given to the social aspects of regional development, the view was expressed by one representative that as the economic and demographic aspects were particularly important, the regional economic commissions should play a primary role in the regional development programme.

371. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1141 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to make

the necessary arrangements for consultations with interested countries to determine the feasibility of including their regional development projects in the programme; to undertake the necessary consultations with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and other appropriate United Nations bodies; and to report to the Commission for Social Development and to the Council on progress made in the work.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

372. At the request of the Council (resolution 1086 F (XXXIX)), the Secretary-General, after consultation with Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness of convening a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare and the subjects to be placed on the agenda of such a conference, prepared a report containing an analysis of those consultations as well as proposals for further action (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1). The Secretary-General's report was before the Council at its forty-first session, together with the views of the Social Commission on the report and the Commission's proposals on the subject, which were embodied in its report.¹¹

373. In an introductory statement on the subject,⁹ the representative of the Secretary-General noted that fifty-eight Governments had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry. Of these, fifty-three replies, including all those received from developing countries, indicated unqualified support for the convening of the conference. The Social Commission had made a number of suggestions to ensure the careful preparation of the conference and to clarify its objectives. In particular, the Commission had recommended that a preparatory committee be established to advise the Secretary-General on the organization, agenda and methods of work of the conference. The specialized agencies concerned would be closely associated with the work and would be invited to participate in the conference itself.

374. During the discussion in the Council, strong support for the convening of the conference was expressed by most representatives who spoke on the subject. Some representatives stated, on the other hand, that while their Governments had some doubts as to the results that could be attained by such a conference, they were prepared to participate and to contribute fully towards making the conference a success. One representative, in supporting the plan to hold a global conference, expressed the view that it would be more effective if it were preceded by conferences at the regional level.

375. The Council unanimously agreed that careful preparations for the conference were essential. The importance of the role of the preparatory committee was emphasized by a number of representatives and it was pointed out that the experts to be invited to serve on the committee should be of the highest standing. The view was expressed that the agenda should not be unduly heavy and that the conference should be organized in such a way as to enable the participants to arrive at concrete and practical conclusions leading to action by Governments and to make recommendations for the further strengthening of United Nations work in the field of social welfare. Some representatives re-

¹¹ *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

gretted that participation in the conference would not be open to all Governments and expressed the view that that fact would limit its usefulness.

376. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1140 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for convening the conference in 1968, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX). It decided that the conference should be devoted to an examination of the role of social welfare programmes in national development, and authorized the Secretary-General to establish a preparatory committee, in the work of which the specialized agencies concerned would be invited to participate. The Council requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to be represented by the minister or other official responsible for social welfare, accompanied whenever possible by appropriate senior advisers. It further requested the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies concerned, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and the regional economic commissions to participate in the conference, and the main non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council and active in the social welfare field to send observers.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

377. The Council noted the comments of the Social Commission¹² on the second progress report presented by the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404). In introducing the subject at the forty-first session of the Council,⁹ the representative of the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council in particular to the question of the future of the Institute, which had been financed in its first years of operation by a generous grant from the Government of the Netherlands. In noting the necessity of assuring the future of the Institute through further government or private pledges, she pointed out that the Board of the Institute had set a target of \$1.5 million for the period of the next three years, and noted that the announcement at the forty-first session of the Council of a pledge by the Government of the United States of America for a contribution of \$885,000, subject to certain matching provisions, was a most heartening sign of support. The work of the Institute fulfilled a fundamental role in providing the research necessary as a tool for integrating economic and social development planning, and she hoped that other Governments would be able to give urgent consideration to the possibility of providing contributions in cash and professional staff to the Institute.

378. In the course of the discussion in the Council, the work of the Institute, and in particular its contribution to the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation*, were commended. Several speakers stressed the scientific value of the Institute's publications, and noted the significant role that it could play through its work on social planning, on the interrelation between the economic and social factors of development, and on methods of inducing change among local populations. The importance of clarifying the concepts underlying social planning in the developing countries was also emphasized. It was further noted that the Institute appeared

to be in a particularly good position to co-operate with national institutes, Governments and United Nations agencies in its fields of interest.

379. It was thus considered of special importance that the Institute should be in a position to continue its work beyond 1967, when the funds donated by the Netherlands would be exhausted, and to obtain the necessary additional resources for that purpose. Endorsing a recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1142 (XLI)) in which it noted in particular the research contribution of the Institute to the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation*, and the essential role which the Institute was to fulfil in undertaking fundamental research to provide support for practical action in the field of social development by the United Nations and Member States, including the training activities of the various regional planning institutes. Considering that several projects in the current work programme of the United Nations in the social field would continue to require a scientific contribution from the Institute, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Board of the Institute, to seek means of obtaining further support for the Institute through contributions from both governmental and private sources.

380. Also on the agenda of the Council at its forty-first session¹³ was the question of the election of five new members to the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, to replace those Board Members whose terms would expire at the beginning of July 1966. The Social Commission had recommended¹⁴ that the Council confirm the election of the five new members whom the Commission had nominated at its seventeenth session: Mr. Hamid Ammar (United Arab Republic), Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia), Mr. Phillip Hauser (United States), Mr. Heikki Waris (Finland) and Mr. Jerzy Wiszniewski (Poland). The *curricula vitae* of these candidates were also available to the Council (E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1). One member of the Council noted that the composition of the Board was not entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of geographical representation. The Council then unanimously confirmed¹⁵ the election of the candidates nominated by the Commission, for a period of three years beginning on 1 July 1966.

Section II. Population*

381. As the Population Commission had not met during the period under review, the agenda of the forty-first session of the Council did not include a specific item on population.

382. However, population questions received attention during the Council's general debate¹⁶ and also during the debate on the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF.¹⁷ A number of speakers from developing countries considered the high rate of population growth to be one of the important causes of lack of progress in economic and social development. The aggravation of social problems through rapid population increase, the large proportion of the population in dependent age groups and the heavy influx of people to urban areas

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Population growth and economic development".

¹³ E/AC.7/SR.535; E/SR.1427.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10*, paras. 130-132.

¹⁵ E/SR.1427.

¹⁶ E/SR.1421-1431.

¹⁷ See section IV below.

¹² *Ibid.*, chap. V, C.

were particularly noted. Those population trends contributed to the widening of the gap between rich and poor countries. Some representatives pointed out, however, that it was not possible to make generalizations regarding the effects of demographic growth on development. While in some developing countries the rapid growth of population was causing problems that required bold solutions, other countries could in fact be considered underpopulated, and action for the control of population growth was in those cases not as important as was action to develop the large areas of land that had not yet been cultivated, even though technological progress had now made that possible.

383. It was emphasized in the discussion that the role which could be played by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of population had not been given sufficient attention, and it was suggested that priority for international action should be given to the population problem, as it had been to such questions as trade and development and industrialization, and that concerted action should be undertaken by the United Nations in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned to assist Governments, upon request, in the planning and implementation of action programmes in the field of population. The United Nations Advisory Mission on Family Planning to India was cited as an example of the kind of practical assistance which the United Nations—and through it the developed countries—could make available to the developing countries. The 1965 World Population Conference and Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX), on work programmes and priorities in population fields, were also considered encouraging steps forward.

Section III. Housing, building and planning

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

384. At its forty-first session, the Council considered, and in its resolution 1169 (XLI) took note of, the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session (E/4124).¹⁸ It considered also a report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning (E/4217);¹⁹ and a note by the Secretary-General concerning a review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4212).¹⁹

385. In the course of its debate on the question,²⁰ the Council expressed satisfaction with the work of the Committee as embodied in its report on the third session (E/4124), but noted that despite all that was being done by the United Nations, the over-all housing situation in the developing continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America had continued to deteriorate and had reached a stage of crisis towards the close of the first half of the Development Decade. The slow rate of economic progress, the small rise in real incomes and the fast growth of population, particularly in urban areas, together with the lack of finance, the shortage of building materials, the spiralling land prices in many countries and the high building costs had continued to widen the gap between the supply of and the demand for

houses. Very few countries in the developing regions had been able to raise their levels of annual housing production beyond two to three dwelling units per 1,000 population, and that rate was insufficient even to replace the units that were being lost through obsolescence. Consequently, millions of low-income families were forced more and more to live under sub-human conditions in slums or to swell the ranks of squatters and shanty dwellers.

386. Many members of the Council stressed the gravity of the situation and reported also on the measures taken in their own countries to solve the problem. A number of representatives called attention to the importance of the role of the State in introducing reforms in land ownership to prevent speculation and to provide resources for housing and community facilities. Other representatives stressed the importance of partnerships between the public and private sectors in providing housing and the role of government in adopting policies for planning and zoning controls to facilitate the provisions of housing for all income levels in the population.

FINANCE FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

387. The persistent shortage of capital for needed investments in housing and community facilities in developing countries has, for some years, been a matter of growing concern both to those countries and to international organizations. As early as 1952 the General Assembly of the United Nations recognized the problem and requested the Council to give urgent attention to measures to assist Governments in increasing available housing facilities, including assistance to Governments in developing practical methods of financing housing programmes from domestic or external sources. This request has been repeated periodically in the intervening years in a number of different ways, by the General Assembly, the Council and its Committee for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commission, various other international agencies and individual Governments and non-governmental organizations.

388. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning felt that current international efforts in that sector were fragmentary and not in proper focus; and above all, that there was no clear understanding, on the part of the major international sources of finance, of either the approximate financial requirements in this sector, or of specific ways in which external resources could be most usefully and effectively employed. After considerable discussion,²¹ the Committee had referred the question to the Council for its consideration.

389. The Council agreed with the Committee, and adopted a resolution (1170 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to formulate proposals for new approaches, methods, forms and institutional facilities which would serve to increase the volume and effectiveness of the flow of domestic and external funds to the housing sector. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a plan of action for implementing such proposals.

RESEARCH, TRAINING AND INFORMATION IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

390. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning adopted a draft resolution, at its third session, in which it recommended that the Council approve in

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.

²⁰ E/AC.7/SR.554, 555; E/SR.1445.

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. III.*

principle the creation of an International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning as part of the United Nations system, subject to the securing of necessary financing.²² The Council considered the draft resolution at its resumed thirty-ninth²³ and fortieth²⁴ sessions. In operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution, the Committee had suggested that the Secretary-General continue his consultations with the Government of Italy, which had offered host facilities, and with the United Nations services and agencies concerned, including the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund, regarding the necessary organizational, administrative and financial arrangements for the establishment of the institute on the lines set out in the reports of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its first, second and third sessions and possible contributions in funds and in kind towards meeting the cost of establishing and maintaining the Institute in addition to funds obtainable from the regular United Nations budget.

391. In view of the limited time available for consultations prior to its fortieth session, the Council decided that further study of the implications of the resolution was necessary, including the functions, organization, administration, financial requirements, sources of funds and relations with other international organizations envisaged for the Institute. India having offered host facilities for the Institute, it was also necessary to consult both the Government of India and the Government of Italy regarding the proposed location of the Institute.

392. At its forty-first session the Council considered the Secretary-General's report on the consultations requested of him (E/4217)^{24a} and after learning that the Government of Italy had withdrawn its offer to have the Institute located in that country, approved in principle the establishment of the Institute in India as part of the United Nations system (Council resolution 1166 (XLI)). The functions, organization, administrative arrangements and financing of the Institute are to be further considered by the Council at its resumed forty-first session.

393. The Council noted the important issue of training national personnel in housing, building and planning in developing countries and, on the recommendation of the Committee, adopted a resolution (1167 (XLI)) in which the Secretary-General was requested to include that subject in the agenda of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. He was further invited to recommend to Governments that they continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the creation and strengthening of programmes for the training of adequate skilled personnel in the field of housing, building and planning, particularly for the needs of developing countries.

394. The Council welcomed the participation of the Committee in the programme of research and training associated with existing regional development projects, instituted in Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX).

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

395. It was noted by the Committee that urbanization,²⁵ especially in the developing countries, was in-

creasing at such an alarming rate that traditional building methods could not hope to keep up with the demand for housing coming from people moving to the urban areas. The industrialization of building in the sense of mass production of prefabricated elements would therefore become a necessity.

396. A task of the utmost importance was to reduce the cost of building materials and rationalize the production methods, so that the progress of housing could be expedited. New building materials were being evolved constantly and it was important that the new materials which were suitable for developing countries should be manufactured within those countries as early as possible. Attention should be paid to the reduction of costs, the utilization of local products, the training of local personnel, the standardization of components, and the establishment of suitable standards on a national and regional basis.

397. The Council expressed satisfaction at the increasing collaboration between the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Centre for Industrial Development, and noted with interest that a joint programme of work had been established.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

398. The Council was in general agreement with the views of the Committee on the planning and development of the physical environment.²⁶ It noted that although many countries had set up economic planning machinery to guide the growth of their economies, very few nations had recognized the spatial and locational aspects of economic growth and those aspects had generally been neglected in development programmes.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

399. The Council took note of the emphasis placed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on the whole subject of the social aspects of housing,²⁷ and of the valuable advice on the subject given by the Social Commission at its seventeenth session.²⁸

400. After discussion, the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and of the Social Commission, adopted a resolution (1168 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the experience of countries which had made progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development and to intensify the international exchange of experience in that matter; and recommended that Governments take steps to deal with the most important social aspects of housing and urban development.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

401. The Council noted with satisfaction the growth of United Nations operational activities to assist Governments in the field of housing, building and planning. In particular, it took note of the fact that there was a growing tendency for projects undertaken under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to develop into projects financed by the Special Fund. That was regarded as a significant trend and one which it was hoped would continue in the future.

402. As a means of ameliorating the unsatisfactory conditions existing particularly in developing countries,

²² *Ibid.*, chap. IV, para. 60, resolution 1 (III); and chap. XII, draft resolution I.

²³ E/SR.1400.

²⁴ E/SR.1414.

^{24a} *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.*

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. V.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. VI.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10, chap. III.

the Council noted that the Committee had recommended a rapid expansion of technical aid in those fields.²⁹

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION

403. The Council noted with satisfaction that in accordance with its resolution 1024 C (XXXVII), the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning had been established within the Secretariat. The Committee had adopted a resolution (E/4124, para. 157) in which it urged the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with the functional status and operational responsibility which would enable it to carry out its duties most efficiently and to allocate to the Centre additional resources in accordance with the high priority of its work in the economic and social programme of the United Nations.

WORK PROGRAMME

404. The main issue before the Committee at its third session was to decide whether the size of the work programme should be adapted to the resources currently available, or whether the Committee should recommend to the appropriate bodies an increase in resources to enable the Centre to undertake a programme of a scope more commensurate with the magnitude of the world problem.³⁰ Attention was drawn to the fact, however, that no matter what set of priorities would be recommended by the Committee, a large proportion of the resources of the Centre would continue to be used to provide substantive support to the expanding programme of technical co-operation and to prepare reports requested by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs.

405. It was appreciated that the Centre was at a formative stage in its development and that it would be unwise to expect it to undertake too ambitious a programme. It was therefore agreed by the Committee that the Centre should aim at completing the projects currently under way or already requested before opening new areas of activity. It was furthermore considered that experience gained through the evaluation of work already done should be used in assessing the size and scope of a future programme of activities.

406. In view of the character of the housing, building and planning problems facing the developing countries, and in order to take into account as much as possible the conditions prevailing in the developing regions, emphasis was laid on the closest possible relationship between the work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and that of the competent subsidiary organs of the regional economic commissions. It was suggested that the Centre should, whenever possible, utilize the results of work carried out by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, with a view to benefiting from the experience accumulated in the developing regions. It was stressed in particular that a more effective co-ordination of programmes between the Committee and the regional economic commissions could be obtained through the active participation of the members of the Committee in the work of the respective regional economic commissions.

407. The Committee invited the Secretary-General to use discretion in allocating such resources for the implementation of the different projects to which high priority had been assigned, taking into account both

the scope of projects and the qualifications of the staff that would become available early in 1966 to carry out specific assignments.

408. The Committee approved a programme in which nineteen projects were accorded highest priority (E/4124, para. 181) and a further twenty-four were given a lower priority rating (E/4124, annex III). During the Council's debate the view was expressed that, in the light of the resources available to the Centre, that programme might be too ambitious and that it would be advisable for the Centre to concentrate on fewer projects and complete these as soon as possible.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

409. At its thirty-seventh session³¹ the Council had postponed to its forty-first session the review of organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning provided for in Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV). As no decision was taken by the Council at its forty-first session to change the terms of reference and reporting procedure of the Committee, the Committee will continue to report to the Council through the Commission for Social Development, forwarding its report also to the Committee for Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions, in order that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments of those bodies.

Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund

410. The report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session at Addis Ababa in May 1966 (E/4220/Rev.1)³² was considered by the Council at its forty-first session.³³

411. In introducing the report,³³ the Chairman of the Board referred to the encouragement which UNICEF had derived from the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to it in December 1965. Nevertheless, the Fund's endeavours on behalf of the world's children had still only touched the fringe of their need.

412. The session held at Addis Ababa was the first occasion on which the Board had met in Africa. In connexion with the Board's session, the Governments of the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania had invited groups of Board members to visit their respective countries, where they were able to study UNICEF-assisted projects.

413. A special three-day meeting on the needs of African children had also been held. Of the estimated 280 million persons on the African continent, 40 per cent were under fifteen years of age, and between three and five out of every ten children died in infancy. The Board had reviewed the need for basic medical services, adequate nutrition, educational and vocational training opportunities and elementary social services which were not available to most of the young people in Africa.

414. At the session of the Executive Board, approval had been given for assistance to 224 projects in eighty-nine countries and territories, and to eleven regional projects, involving a total programme commitment of \$28.8 million. That amount had been distributed over the various fields of activity in the traditional propor-

³¹ E/SR.1531.

³² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13.*

³³ E/SR.1441.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, chap. VIII.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. X.

tions—health, including disease control, 65 per cent; nutrition 15 per cent; educational and vocational training 12 per cent; family and child welfare 4 per cent; integrated services and other projects 4 per cent.

415. Increasing attention was being given by UNICEF to the training of personnel in developing countries. In 1965, some 36 per cent of the programme allocation had been devoted to that purpose, as compared with an average of 29 per cent for the period 1962-1965. Another important development was the emphasis that was being laid upon integrated service projects, which were being supported in three countries. In those projects, the total needs of children and youth in a defined area were being met so far as resources permitted; that area covered maternal and child health, nutrition, day care for younger children, primary school and vocational school training and some form of women's education.

416. The United Nations Children's Fund was continuing to assist countries by co-operating with their development planners in ensuring that programmes for children and youth should form an appropriate part of economic and social development strategy.

417. Nutrition continued to play an important part in UNICEF assistance, with special emphasis on the development of low-cost protein-rich foods and other supplements for infant and child feeding. A review and evaluation of the Fund's assistance policies in the field of nutrition was to be considered at the session of the Executive Board in 1967. At the same session, a review and evaluation covering assistance to maternal and child health would also be considered as would a report on the results so far achieved in assisting young children between the ages of one and six.

418. At its session the Executive Board had considered the possible role of UNICEF in family planning, in response to a request of the Board at its 1965 session for a report to be presented by the Executive Director on the subject. After an extensive debate, it had been decided that the question of policy should be postponed until the 1967 session of the Board, and that in the meantime the advice of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy should be sought regarding the ways in which UNICEF might participate most effectively in family planning programmes. The Executive Board had laid down the following four principles as guidance for the UNICEF members of the Joint Committee on Health Policy when it met: UNICEF assistance should be given in response to government requests, as part of a country's health services; it should be limited to the usual forms of UNICEF aid; UNICEF should not take any responsibility for the organization and administration of a government programme relating to family planning; and UNICEF should request the technical advice of WHO and of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. In consequence of the Board's agreement to postpone a decision until the 1967 session, two projects submitted by India and Pakistan were referred back to the countries concerned for further consideration with the object of converting the projects into assistance to the maternal and child health services of the countries in question. After receiving the technical approval of WHO, the projects would be submitted to the members of the Executive Board by mail poll.

419. Emphasis had been laid by a number of Board members on the desirability of concentrating upon fewer and larger projects. It had been decided that at

the 1967 session a review should be undertaken of the broad questions of the strategy, criteria and priorities to be adopted for the direction of UNICEF aid in future. To that end the Executive Director would prepare a report.

420. The Chairman of the Executive Board concluded by drawing attention to the financial position of the Fund in relation to the ever increasing demands on its resources. Support had been given by the Board to a proposal that UNICEF should establish as a target, to be reached by the end of 1969, an income of \$50 million, compared with its income of \$33 million in 1965. As contributions to UNICEF, whether from governmental or from non-governmental sources, were on a voluntary basis, the achievement of such a target would depend upon the response of Governments and the efforts of supporting organizations, groups and individuals.

421. In discussing the Board's report, many representatives congratulated UNICEF on having received the Nobel Peace Prize and paid a tribute to the assistance which UNICEF was providing in their own countries.

422. Several representatives, recognizing the importance of making provision for the needs of children and young people in national development programmes, expressed the hope that UNICEF would not become involved in planning for social and economic development, which they feared would be to the detriment of its practical, humanitarian assistance. That was a matter for the Governments of the countries concerned, and UNICEF should concentrate upon assisting the projects which the Governments of the countries had decided to introduce. The provision of advice in regard to development programmes was more the responsibility of the United Nations and the specialized agencies than of UNICEF. In reply, the Chairman of the Board said that discussion between planners and programme specialists of the needs of children and youth helped to ensure that the most useful projects should be admitted into the development programme, and that the development programme itself should benefit from measures for the preparation of children and youth for a productive life. Moreover, UNICEF experience had been that projects for which assistance was requested lacked continuity and involved unnecessary financial and personnel support if they were not included in the national development programme.

423. Several representatives welcomed the suggestion that UNICEF should concentrate upon larger programmes and avoid too great diversification of its assistance. One representative pleaded for more assistance in malaria eradication campaigns. Others objected to the use of UNICEF funds for such projects which benefited the whole community, and urged that only projects providing direct assistance to children should be supported. It was, however, pointed out that in the end the help given by UNICEF was dependent upon the requests received from Governments. One representative urged that UNICEF should stick closely to the traditional fields of assistance in child health and nutrition for which it had originally been established and should avoid being tempted into new fields. In particular, more help in developing rural health services was advocated. An appeal was made for more assistance to the newly independent countries of Africa. Although African countries enjoyed a very large share of the projects which UNICEF was assisting, it was urged that the needs of children in those countries were

particularly great. A plea was also made for greater recognition of the efforts that the newly independent countries in Africa were making with their limited resources. The Chairman of the Board pointed out that UNICEF was always seeking the greater benefit to children from the application of its assistance. In most countries, however, services even for the direct benefit of children were not given in isolation but were integrated with similar services for the family and for the whole population. The Board believed that greater benefit for children was often obtained by contributing to a combined operation, in association with the relevant specialized agencies, and no problems of overlapping had in fact arisen.

424. Several representatives felt that UNICEF should concentrate more on providing assistance for children and should not include youth within its responsibilities. That would make it possible for greater assistance to be provided in connexion with maternal and child health services, and similar activities from which younger children would benefit. The Chairman of the Executive Board pointed out, however, that the General Assembly resolution under which UNICEF had been established (57 (I)) had laid down that the Fund was to be used to the extent of its available resources "for the benefit of children and adolescents". The Children's Fund was concerned with the early and not the later years of "youth". In a number of developing countries, many children dropped out of school and sought work at an early age. They did not like to be referred to as "children" but were very much in need of assistance in connexion with their welfare and future development, and much of the value of earlier assistance was lost if they were not helped through that stage.

425. Representatives endorsed the increasing emphasis which UNICEF, in association with other members of the United Nations family, was laying upon training. UNICEF was commended for using the Nobel Peace Prize money to establish a fund in memory of the late Executive Director, Maurice Pate, to be used each year to honour an institution that adapted and offered its training services to persons from countries in the region, in fields relating to the development and welfare of children. Emphasis was also placed upon the desirability of providing the maximum amount of training within the developing countries, and of examining the extent to which it was necessary for UNICEF to provide assistance for such training in the developed countries.

426. Representatives referred to the decision taken by the Executive Board, as explained by the Chairman, on the subject of the assistance which UNICEF might be in a position to provide in connexion with family planning. Some representatives considered that family planning was not a subject with which UNICEF should concern itself. Further studies on the whole question were necessary, and there were other international organizations and other outside bodies that were much more competent to give any help which might be regarded as proper in that field. Other representatives felt that, on the conditions laid down by the Executive Board, there was a very useful part which UNICEF could play, as an extension of its assistance to maternal and child health services rather than as a contribution to the solution of a demographic problem. Regret was expressed by those representatives that the Executive Board had not agreed in principle to UNICEF assistance in that field, and had not approved the two projects submitted by India and Pakistan. In view, however,

of the fact that the technical aspects of the question were to be considered by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Health Policy, and that the Executive Board had deferred action until its 1967 session, no proposal was made on the subject in the Council.

427. Representatives expressed support for the proposal to undertake a new appraisal of the strategy, criteria and priorities to be followed in the provision of UNICEF aid in future, and said they would look forward to the conclusions reached at the session of the Board in 1967 on that important matter.

428. Representatives generally welcomed the Board's support of the income target of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969. In the light of current and prospective prices, that would represent a somewhat smaller real increase than appeared in the figures. Several representatives, while supporting such a target, explained that they could not commit their Governments to promise an early increase in their contributions but said that the matter would be considered. The Council was reminded of the offer of the United States Government to match, to the extent of 40 per cent, increased contributions from other Governments. The contributions, it was urged, should be in freely convertible currencies.

429. Disapproval was expressed by several representatives regarding the assistance which UNICEF was providing in the Republic of Viet-Nam. It was argued that in the conditions existing in that country it would be almost impossible to direct the aid to those who needed it and that its provision might well be regarded as having political implications. It was urged that UNICEF assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam should be discontinued. Other representatives regretted that political interpretation, which they considered unwarranted. In reply, the Chairman of the Executive Board explained that UNICEF had been aiding projects in the Republic of Viet-Nam since the 1950's and that there was increasing need amongst children who were flocking into provincial towns from the country. The General Assembly resolution under which UNICEF had been founded (57 (I)) had laid down that its assistance was to be given "on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief". Projects currently assisted in the Republic of Viet-Nam covered basic health services, training for applied nutrition projects, social services, and teacher training for education. At the Board session in May 1966, further assistance had been approved for the provision of maternity and child health services, and for social services.

430. One representative expressed satisfaction at the proposal to strengthen the Fund's public information services. Others supported increased help in improving the nutrition of children, particularly in applied nutrition programmes. The success of the regional approach to nutrition problems in Africa should be followed up with direct help to individual countries.

431. Regret was expressed that UNICEF had had to find accommodation outside the United Nations building in New York, at short notice to the Board, under conditions which removed it from diplomatic territory, involved a very high rent and would complicate the access of representatives to the Fund's offices. It was urged that the Executive Board should regard the current solution as provisional and should carefully consider alternative locations for UNICEF headquarters, one representative suggesting that Geneva would be a more suitable centre.

432. At the close of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1145 (XLI)) in which it recognized the growing significance of UNICEF aid, welcomed the emphasis on training, noted the attention being paid to the needs of children and youth in connexion with programmes for economic and social devel-

opment, and, in noting with approval the establishment of an income target of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969, urged Governments to increase their contributions to UNICEF and called upon supporting organizations, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts so that the new income goal might be met.

Chapter XI

HUMAN RIGHTS

433. At its fortieth session, the Council considered the questions of the organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights,¹ and of measures for the speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.² At its forty-first session it examined³ and, in resolution 1162 (XLI) took note of, the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session (E/4184).⁴ It considered⁵ the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175)⁶ and in resolution 1137 (XLI) took note of it. It again considered measures to be taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷ and it discussed the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights⁸ and the question of slavery.⁹ The action of the Council on these matters is described below.

A

Section I. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

434. The question of measures taken to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which had been considered by the Council at its thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions¹⁰ and dealt with by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1905 (XVIII) and 2017 (XX), was again before the Council in the period under review.

435. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX), the Council considered the question at its fortieth session¹¹ and adopted resolution 1103 (XL), in which it invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to recommend, in the light of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields initiated by

the Sub-Commission¹² and envisaged in Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX), further measures which could be undertaken by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and to submit those recommendations to the General Assembly. The Commission was requested to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its views concerning the speediest possible accomplishment of the task designated by the General Assembly. The Council asked the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance and services for the early completion of the study referred to above and to assign an appropriate priority to that work. As recommended in General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX), the Secretary-General was further requested to proceed to organize a seminar on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights.

436. At its forty-first session, the Council had before it resolution 5 (XXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the matter.¹³ The Commission, noting that the Sub-Commission had not yet completed its special study of racial discrimination, stated that it was unable at present to submit recommendations to the Council in the light of that study as requested in Council resolution 1103 (XL). The Commission, however, condemned racial discrimination in all its forms wherever it existed and it requested the Council at its forty-first session once again to call upon all States in which racial discrimination was practised to comply speedily and in good faith with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions 1905 (XVIII) and 2017 (XX); and to recommend that the General Assembly reiterate that the pursuance of policies of racial discrimination by any Member State was incompatible with the obligation assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations. The Commission further requested the Sub-Commission to take appropriate steps to carry out the special study of racial discrimination as rapidly as possible, the preparations for that study to be made in accordance with an accelerated procedure on the basis of Council resolution 1103 (XL). Other provisions of Commission resolution 5 (XXII) concerned, *inter alia*, the seminar on *apartheid* to be held in 1966 in accordance with resolution 2060 (XX) of the General Assembly, and the seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination recommended by the General Assembly in

¹ E/SR.1410-1412.

² E/SR.1411-1415.

³ E/AC.7/SR.550-554; E/SR.1445.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.*

⁵ E/AC.7/SR.539, 540, 542-544; E/SR.1439.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

⁷ E/AC.7/SR.548-550; E/SR.1441.

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.513-517; E/SR.1439.

⁹ E/AC.7/SR.534-536, 538, 540, 541; E/SR.1439.

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

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. IX, section VII; and *ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. XIII, section IV.

¹¹ E/SR.1412-1414.

¹² See E/CN.4/882 (report of the Sub-Commission on its seventeenth session), resolution 6 (XVII); and E/CN.4/903 (report of the Sub-Commission on its eighteenth session), resolution 8 (XVIII).

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. VI, para. 389.

its resolution 2017 (XX) and by the Council in its resolution 1103 (XL).

437. In addition to his previous report (A/5698, prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX)), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a further report (E/4174 and Add.1-5), on action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Council was also informed that, as of 30 June 1966, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had been signed by twenty-three States, and that no instrument of ratification had been deposited with the Secretary-General.

438. During the discussion in the Council,⁷ the measures already taken by several Member States to implement the Declaration were generally commended, but a number of representatives noted with concern that policies and practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination or segregation continued to be carried out, particularly in the African territories administered by Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa. It was unanimously agreed that the General Assembly should be invited, *inter alia*, to condemn in strong terms all such policies and practices, which were regarded as incompatible with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations. Some representatives expressed the view that resolutions had proved ineffective in that field and that, in addition, stronger measures, such as those provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, were now called for.

439. Several members considered that colonialism should be expressly mentioned in any resolution which the Council would adopt in the matter, since, in their opinion, racial discrimination and *apartheid* were of the essence of colonialism. Some other representatives objected to that view and expressed reservations as regards the proposed condemnation of "the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism". It was agreed that the Assembly should call for the signature and ratification of, or accession to, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Some members thought that all States should be given the opportunity to do so, and they expressed reservations as regards restricting such an appeal to "eligible" States.

440. The Council adopted a resolution (1146 (XLI)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly condemn, wherever they existed, all policies and practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism; reiterate that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State were incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations; call again upon all States in which racial discrimination or *apartheid* was practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with resolutions 1905 (XVIII) and 2017 (XX) of the General Assembly, and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for that purpose; and call upon all eligible States to sign and ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Under the terms of the draft proposed in Council resolution 1146 (XLI) the General Assembly would also

recommend to Member States that they initiate, where appropriate, programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and *apartheid*, including, in particular, the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services. The Council recommended that the General Assembly affirm the importance, in combating the practices of discrimination, of education directed to removing prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the superiority of one race over another, which encouraged such practices. Member States which had not yet replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the measures which they had taken to implement the Declaration would be invited by the General Assembly to do so without delay.

441. In part II of the resolution, the Council decided to include the question of measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the agenda of its forty-third session. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council in time for consideration at its forty-third session a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration. The Secretary-General was also requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that the report of the seminar on *apartheid* to be held in August 1966 should be placed at the disposal of the General Assembly when it examined, at its twenty-first session, questions relating to *apartheid* and measures for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; and that the report should be made available to the Council at its forty-third session.

Section II. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation, and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories*

442. By a resolution of 18 June 1965,¹⁴ the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the evidence submitted by petitioners concerning violations of human rights committed in Territories under Portuguese administration and also in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

443. After a debate on the question at its fortieth session,¹⁵ the Council adopted a resolution (1102 (XL)) in which it recalled the Special Committee's resolution of 18 June 1965 as well as resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX) of the General Assembly and asked the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session to consider, as a matter of importance and urgency, the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Ver.1), chap. II, para. 463.

¹⁵ E/SR.1413-1415.

in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries, and to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its recommendations on measures to stop those violations. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its consideration a document containing the texts of, or extracts from, decisions taken by United Nations bodies which contained any relevant provisions; and to supplement such a document annually with the texts of (or extracts from) new decisions, for submission to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

444. At its twenty-second session,¹⁶ in resolution 2 (XXII) (E/4184, para. 222), the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, requested the Council to submit several recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly. It requested the Council to transmit its resolution 2 (XXII) to the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It informed the Council that, in order to deal completely with the question of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries, it would be necessary for the Commission to consider the means by which it might be more fully informed of violations of human rights, with a view to devising recommendations for measures to stop them. It decided to consider at its twenty-third session the question of its tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, including appropriate assistance to the Special Committee in giving effect to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the decisions of the General Assembly based on the Declaration in so far as questions of human rights and fundamental freedoms were concerned and having regard to whatever opinions and recommendations might be expressed by the Special Committee on that question.

445. At its forty-first session, the Council had before it, in addition to resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission, a report (E/4226) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1102 (XL).

446. In the course of the debate in the Council,³ it was agreed that the General Assembly should be invited to condemn violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occurred and to call upon all Member States to strengthen their efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights. A number of representatives, recalling that consideration of the question had arisen from a resolution of the Special Committee relating to certain policies and practices in specific territories, emphasized that the Council should not voice abstract condemnations, but pay particular attention and refer explicitly to violations of human rights, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in colonial and other dependent countries and territories such as the Portuguese territories of Africa, Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa. Strong measures were urgently needed to stop the violations of human rights which were being committed in those countries and territories. Some other representatives objected to such special emphasis which, in their view, would produce a lack of balance

in the Council resolution, with the unrealistic implication that the situation as regards human rights was satisfactory in all countries other than those which several members wished to have explicitly mentioned. The opinion was expressed, in that connexion, that it would not be in accordance with the facts to state, as proposed, that gross violations of human rights continued to occur "particularly in colonies and dependent territories" in certain fields such as freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent courts.

447. As regards the measures to be recommended, it was agreed that all conventions which aimed at the protection of human rights should be ratified or adhered to by an increasing number of States. Some members, however, objected to such an appeal being addressed to "eligible" States, a formula which, in their view, would unduly restrict the territorial scope of such conventions.

448. Several representatives supported a proposed appeal to all States which had not yet done so to comply with the General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against South Africa and with the Security Council resolutions concerning an arms embargo against that country. Some other members objected to that proposal on the ground that the Council was not competent, under the Charter of the United Nations, to discuss questions relating to sanctions against Member States or to make recommendations to the General Assembly on such matters.

449. Several members welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to study the question of its tasks and functions and its role in relation to human rights in all countries, and they felt that the Council and the Commission should give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to stop such violations. In their view, the time had come for the United Nations, after setting up standards of achievement in the field of human rights, to establish appropriate procedures with a view to ensuring their effective application. Other representatives, however, felt that consideration of such procedural questions would only delay and weaken the international action which was urgently required to remedy the situation as regards human rights in various parts of the world, particularly in colonial and other dependent territories.

450. The Council adopted a resolution (1164 (XLI)) in which it condemned violations of human rights wherever they occurred, stating that it shared, in particular, the Commission's profound indignation at violations of such rights committed in colonial and other dependent countries and territories. It welcomed the Commission's decision to consider at its twenty-third session the question of its tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, and concurred in the Commission's view that it would be necessary for it to consider fully the means by which it might be more fully informed of violations of human rights with a view to devising recommendations for measures to stop them. The Council decided to transmit resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission (E/4184, para. 222) as well as its resolution 1164 (XLI) to the Special Committee.

451. In the same resolution, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should declare itself

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. III.

convinced, *inter alia*, that gross violations of human rights continued to occur in certain countries, particularly in colonies and dependent territories as regards various human rights; and should express its deep concern with the new evidence of persistent practices of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa, the colony of Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese territories in Africa, such practices constituting, according to Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX), crimes against humanity. The General Assembly was invited by the Council to condemn violations of human rights wherever they occurred and to call upon all Member States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. All Member States would be urged to take all possible measures for the suppression of the policies of *apartheid* and segregation and of racial discrimination wherever they occurred, particularly in colonial and other dependent countries and territories. All eligible States would be encouraged to become parties to all conventions which aimed at protecting human rights, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Assembly would urge all States which had not yet done so to comply with its relevant resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the Security Council resolutions concerning an arms embargo against that country.

452. The General Assembly, as proposed by the Council, would also invite Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to arrange for the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1966, bearing in mind the theme of protection of victims of violations of human rights, in particular those in colonial and dependent countries and territories. An appeal would be made to public opinion and in particular to juridical and other appropriate organizations to render assistance to such victims, in particular victims of policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid*. The Council and the Commission on Human Rights would be invited by the Assembly to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to stop violations of human rights. Finally, the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be requested to apprise the Commission on Human Rights of its discussions and decisions and of information coming to its attention relating to questions of human rights in colonial and dependent territories.

Section III. Draft Declaration and draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance*

453. In resolution 2020 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to make every effort to complete, at its twenty-second session, the preparation of the draft declaration and of the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, in order that they might be submitted to the Assembly

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

at its twenty-first session. The Council at its resumed thirty-ninth session decided¹⁷ to transmit the General Assembly's resolution to the Commission on Human Rights.

454. The Commission, at its twenty-second session, continued with the preparation of the draft convention and adopted five articles in addition to the preamble and four articles which it had adopted at its twenty-first session. It was, however, unable to complete its work on the draft, and in its resolution 1 (XXII) decided to give the highest priority at its twenty-third session to the completion of that task.¹⁸

455. The Council considered the question at its forty-first session.¹⁹ In resolution 1157 (XLI) it requested the Commission to do its utmost to complete consideration of the draft convention at its twenty-third session and drew the attention of the General Assembly to resolution 1 (XXII) of the Commission.

Section IV. Slavery

456. In accordance with the decision taken at its thirty-ninth session,²⁰ the Council, at its forty-first session, considered²¹ a report on slavery (E/4168 and Add.1-5) submitted by Mr. Mohamed Awad, the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 960 (XXXVI). The report contained information received from the Governments of seventy-five Member States and from interested non-governmental organizations in reply to a questionnaire on slavery which had been formulated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Rapporteur.

457. The Council heard an introductory statement by the Special Rapporteur²² and held a general debate on the question of slavery. Slavery was generally recognized to be a scourge, vestiges of which persisted in different forms in various parts of the world, and members called for prompt and effective action to eradicate it. In this connexion it was stated by some representatives that *apartheid* and certain forms of colonial exploitation constituted perhaps one of the most insidious forms of slavery with which the United Nations had to contend.

458. As requested by the Council in resolution 1077 (XXXIX), the Special Rapporteur had included in his report a number of suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery. He had also prepared a draft resolution for consideration by the Council (E/4168/Add.3, para. 78), in which he proposed, *inter alia*, that a committee of experts on slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery, composed of seven members acting in their individual capacity, should be established.

459. In the discussion in the Council some members endorsed the proposal in principle while others expressed certain reservations as to the desirability of creating a new organ to continue studies of the question of slavery. It was suggested that it might be preferable to refer the question to some existing body such as the

¹⁷ E/SR.1401.

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. II; and chap. XVIII, draft resolution I.

¹⁹ See E/AC.7/SR.550-552; E/SR.1445.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 498-500.

²¹ E/AC.7/SR.534-536, 538, 540, 541; E/SR.1439.

²² E/AC.7/SR.534 and E/AC.7/L.485.

Commission on Human Rights or the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The view was also expressed that only the General Assembly was competent to deal with the question of slavery.

460. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1126 (XLI)), in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery and requested the Secretary-General to print it, if possible, and arrange for very wide circulation of it. The Council again called upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which had not yet done so to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, and invited the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to place the question of slavery and the slave trade, in all their practices and manifestations, on the agenda of the Conference. It referred the question of slavery and the slave trade, in all their practices and manifestations including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, to the Commission on Human Rights, and requested the Commission to submit, not later than at the Council's forty-third session, a report on the question, containing specific proposals for effective and immediate measures which the United Nations could adopt to put an end to slavery in all its practices and manifestations. Finally, the Council invited UNESCO to continue its programme of education designed to correct a social outlook that tolerated the existence of slavery or forms of servitude similar to slavery.

Section V. International Year for Human Rights*

461. The General Assembly, by resolution 2081 (XX), approved the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights which had been proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and recommended by the Council in resolution 1074 E (XXXIX).²³ It decided to convene an International Conference in 1968, in order to review the progress which had been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration, to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in that field, and to prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebration of the International Year in 1968. A Preparatory Committee was established by the Assembly to complete the preparations for the International Conference.

462. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly, *inter alia*, approval of a programme of further measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations, Member States, the specialized agencies, and national and other international organizations, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.²⁴ The Commission also submitted to the Council a draft resolution under which

the Secretary-General would be invited to arrange for the presence of observers, as appropriate, from the Council of Europe, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and other regional intergovernmental bodies particularly concerned for human rights at sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, and to arrange, further, for the exchange of information between the Commission and those bodies on matters relating to human rights.

463. In the course of the discussion in the Council,²⁵ a number of representatives voiced their general appreciation of the further programme of measures proposed by the Commission on Human Rights. Some members, however, expressed reservations as regards recommendations B and C contained in that programme. According to them, recommendation C, concerning the award of prizes in the field of human rights, did not provide sufficient guarantees of impartiality since it failed to define the criteria for such awards as well as the procedure of selection and it entrusted the task of selecting the winners to a committee of five members instead of the General Assembly itself. The Council, however, decided not to adopt a proposal to refer that recommendation back to the Commission on Human Rights.

464. The Commission's proposal concerning the presence of observers from intergovernmental regional bodies at its sessions met with the approval of most representatives, after it had been agreed to mention expressly in the text the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States.

465. Accordingly, in resolution 1159 (XLI), the Council invited the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the presence of observers as appropriate from the Council of Europe, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States and from other regional intergovernmental bodies particularly concerned with human rights at sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission, and to arrange for the exchange of information between the Commission and those bodies on matters relating to human rights.

466. The Council, in resolution 1160 (XLI), recommended that the General Assembly approve the further programme of measures and activities as recommended by the Commission on Human Rights; invite Member States and the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, and national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the above-mentioned programme, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans; invite the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional intergovernmental organizations in observing 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, as provided in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX); and request the Secretary-General to co-ordinate measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, and the specialized agencies, regional organizations and international organizations concerned, and in particular to collect and disseminate at regular intervals information on activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.

²⁵ E/AC.7/SR.550-553; E/SR.1441.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

²³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. XIII, section III.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. VII; and chap. XVIII, draft resolutions III and IV.

Section VI. Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

467. The question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity, which had been considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-first session²⁶ and by the Council at its thirty-ninth session,²⁷ was again dealt with by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session.²⁸ Having considered a study by the Secretary-General on the non-applicability of prescription to war crimes and crimes against humanity (E/CN.4/906), the Commission made recommendations to the Council designed to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of such crimes.

468. In the course of the discussion in the Council,²⁹ it was agreed that the adoption by the General Assembly of an international convention on the non-applicability of prescription to war crimes and crimes against humanity would contribute significantly to ensuring the punishment of persons guilty of such crimes. One opinion expressed was that it might be advisable for the United Nations to consider such and other matters relating to war criminals in connexion with the questions of the definition of aggression, the draft Code of Offences against Peace and the Security of Mankind, and the establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction, the consideration of which had been previously undertaken by the General Assembly.

469. Some members felt that the draft resolution proposed by the Commission on Human Rights was vague and ambiguous, in that it did not specify the crimes to be punished, the wars during which such offences had been committed, or the international law applicable in the matter. They were of the opinion that a reference to the principles of international law applied in the judgement of the Nürnberg Tribunal might be too narrow, as those principles seemed to deal only with crimes committed in connexion with the Second World War. They considered that the United Nations should also concern itself unequivocally with the punishment of persons guilty of atrocities in the Portuguese territories of Africa, Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa, inasmuch as acts being committed in some of those countries or territories had been branded as "crimes against humanity" by the General Assembly in resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX).

470. Some members expressed the view that the Commission on Human Rights should prepare a draft declaration on international co-operation for the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity. It was felt by several other representatives that, before embarking on such a task, the Commission should consider a study of all aspects of the problem to be prepared by the Secretary-General. It was maintained by the former representatives, however, that, after consideration of that study, the Commission should proceed to prepare an appropriate international instrument on

international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity.

471. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution 1158 (XLI) in which it urged all States to take any measures necessary to prevent the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to continue their efforts to ensure the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to make available to other States any documents in their possession relating to such crimes. Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies were invited to inform the Secretary-General of measures taken in response to that appeal, so that he might report on those measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-third session. The Council invited the Commission on Human Rights to prepare at its twenty-third session, as a matter of priority, a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitation should apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, irrespective of the date of their commission, for consideration by the Council at its forty-third session and for adoption by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, and to consider and make any further recommendations it believed desirable with a view to developing international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a preliminary draft for such a convention and also to carry out a study as regards ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto.

Section VII. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

472. In accordance with Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Commission at its twenty-second session elected four additional members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to increase the membership of that body from fourteen to eighteen in order to ensure adequate representation to different regions, legal systems and cultures.³⁰

473. The Commission decided not to take action at its twenty-second session on a proposal submitted at its twenty-first session to change the name and enlarge the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission.³¹

474. The Commission on Human Rights was unable to consider the reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its seventeenth (E/CN.4/882) and eighteenth sessions (E/CN.4/903).³² In resolution 14 (XXII) (E/4184, para. 487) it requested the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session to submit draft resolutions on those matters in the reports on which it desired the Commission to take action.

475. In resolution 13 (XXII) (E/4184, para. 486), however, the Commission took action on one proposal

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IX; and para. 567, resolution 3 (XXI).

²⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. XIII, section VI.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IV; and chap. XVIII, draft resolution II.

²⁹ E/AC.7/SR.550-552; E/SR.1445.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. X (i).

³¹ *Ibid.*, chap. X (ii).

³² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. X (iii).

made by the Sub-Commission,³³ to which its attention had been drawn by the Council at its thirty-ninth session.³⁴ It recommended to the Council a draft resolution concerning the printing and sale to the public of a memorandum by the Secretary-General listing and classifying special protective measures of an international character for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/221), and a compilation of the texts of those international instruments and similar measures of an international character which were of contemporary interest and which provided special protective measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/214).

476. At the forty-first session of the Council, certain references were made to that proposal.³⁵ Some members thought that the wide dissemination of such documents would be very useful. One representative considered, however, that such documents, already known to Member States, were of limited interest and that the United Nations should not make the proposed expenditure.

477. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1161 (XLI)) in which it authorized the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, within the budgetary resources available to him, for printing, circulating and making available for sale to the public, as one publication, the two documents mentioned above.

Section VIII. Periodic reports on human rights

478. At its twenty-second session, in accordance with the new procedure established by the Council in resolution 1074 C (XXXIX),³⁶ the Commission on Human Rights considered periodic reports submitted by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on civil and political rights.³⁷ The Commission adopted two resolutions on this subject (E/4184, para. 462, resolution 11 (XXII); and para. 464, resolution 12 (XXII)), and reported to the Council.

479. At the forty-first session of the Council, during the general discussion³⁸ on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184), some members stressed the importance of the periodic reporting procedure, which, in their view, could provide the Commission with a comprehensive picture of developments in the field of human rights throughout the world and contribute to the implementation of those rights. Regrets were expressed, however, at the fact that a number of Governments had failed to send reports. In the opinion of one representative, such reports as had been received so far were not always objective enough to enable the Commission to assess realistically the situation in the field of human rights in various countries. The view was also expressed that the suggestions concerning the preliminary study of periodic reports, referred to in Commission resolution 12 (XXII), were worthy of consideration.

³³ See E/CN.4/882, resolution 7 (XVII); and E/CN.4/903, resolution 6 (XVIII).

³⁴ E/SR.1392.

³⁵ E/AC.7/SR.551, 553; E/SR.1445.

³⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. XIII, section II.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IX.

³⁸ E/AC.7/SR.550-552.

Section IX. Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights

480. At its fortieth session, in accordance with its resolution 1075 (XXXIX), the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/4133)³⁹ as well as reports by the Directors-General of the ILO (E/4143)³⁹ and UNESCO (E/4144)³⁹ on their respective organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights.

481. In the course of the debate on this question,⁴⁰ several members expressed their interest in the reports and said they thought that the United Nations should now proceed to elaborate an effective and global system of implementation in the field of human rights. The implementation provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination were commended by many representatives, and the hope was expressed that similar clauses would be embodied in future conventions relating to human rights. Certain representatives drew attention to the implementation procedures applied by the ILO and UNESCO, and suggested that the United Nations might consider such procedures with a view to adapting them within the framework of the Organization.

482. Some representatives considered that there was a need to co-ordinate the various procedures described in the reports with a view to avoiding confusion and duplication of efforts. Some other members were of the view that each situation in the field of human rights required specific action on the part of the United Nations.

483. The view was stressed by some representatives that in devising procedures of international implementation, the United Nations and its specialized agencies should never overlook the principle of the sovereignty of States.

484. It was suggested that the three reports be brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee set up by the General Assembly to prepare the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968, to assist that Committee in defining goals for the implementation of human rights.

485. The Council adopted resolution 1101 (XL), in which it welcomed warmly the adoption of measures of implementation in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It took note with appreciation of the reports submitted to it. It recommended that future United Nations conventions in the field of human rights should contain appropriate provisions for their implementation. All eligible States which had not yet done so were invited to become parties to existing conventions in the field of human rights. The Council urged that the organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of existing conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights be fully utilized; and it referred the above-mentioned reports to the Commission on Human Rights for study and possible utilization, as appropriate.

³⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9.

⁴⁰ E/SR.1410-1412.

Section X. Question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or through some other appropriate international machinery*

486. In its resolution 2062 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights a proposal submitted by Costa Rica⁴¹ for the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights so that the Commission might study all aspects of the matter and report thereon, through the Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session. The Council, at its resumed thirty-ninth session, transmitted the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights.

487. The Commission, at its twenty-second session, considered the proposal referred to it by resolution 2062 (XX) under an item entitled: "Question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery".⁴² In its resolution 4 (XXII) (E/4184, para. 328), the Commission welcomed the proposal to create the institution of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, recognized the importance of that proposal and decided to establish a working group to study all relevant questions concerning such institution, taking into consideration the Commission's debate on the item and all the questions raised therein, and to report to the Commission at its twenty-third session. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and technical study for the purpose of assisting the working group and decided to consider the working group's report as a high-priority matter at its twenty-third session. The Commission also proposed that the Council draw the attention of the General Assembly to its resolution.

488. During the discussions in the Council⁴³ the procedural decision of the Commission to refer the matter to a working group met with the approval of most members, who felt that it required a thorough study. Some members referred to the merits of the proposal to establish the institution of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Some of them felt that such an institution would contribute significantly to the promotion and protection of human rights in the world. Other members declared themselves opposed to the proposal on the grounds, *inter alia*, that sovereign States were under no legal obligation to accept recommendations when they had not agreed in international conventions to do so; that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find one person who could command universal confidence; and that the functions and powers of the proposed High Commissioner were ill-defined. Certain representatives felt that the best way of ensuring the international implementation of human rights was for the United Nations to adopt and bring into force the implementation provisions of the draft International Covenants on Human

Rights. The proposal concerning the High Commissioner, in their view, might jeopardize or delay the carrying out of that task. Stressing that the Commission on Human Rights had decided to consider, not only the proposal concerning the High Commissioner, but any other appropriate international machinery as well, some representatives expressed the hope that other procedures of implementation, existing or proposed, would be fully taken into account by the United Nations. A number of members felt that, if the institution of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights were to be established, it would be imperative to co-ordinate the functions and activities of that official with those of other international organs charged with the implementation of various conventions in the field of human rights, so as to avoid confusion and duplication of efforts and ultimately to establish, in so far as possible, a uniform and global system of implementation.

489. In resolution 1163 (XLI), the Council informed the General Assembly that the Commission on Human Rights, recognizing the importance of the proposal for the institution of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, had considered the item entitled "Question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery", and had decided to establish a working group to study all relevant questions concerning such an institution, taking into consideration the Commission's debate on the item and all the questions raised therein, and to report to the Commission at its twenty-third session. The Council also decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant records of the discussions in the Commission and in the Council.

Section XI. Other matters arising out of the report of the Commission on Human Rights

490. The Council was informed by the Commission on Human Rights that the Commission, at its twenty-second session, had been requested by the Director-General of the ILO to include in its agenda an item entitled "The question of violation of human rights in Burundi" and that, in the light of statements made by the observer from Burundi and the representative of the ILO, the Commission had not included the item on its agenda.⁴⁴ In a letter dated 30 June 1966, the Director-General of the ILO informed the Council that the Government of Burundi had agreed to co-operate fully with the ILO, particularly concerning the establishment of facts in the event of complaints of violation of trade-union rights.⁴⁵

491. In the course of the debate on the report of the Commission on Human Rights,⁴⁶ one member of the Council, without entering into the substance of the allegations, expressed the view that the agreement of the Government concerned to discuss the matter and co-operate with the ILO might be due to the fact that the question had been raised, even if only on the procedural level, in the Commission on Human Rights. In his opinion, that occurrence might be significant as it would show that the United Nations was entering into the phase of concrete action for the implementation

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights".

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/5963.

⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. V.

⁴³ E/AC.7/SR.550-553; E/SR.1445.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, paras. 8, 9 and 13-15.

⁴⁵ See document E/4237.

⁴⁶ E/AC.7/SR.550-552.

of human rights. Another representative formally objected to the discussion of the matter, which the Commission on Human Rights had not included in its agenda.

Section XII. Methods of work of the Commission on Human Rights and duration of its sessions

492. Under the item "Review of the human rights programme",⁴⁷ the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session adopted a resolution (E/4148, para. 523, resolution 17 (XXII)) in which it expressed the belief, *inter alia*, that it would need more than a four-week session each year to cope with its heavy agenda and dispose in particular of the accumulated items. The Commission drew the attention of the Council to that problem and expressed the hope that it would be afforded the necessary time for a more effective discharge of its tasks and responsibilities.

493. During the debate in the Council,⁴⁸ it was recognized that the Commission on Human Rights was experiencing great difficulties in coping with its heavy programme of work. Several members regretted, for instance, that owing to such difficulties, the Commission had not yet been able to complete the preparation of the draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The opinion was also expressed that the Commission should be enabled to give due consideration to questions concerning the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and freedom of information, which had not been dealt with for several sessions. Some members, however, thought that the Council should not address such recommendations to the Commission, as that would somehow prejudge the decisions of the Commission as regards the establishment of priorities.

494. A number of representatives agreed that the Council should authorize the Commission to have a session lasting longer than the usual four weeks, but not exceeding six weeks. Some members, however, doubted whether such a decision would contribute significantly to the solution of the problem. They drew attention to the financial implications of that proposal (E/4148, annex II) and to certain practical difficulties which might arise as regards the calendar of conferences and the observance of time limits for the circulation of the Commission's report. In their view, it was preferable for the Council to invite the Commission to improve its methods of work.

495. It was agreed that such a review would be warranted whatever the duration of the Commission's sessions were to be. It was suggested, *inter alia*, that the Commission should make greater use of the services of its Sub-Commission as regards the preparation of studies; that it might dispense with general debates; that it might establish working groups to meet at the same time as the plenary; and that time-limits should be set and firmly adhered to as regards the submission of proposals and amendments. One representative expressed the opinion that the enlargement of the membership of the Commission in accordance with the principle of geographical distribution would have beneficial effects, as the Commission would be likely to concentrate more than in the past on concrete measures to protect human rights in various parts of the world.

496. The Council adopted a resolution (1165 (XLI)) in which it expressed the belief that the Commission needed more than a four-week session each year to cope with its heavy agenda and dispose of the accumulated items on its agenda. It recommended that the Commission give due consideration to the various questions under the item "Prevention of discrimination and Protection of minorities" and that it resume consideration of the item "Freedom of information". It further recommended that the Commission undertake a review of its procedures and methods of work and requested the Secretary-General to submit suggestions to facilitate the work of the Commission in that regard. The Council decided to authorize the Commission to have a longer session but one not exceeding six weeks, beginning in 1967.

B

Section XIII. Status of women

497. The Council at its forty-first session considered⁴⁹ the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175),⁵⁰ held from 21 February to 11 March 1966, and in resolution 1137 (XLI) took note of it. Many representatives emphasized the value of the work of the Commission. They noted with particular interest the adoption by the Commission of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Commission's action with respect to the establishment of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women. The Council's action relating to these and the other main recommendations of the Commission at its nineteenth session is summarized below.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN*

498. Following the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 1921 (XVIII), the Commission completed its work on the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which it had begun at its eighteenth session in 1965. The draft Declaration, unanimously adopted by the Commission in its resolution 1 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 160), was forwarded to the Council, together with a draft resolution under which the Council would submit the text to the General Assembly.⁵¹

499. Many representatives, both in the Council and in the Commission, emphasized the importance of the Declaration. They considered that when promulgated by the General Assembly it would constitute an historic document and would be a useful guide to Governments, especially in the enactment of legislation, and also to non-governmental organizations in their work for the advancement of women. Some members of the Council suggested that the Declaration might appropriately be followed by a convention that would have legally binding force. Others, however, were of the view that it would be premature to attempt to draw up a convention. It was said that in many countries implementation of the various provisions of the draft Declaration and especially those concerning family law would require

⁴⁹ E/AC.7/SR.539, 540, 542-544; E/SR.1439.

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

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

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II; and chap. XVI, draft resolution I.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. XIV.

⁴⁸ E/AC.7/SR.550-554; E/SR.1445.

time; such matters were often closely linked with customs and traditions which it might not be possible to change overnight.

500. A number of representatives emphasized the value of the Declaration in setting a goal to be attained and said that it should not merely conform to the existing legislation of Member States since that would have the effect of reducing its terms to the lowest common denominator; the Declaration in its final form should rather look to the future and aim at setting standards to be achieved in all countries with the least possible delay. It was considered significant that the Commission, whose members represented many different cultures and traditions, had been able to reach unanimous agreement on the present text.

501. Most representatives found the text, as submitted, generally acceptable, although a number made comments on certain matters, and especially on article 6, which dealt with questions of family law. Some expressed the view that the style of the draft Declaration tended to be too mandatory and was better suited to a convention than a declaration. It was observed, however, that the Commission had followed the form of other declarations in the human rights field adopted in recent years. Some representatives formally submitted amendments to specific articles. It was agreed however that it would be preferable not to embark on a detailed discussion in the Council.

502. In resolution 1131 (XLI) the Council, having taken note of resolution 1 (XIX) of the Commission concerning the draft Declaration, transmitted the draft to the General Assembly together with the amendments submitted at the forty-first session of the Council⁵² and the summary records of the discussion on the subject at that session,⁵³ as well as the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175) and the summary records pertaining thereto.⁵⁴

UNIFIED LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

503. The question of United Nations assistance for the advancement of women has been under consideration since 1962, when the General Assembly, in its resolution 1777 (XVII), called for a study of the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.

504. The Commission had before it at its nineteenth session a report of the Secretary-General on this question (E/CN.4/450 and Add.1-3), which was a continuation of the study prepared in accordance with Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI), Commission resolution 10 (XVII),⁵⁴ and General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII).⁵⁵ The report contained *inter alia* suggestions relating to the basic objectives of a unified long-term programme and to the action that might be taken to establish specific goals, to determine the special needs and problems of women in relation to those goals and in relation to economic and social development, and to intensify action to meet those needs and overcome those problems in order to achieve the goals established. The

Commission, in its resolution 6 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 250), asked that the report be printed as a sales publication.

505. The Commission submitted to the Council two proposals concerning such a programme. In one the Secretary-General was asked to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status a questionnaire seeking their views on the role women could play in the economic and social development of their countries; and Member States were invited to establish, in close co-operation with women's voluntary organizations, long-term programmes for the advancement of women in their respective countries, including as a first step the urgent measures to be taken in the ten-year period beginning in 1968. The second proposal contained various recommendations, including a request to the Secretary-General to initiate preliminary studies on the possibility of establishing a fund to finance a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

506. In the discussions of these proposals in the Council, several members noted with interest the invitation to Governments to draw up national long-term programmes for the advancement of women. Some representatives expressed the view that a ten-year period might be too long in view of the rapidly changing conditions that were affecting the position of women in many countries. The successful implementation of a unified United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women, it was said, would largely depend on the degree of priority accorded by Governments to national programmes for improving the position of women; and Governments were not always sufficiently aware of the importance of the contribution of women to the economic and social development of their countries. For those reasons the Commission's recommendations concerning consultations with Governments by means of a questionnaire and the elaboration of national programmes were welcomed.

507. Some representatives expressed reservations on the proposal to send a questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development to non-governmental organizations in consultative status. They said that the text recommended by the Commission placed non-governmental organizations on an equal footing with Governments, and that was, in their opinion, unacceptable. They also considered that implementation of the proposal would considerably increase the work load of the Secretariat; the proposal might therefore have financial implications. A further objection raised was that the non-governmental organizations which enjoyed consultative status were not sufficiently representative of all countries and ideologies, and could not therefore claim any knowledge of conditions in some countries. Other members expressed the view that since most of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status had national affiliates in many countries, their views and suggestions would be valuable even though they might not cover all countries. They also said that it would be contrary to United Nations practice to consult national organizations or organizations that did not enjoy consultative status. Similar arguments were advanced in favour of and against the reference to non-governmental organizations in the second text proposed by the Commission, in which specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were invited to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women.

⁵² E/AC.7/L.490; E/AC.7/SR.540, 543.

⁵³ E/CN.6/SR.440-443; 445-449; 452, 454, 455; 461 and 464.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7*, para. 137.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. V.

508. Some representatives also expressed reservations regarding the Commission's recommendation relating to the establishment of a fund to finance a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. Some considered it inappropriate that such a programme should be financed through private contributions, and thought that to invite industrial and business concerns to contribute money for such a purpose would create an unfortunate precedent. Others pointed out that at the current stage the Secretary-General was merely being asked to initiate preliminary studies on the matter. It was believed that the wording proposed by the Commission was too restrictive and might carry the implication that the programme would be financed only by a fund specially established for the purpose. It was suggested that the intention was to supplement, if necessary, the resources available under existing technical co-operation programmes. It was pointed out that the second proposal made by the Commission complemented the first since the need for any additional funds would be based on national requirements as Governments saw them.

509. Approving the Commission's recommendations with some modifications, the Council in its resolution 1133 (XLI), welcomed the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the initiation and development, in stages, of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3); and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with specialized agencies, to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned with the subject of a questionnaire seeking their views on the role which women could play in the economic and social development of their countries, the degrees of priority that should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national, economic and social development, the problems encountered in those areas, possible ways of surmounting those problems, and the kind of assistance that might be required; and invited the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the replies to the questionnaire, if possible at its next session, with a view to establishing guide-lines for a unified long-term United Nations programme in that field. The Council further invited Member States to establish, in close co-operation with national women's voluntary organizations, if possible before the end of 1967, long-term programmes for the advancement of women in their respective countries, such programmes to include as a first step the urgent measures to be taken in the ten-year period beginning in 1968; and it drew the attention of Governments to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in the annex to his report.

510. The Council also endorsed the Commission's other proposal, after amending it. In its resolution 1134 (XLI), it invited the specialized agencies (as far as it fell within their competence and budgetary possibilities to do so) and non-governmental organizations in consultative status which were concerned with the matter, to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women. It noted with appreciation that such a long-term programme would be proposed to the General Conference of UNESCO at its next session; and invited FAO, WHO and UNICEF to submit to the Commission at its next session reports on their activities of particular interest for the advancement of women. It requested the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of joint consultations, exchanges of information and

collaboration between the Commission and interested international non-governmental organizations in consultative status. It invited the Administrator of the UNDP, after consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, to include in his report to the Governing Council of the UNDP information on the extent to which women were participating in technical assistance co-operation projects and to make that information available to the Commission. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other organs within the United Nations family, to initiate preliminary studies on: (a) the possibility of supplementing the action to be taken by the United Nations technical assistance and development authorities towards the development of the unified long-term programme by establishing a fund to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals might be invited to contribute, and which might be used to assist Governments in implementing their national programmes for the advancement of women; and (b) the possibility of exchanging information on matters relating to the advancement of women in various geographical areas.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

511. In the Council, as in the Commission, representatives welcomed the continuing progress that was being achieved with regard to the political rights of women. It was noted, however, that the *de facto* situation still lagged behind the *de jure* position and that much remained to be done, especially in arousing political awareness among women. In this connexion some representatives emphasized the importance of the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women which would begin in Finland in 1967. Some also emphasized the importance of national independence to the guarantee and exercise of political rights of women.

512. The Council, in resolution 1132 (XLI), endorsed recommendations of the Commission⁵⁶ relating to reports on political rights of women which were prepared on a continuing basis by the Secretary-General. It requested the Secretary-General: (a) to prepare in 1966, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report; (b) to prepare biennially the reports on implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women requested in Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) and to combine those reports with the supplementary reports; and (c) to circulate the document to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968, and biennially thereafter.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

513. With regard to the status of women in private law, the Council noted that the Commission had considered a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/R.1).⁵⁷ As requested by the Commission at its sixteenth session, the report was based on information available to the Secretary-General and in particular

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. IV; and chap. XVI, draft resolution II.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

on the documentation prepared for the United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law. It was recognized in the Commission that the information available was necessarily incomplete and, moreover, that it did not cover all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. Accordingly, in its resolution 10 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 290), the Commission requested the Secretary-General to forward the preliminary report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, together with an explanatory note, and to invite them to provide supplementary information; and to revise the report in the light of the replies received and of the comments made on the report by members of the Commission. The Commission also decided that at its twentieth session, in 1967, the item on parental rights and duties should have high priority.

514. The Commission also agreed to request the Secretary-General to review the work accomplished by the Commission in family law with a view to recommending what subject in that field might next be studied by it.

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

515. The Council noted the various recommendations of the Commission concerning economic rights and opportunities for women.⁵⁸ These included resolution 14 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 337), in which the Commission welcomed the unanimous adoption by the International Labour Conference at its forty-ninth session of the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities, and expressed the belief that the adoption of that Recommendation was of fundamental importance to the work of international organizations engaged in combating and eliminating discrimination against women. In two other resolutions the Commission invited the International Labour Office to provide it with information on its activities in the field of the development of international standards for the protection of women workers (E/4175, para. 333, resolution 13 (XIX)) and on the progress of its work in the field of domestic employment (E/4175, para. 340, resolution 15 (XIX)).

516. A fourth resolution of the Commission (E/4175, para. 328, resolution 12 (XIX)), relating to a study of the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers, was reintroduced in the Council in the form of a Council, rather than a Commission, resolution. In support of this action, it was argued that the question was of particular importance and therefore merited action by the Council itself. The proposal was approved, and accordingly, in resolution 1136 (XLI), the Council invited the ILO, within the framework of its general programme of work, to study the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women in the matter of labour and employment, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-first session, a report on studies carried out and measures taken by the ILO in regard to the repercussions of such progress on the position of working women. The Council also proposed that the Commission should consider the question in connexion with the report to be placed before it by the International Labour Organisation.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. IX.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

517. The Council noted that the Commission had considered a report of UNESCO on the access of girls and women to higher education (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1-2), but had not been able, owing to lack of time, to examine it fully, and had not made any recommendation to the Council on the question.⁵⁹ It had, however, agreed that the item should be given high priority at its next session.

518. The Commission had also, in its resolution 11 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 301), noted with satisfaction that the General Conference of UNESCO would have before it, at its fourteenth session, a draft long-term programme for the advancement of women through their access to education, science and culture; and expressed the hope that UNESCO would be able to carry out the programme in collaboration with the competent United Nations bodies as part of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.

519. Representatives in the Council also welcomed the action taken by UNESCO and stressed the importance of education as a key factor in improving the position of women.

PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS⁶⁰

520. In the discussions in the Council, several representatives emphasized that during 1968 attention should be focused on improving the status of women, as well as on other human rights. They welcomed the action of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights established under General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX) in recommending an item on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women for inclusion in the draft provisional agenda of the Conference.

521. In resolution 1135 (XLI) the Council, endorsing with minor modifications the Commission's recommendations,⁶¹ stated that it considered that the International Year for Human Rights would give renewed impetus to the further development and practical implementation of women's rights. It deemed it essential that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights. It considered further that the proposed initiation, in 1968, of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be an important feature of the International Year; and expressed the belief that the standards elaborated in the proposed Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women should provide major goals for that Year.

COMMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

522. Some representatives in the Council noted with interest that members of the Commission had emphasized the value of the new system of periodic reporting established under Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), and had expressed the view that it afforded wider opportunities for a critical examination of developments

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. VIII.

⁶⁰ See section V above.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7*, chap. X; and chap. XVI, draft resolution VI.

in human rights. The comments of the Commission on the reports dealing with civil and political rights, contained in its resolution 2 (IX) (E/4175, para. 177), were taken into account by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session during its consideration of that item.⁶² The Commission on the Status of Women *inter alia* noted with particular satisfaction that during the period in question several Governments had taken positive steps to promote and ensure the political and civil rights of women, including general legislative provisions granting equal civil and political rights and specific provisions granting equal rights with respect to private and public law, voting, holding public office, membership of professions, jury service, inheriting and possessing property, marriage, equal pay, nationality and official assistance for employment. It suggested also that in their reports, in addition to describing provisions specifically related to women, Governments should give more information as to whether the other legislative and administrative provisions described applied without discrimination on grounds of sex. It emphasized the value of comments on women's civil and political rights submitted by certain non-governmental organizations in consultative status; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give full weight, in considering reports from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to measures already taken to improve the status of women and to the pressing need for Governments to take further measures in that field.

C

Section XIV. Advisory services in the field of human rights

523. At the thirty-ninth session, the President of the Council had drawn attention to a request he had received from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Republic of South Africa concerning the organization in Brazil in 1966 of an international seminar on *apartheid*.⁶³ The President had informed the Council that the request could not be considered at that session, since the item on advisory services in the field of human rights had already been completed, but that it would be possible for it to be taken up at the resumed thirty-ninth session during the early part of the General Assembly. Subsequently, however, at the resumed thirty-ninth session, the Council was informed that the General Assembly itself was seized of the question; and consequently no further action by the Council was required. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2060 (XX) of 16 December 1965, requested the organization of the proposed seminar.

524. At the forty-first session, the Council had before it two reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/896/Add.2; and E/4213⁶⁴); a report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme (E/CN.4/897-E/CN.6/453); the relevant parts of the report of the

Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session (E/4184,⁶⁵ chap. VIII; and chap. XVIII, draft resolution V, together with the financial implications set forth in annex II); the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175,⁶⁶ chap. VI; and chap. XVI, draft resolution V, together with the financial implications set forth in annex II); the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the UNDP on its second session (E/4219);⁶⁷ and a letter dated 27 May 1966 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General (E/L.1119).

525. In his reports on the advisory services programme the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in addition to the international seminar on *apartheid* that was being organized in Brasilia, Brazil, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2060 (XX), three regional seminars had been, or would be, organized in 1966: a seminar on human rights in developing countries, at Dakar, Senegal, for participants from African countries members of ECA; a seminar on participation in local administration as a means of promoting human rights, at Budapest, Hungary, for participants from European countries members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency; a seminar on measures required for the advancement of women, with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, at Manila, the Philippines, for participants from countries and territories within the geographical scope of ECAFE. The Secretary-General hoped to organize four seminars in 1967: one on the effective realization of human rights at the national level, in Jamaica, for participants from countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere; one on the realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Poland, for participants from European countries members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency; one on some aspect of the status of women; and the first of the new type of seminars on civic and political education of women authorized by the Council in resolutions 1062 (XXXIX) and 1067 A (XXXIX). The Secretary-General also stated in his reports that two international seminars were contemplated in 1968: one, on a topic to be decided upon, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and one on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which had been recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 1017 (XX) and which the Council, in its resolution 1103 (XL), had asked the Secretary-General to organize in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights. The Secretary-General informed the Council that he had not yet received an offer from a Government to act as host to the latter seminar.

526. In the report on the evaluation of the fellowship programme prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part III, the Secretary-General presented a summary of the development of the programme, and described types of fellowships awarded and fields of study, the planning of the fellowship programme, the selection and placement of fellows, the follow-up of fellowships and the use that was being made of the training received. He informed the Council that, as a consequence of General Assembly resolution 2060 (XX) concerning the organization of the inter-

⁶² See section VIII above.

⁶³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 549.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8*.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 7*.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 11A*.

national seminar on *apartheid*, the 1966 fellowship programme was likely to be limited to approximately half of that originally planned. In 1967, he expected to be able to grant twice as many fellowships as in 1962, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII).

527. The Secretary-General further informed the Council that it had not been possible for him to comply with Council resolution 959 (XXXVI), in which he had been requested to consider the organization, from savings available under part V of the United Nations budget and on an experimental basis, of one or more regional courses in human rights as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. In the light of the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Committee and of their endorsement by the Council, a regional training course had been maintained as a category II priority for 1966 and 1967.

528. The Council's attention was drawn to the recommendations on the programme of advisory services made by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session (E/4184, chap. VIII). These included resolution 10 (XXII) (E/4184, para. 429), in which the Commission welcomed the Secretary-General's plans for future programmes and expressed its satisfaction with the plans for the 1966 international seminar on *apartheid* and with the request of the General Assembly and the Council for the organization of a seminar on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be held in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to make the reports of recent seminars available to it at its regular sessions.

529. The Council also considered a recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. XVIII, draft resolution V) with regard to the attendance of expert participants from countries that had distinct institutions for guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms at the regional seminar on the effective realization of human rights at the national level, to be organized in 1967 in Jamaica for countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere.

530. The Council's attention was likewise drawn to the recommendations on the advisory services programme made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session (E/4175, chap. VI). In connexion with the regional seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, the Commission, in resolution 9 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 280), requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making arrangements for the attendance at the seminar of one participant from each of the four countries outside the ECAFE region which had acted as host to regional seminars relating to the status of women.

531. In addition, the Council considered a proposal made by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI, draft resolution V) to the effect *inter alia* that, without prejudice to regional seminars on the civic and political education of women to be organized in accordance with Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX), a seminar on civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis.

532. In accordance with Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII), the proposals of the two Commissions,

together with their financial implications, were brought to the attention of the Governing Council of the UNDP at its second session. The Governing Council took note of them (E/4219, para. 225), and also recommended that the level of the advisory services programme should remain at \$220,000 in 1967 (E/4219, para. 218).

533. In the subsequent debates in the Economic and Social Council,⁶⁸ many representatives emphasized the value of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights as it had developed since its establishment in 1955. Some expressed regret that the funds available for the programme constituted such a small percentage of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes and voiced the hope that larger credits would be allocated, especially during the International Year for Human Rights in 1968.

534. Opinions were divided on the relative merits of seminars and fellowships under the advisory services programme. Many representatives expressed appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General evaluating the fellowship programme (E/CN.4/891-E/CN.6/453); in their opinion, it contained much useful information, but at the same time it showed the difficulty of assessing the results of fellowships. Some representatives were of the view that the results achieved did not justify the expenditure involved. It was also said that the choice of subjects had been too restrictive, and that too many legal topics had been selected. Others, however, supported the fellowship programme and regretted that it had been necessary to draw on the funds available for fellowships to meet the rising cost of seminars. The subjects chosen constituted important aspects of human rights; moreover, the topics were proposed by the fellows receiving the awards, or by their Governments, which meant that the subjects chosen were considered to be of value to them. Some representatives expressed regret that few women were nominated for fellowships and voiced the hope that Governments would place greater emphasis on including women among their candidates in future. It was suggested, during the discussion, that a pilot project for group fellowship awards might be useful, since a group of persons would be able to exchange views and experiences on a topic of common interest and this might have very fruitful results.

535. The seminar programme received general approval in the Council. It was suggested that the value of seminars might be enhanced if greater publicity were given to them, and that the publication and wider distribution of the background and other papers might be useful in that respect. The tendency to expand participation in the seminars by organizing them on a world-wide basis or by inviting participants from other regions to attend regional seminars was noted with interest. Some representatives expressed concern at the increased cost involved and said that it should not be met at the expense of the fellowship programme. It was hoped that the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the attendance of participants from other regions at the seminar to be held in the Philippines in December 1966 (see paragraph 530 above) could be implemented through savings effected in seminars already held in 1966.

536. Members of the Council noted with interest that in 1967 the Government of Finland had offered to act

⁶⁸ E/AC.7/SR.537-540; E/SR.1439.

as host to the first in the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women initiated under Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) and that the seminar would be organized on a world-wide basis. It was also noted that in addition to the regional seminars to be organized in Jamaica and in Poland, a fourth seminar on a subject concerning the status of women was contemplated in the programme proposed for 1967, although no Government had, as yet, offered to act as host for it. It was pointed out, however, that the organization, on a world-wide basis, of the seminar on civic and political education of women, and the proposal of the Commission on Human Rights to invite experts from other regions to attend the seminar in Jamaica (see paragraph 529 above), if adopted, would have financial implications that might well affect the fourth seminar. The suggestion was made that if the funds available had to be used to meet the increased cost of the other two seminars, some of the balance might be applied to the preparation of the seminar on civic and political education of women, which was intended to be in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, to be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries.

537. Many representatives expressed concern that the programme contemplated for 1968, which included two seminars to be organized on a world-wide basis, might use up virtually all of the funds allocated for seminars in that year, thus excluding any seminar on the status of women. It was agreed that readjustments should be made within the programme in order to make possible at least one seminar relating to the status of women. In that connexion it was suggested that the

number of participants invited to attend an international seminar need not be as high as thirty-five.

538. In resolution 1123 (XLI) the Council, endorsing the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights (paragraph 529 above), requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the attendance, at the regional seminar on the effective realization of human rights at the national level to be held in Jamaica in 1967, of not more than four participants from countries and territories outside the Western Hemisphere.

539. In resolution 1124 (XLI) the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the organization, on a world-wide basis, of a seminar on the civic and political education of women (see paragraph 531 above), and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the host Government and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, to invite States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to nominate participants to attend such a seminar, bearing in mind that the various geographical areas and cultures should be represented.

540. In resolution 1125 (XLI) the Council approved the advisory services programme proposed for 1967 and authorized the Secretary-General to make appropriate adjustments within the programme of seminars to implement the two decisions referred to above. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to arrange the seminar programme for 1968 in such a way as to make it possible to hold a third seminar on a subject relating to the status of women. Finally, the Council asked the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of using some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group, rather than individual, training.

Chapter XII

PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Section I. United Nations Development Programme*

541. The Council at its forty-first session considered¹ the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its first and second sessions (E/4150 and E/4219),² held in January and June 1966, respectively. As the Governing Council is scheduled to hold a brief session late in November 1966 for the purpose of approving the programme of the technical assistance component of the UNDP to be recommended by the Administrator for 1967-1968, the only action taken by the Governing Council at its second session with respect to the technical assistance component of the UNDP was to take note of the changes in the current biennial programme (DP/TA/L.1) and of the report on contingency authorizations (DP/TA/L.2 and Add.1). The reports of the Governing Council on its first and second sessions therefore concerned mainly the Special Fund component of the UNDP and, in chapters VII and VIII, the question of associate experts and the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.

542. Introducing the reports, the President of the Governing Council recalled³ that that body was an inter-governmental organ, composed of thirty-seven members, set up in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX), to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee. He stated that the merger had made it possible to meet the new requirements of programmes of technical co-operation while maintaining the identity of, and giving new impetus to, the programmes of technical assistance and the Special Fund within the UNDP. At its first two sessions the Governing Council had concentrated its attention on innovations and changes to be made gradually in order to develop its central role with respect to activities of the United Nations family in the field of technical assistance. It had taken decisions concerning the organization of the work of the UNDP, and had decided to encourage the submission, at the request of the Governments concerned, of projects for pilot and demonstration plants. It had authorized the setting up, on an experimental basis, of a revolving fund to permit resources to be used to accelerate the initial execution of pre-investment projects. It had requested a study by the Administrator of future needs for pre-investment activities in relation to the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to programme and implement such activities.

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Operational activities for development: activities of the United Nations Development Programme".

¹ E/SR.1435-1436.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplements Nos. 11 and 11A.*

³ E/SR.1435.

543. The Associate Administrator of the UNDP brought up to date the account of the achievements in the Special Fund component of the UNDP already referred to by the Administrator.⁴ With the approval of eighty-two projects at the first session of the Governing Council and fifty-five projects at the second session, the current programme of the Special Fund component consisted of 657 projects in 137 countries and territories, at an estimated global cost of \$1,565.3 million, with the UNDP contributing \$644.5 million and the recipient Governments the equivalent of \$920.8 million. Of the 657 projects approved, 282 were for resource surveys and feasibility studies, 243 related primarily to training in specialized fields, and 132 concerned applied research. As of 30 April 1966, field work had been completed on seventy-nine projects, and 380 projects were in the operational stage. Plans of operation were still being prepared for 145 projects. Executing agencies had secured the services of 942 experts for work on new and existing projects during 1965. Altogether there were 2,503 experts in the field, providing 1,740 man-years of services. The experts were drawn from seventy-four different countries, including some 488 from forty-nine countries that were themselves receiving Special Fund assistance. Serving with the experts were some 28,000 counterpart staff, an increase of 5,000 over 1964. Of these, 10,500 were senior officers and technicians, while 17,500 were in the administrative, clerical and service categories. With many more projects in the operational stage in 1965 than during previous years, a greater number of senior counterpart staff had been released from project assignments for advanced training abroad under Special Fund fellowships. During the year, 672 fellowships had been awarded, as compared with 330 in 1964. Since the inception of the Fund, 752 of the 1,232 senior project personnel who had been awarded fellowships had returned to carry out the responsibilities for which they had received advanced training. By 31 December 1965, a total of 107,500 persons had participated in training courses in which specialized training had been given or was under way to prepare 16,300 graduate engineers, 19,100 middle-level technicians, 22,700 instructors for industrial training programmes, 32,300 plant managers and supervisors, 5,300 secondary school teachers and 11,800 specialists in public administration, planning, transport and communications.

544. By 30 April 1966, twenty-seven pre-investment surveys costing \$25 million had produced follow-up investments totalling \$1,216.5 million. Of this amount, some \$844 million was from abroad and \$373 million from domestic sources in the assisted countries. The investments were made in undertakings for the development of power, transport, mining, communications, agriculture and industry.

545. The value of these pre-investment activities had been proved by the growing volume of requests. There

⁴ See E/SR.1421.

were at present 318 requests formally submitted or about to be submitted; there were also some in preparation and some phase II projects. However, there was great concern about the financial situation of the UNDP, and both the Administrator and the Associate Administrator recalled that the 1966 pledges received were approximately \$160 million compared with the target of \$200 million established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session (General Assembly resolution 2093 (XX)). Even if the target was finally reached at the Pledging Conference in the autumn of 1966, the level of funds for earmarkings would restrict the 1967 programme to a figure of approximately \$25 million below that of 1966. That would check the long progress of both the former Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. An even more difficult situation would confront the UNDP if the target of \$200 million was not attained. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the decline in financial resources also affected investments proper. It was therefore imperative that the resources which were available should be used to the greatest advantage. For that reason, the UNDP and IBRD were working together to promote those projects which were designed to induce the investment of development capital and make the most productive use of it. A direct link between pre-investment and investment was thus being established in a number of cases. It was hoped that, with the contribution of the vast technical knowledge of specialized agencies and IAEA and with care on the part of both aid-giving and recipient countries not to allow any slackening in development, the UNDP would be able to play an important role in the vital task of laying the groundwork, in the remaining years of the current Development Decade, for a sharp increase in the rate of progress in the next decade.

546. In the course of the debate, representatives expressed their appreciation of the statements of the President of the Governing Council, the Associate Administrator and, earlier in the session, the Administrator. It was generally recognized that progress had been made in effecting the merger, which was one of the encouraging achievements of the Decade. The UNDP could serve as a focal point for United Nations activities in development. Several representatives of developing countries expressed their gratitude for the benefits they had received from the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund and voiced the hope that they would benefit still more now that the two bodies had been merged in the UNDP.

547. With respect to the financial situation of the UNDP, speakers whole-heartedly endorsed the view that more resources should be available to developing countries for pre-investment purposes. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government hoped to increase its contribution to the UNDP from \$65 to \$70 million in 1967. The representatives of some other major donor countries gave the assurance that they would do their utmost to achieve the target of \$200 million. One member of the Council estimated that an annual increase of \$33 million in voluntary contributions would be necessary to maintain the rhythm of the Programme. The practice of making forward pledges was also advocated. In expressing hope for an increase in the UNDP resources, one member observed that the Administrator should, in any case, establish the Programme activities on the basis of the resources actually available. Some members expressed

the view that the discouraging possibility of a decline in earmarkings precisely at the time when requests for assistance were increasing should at least result in obliging all concerned to select projects in the framework of over-all long-term planning.

548. The UNDP was praised for preparing the way for investment by encouraging action by IBRD and its affiliates or regional banks and by promoting pilot and demonstration projects. However, some members considered that the UNDP activities should not be confined to pre-investment but that the Programme should gradually devote part of its resources to investment proper. In the opinion of one representative, a sum of about \$25 million could be earmarked annually for investment projects in the field of industrial development. Another representative said that a considerable part of the resources that had so far not been utilized could be used as a direct contribution to the financing of industrial development. He further stated that the activities of the Programme should be based on the principle of universality with regard to contributions, that there should be no economic or political interference in the internal affairs of developing countries requesting UNDP assistance, and that equitable geographical distribution should be fully observed in the recruitment of Residential Representatives, experts and consultants and in the allocation of fellowships.

549. Satisfaction was expressed regarding the decisions taken by the Governing Council at its second session, particularly concerning the approval of pilot and demonstration projects, the establishment of a revolving fund, the request made to the specialized agencies and IAEA to provide surveys of their regular technical assistance programmes in order to ensure co-ordination of work within the United Nations family, the preparation of a report concerning the possibility of extending project budgeting to the technical assistance component, and the continuation of the successful experiment of devoting the first two or three days of its session to private meetings between members of the Governing Council and the Administration of the UNDP to provide an opportunity for the exchange of views on questions pertaining to the Programme and policies governing the operations of the UNDP.

550. Several speakers suggested that the UNDP should consider measures to develop further the merger of the technical assistance and Special Fund components of the UNDP while still maintaining the characteristics of both sectors of the Programme. In that connexion one member reiterated his view that the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation should be incorporated in the UNDP in order to render the assistance given to developing countries more effective. It was also suggested that the UNDP should attach special priority to requests for regional projects, shift from general surveys to feasibility studies and, at the same time, carry out balanced development, make forecasts of requests for funds in such fields as industrialization and the survey of natural resources, maintain and develop close co-operation between the UNDP and UNCTAD and between the UNDP and the projected UNOID, pay particular attention to its role in increasing agricultural production and favourable trade conditions in developing countries, and publicize its activities in order to arouse interest and promote investments. Several members expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the Governing Council had requested the Administrator to prepare a study on the need and the possibilities for increased pre-investment assistance.

Many members stated that the position of resident representatives should be further strengthened so that they might be in a better position to assist in programme planning, programme execution and co-ordination with other programmes in the countries in which they served. In this connexion the Administrator was commended for instigating the first global meeting of resident representatives, which had taken place recently in Turin and had provided an opportunity for discussing problems of common interest to the Administrator, the field officers and the specialized agencies. Regarding the provision of experts, it was suggested that the Administration should offer a wider choice and establish a careful balance between the provision of experts and the availability of fellowships and other means of training local understudies in order to ensure, in appropriate time, the continuation of a project by trained local personnel.

551. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1121 (XLI)) in which it took note of the reports of the Governing Council of the UNDP on its first and second sessions.

Section II. United Nations programmes of technical assistance*

552. In the course of its consideration of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Council gave its attention to chapter VIII of the report on the second session (E/4219),⁵ which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

553. In keeping with the new arrangements whereby the Governing Council serves as the intergovernmental body entrusted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with the task of supervising United Nations technical co-operation activities, the annual report of the Secretary-General on the programmes undertaken by him (DP/RP/1 and Add.1) had been presented direct to the Governing Council. This reporting procedure superseded the arrangement of prior years under which the same documentation was considered by the Technical Assistance Committee and the Economic and Social Council. Chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council contained an account of the observations made by the Governing Council with regard to the Secretary-General's report and of the decisions taken.

554. In introducing the subject of the United Nations operational programme before the Council,⁶ the Commissioner for Technical Assistance reviewed briefly the activities in 1965, the latest full operational year, pointing out that these consisted of participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the regular programme financed by part V of the United Nations budget, Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and funds-in-trust operations. The Commissioner noted that activities in 1965 had involved expenditures and obligations of \$34 million compared with \$32.9 million in 1964 and \$23.2 million in 1963. These increases had been due to the growth of Special Fund projects and funds-in-trust programmes. The latter had exceeded a level of \$4 million in 1965. The total funds obligated and expended

in 1965 had provided for experts from ninety-four countries serving on 2,364 assignments. Fellowships had been awarded to 1,262 nationals of 115 countries and territories for study in seventy-two countries. Within that total, appropriations of \$6.4 million for the regular programmes had been provided by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Economic and Social Council. The delivered programme in 1965 had amounted to \$6,393,000, or 99.89 per cent of the available appropriations.

555. For the coming budget year, 1967, the Governing Council had recommended to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a level of appropriations of \$6.4 million. It had approved in principle the detailed programme proposals (DP/RP/1/Add.2), which were based upon requests received from Governments in accordance with priorities assigned by them, and upon proposals emanating from committees and commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The initial distribution of the 1967 programme by major fields of activity was as follows: economic development \$3,449,600, social development \$1,818,200, public administration \$837,000, advisory services in the field of human rights \$220,000, and narcotic drugs control \$75,000.

556. In reviewing the 1967 programme proposals, the Governing Council had noted several proposals of committees and commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/4219, para. 214), including proposals relating to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for 1967 and 1968, which had an immediate bearing on the provision of regular budget funds for those years. It had noted that provision would be made for the new proposals on a priority basis within the existing level of appropriations for advisory services in the field of human rights. That understanding was reflected by the Economic and Social Council in the first paragraph of the preamble to its resolution 1125 (XLI) concerning the programme of advisory services.

557. In a resolution concerning the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance (resolution 1120 (XLI)), the Council, endorsing a proposal of the Governing Council of the UNDP, recommended a level of \$6.4 million for 1967, and authorized a provisional figure of \$6.4 million as a target level for the Secretary-General's initial budget estimate for 1968. It recommended also that the General Assembly take the budgetary action necessary for 1967.

558. In the course of the discussion in the Economic and Social Council,⁷ one representative stated that his Government believed that all operational activities of the United Nations should be financed by voluntary contributions. Another representative, while wishing to be recorded as voting in favour of the draft resolution, had certain reservations of principle regarding the financing. Another representative, stating that the regular programme might now be of increasing importance because of its flexible character, considered that the appropriation should be increased. The request was made by one representative that in future years the agenda of the Economic and Social Council should provide for the consideration of the Governing Council's observations and decisions concerning technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General as a separate item from that on the United Nations Development Programme generally.

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the sub-item: "Operational activities for development: activities undertaken by the Secretary-General".

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A.*

⁶ E/SR.1436.

⁷ E/SR.1435-1436.

Section III. World Food Programme

559. At its forty-first session the Council considered⁸ the fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.⁹ In that document, the Committee reported on developments between 15 April 1965 and 26 April 1966, a period which had seen the end of the Programme's initial experimental phase and the establishment of the Programme on a continuing basis by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference. The Committee drew particular attention to the fact that the resources of the Programme fell far short of the \$275 million target set for the three years 1966-1968, and suggested that the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council consider appealing to Governments for further contributions.

560. Introducing the Intergovernmental Committee's report, the Executive Director of the Programme pointed out¹⁰ that the Council's debate came at a time when the food deficit facing some of the more highly populated countries in the developing regions represented an immediate challenge, while on the other hand food reserves in the developed areas were rapidly dwindling. Food aid had started out as a response to over-production in the advanced areas, but was now turning into a response to under-production in the developing countries. That was a fundamental change, implying for instance that food must be deliberately produced for food aid. It suggested the desirability of pooling resources and sharing costs and thus underlined the need for giving a multilateral character to such aid, which should be the concern of all countries.

561. Food aid could be so administered as to contribute directly towards increasing agricultural production. The World Food Programme, for instance, was helping to extend the area of cultivated land, or to increase the yield from land already exploited, in countries throughout the developing world. The use of food aid to produce an asset of enduring worth was preferable to a mere feeding operation which would leave no abiding benefit behind it. In considering future arrangements for food aid, it was essential to bear in mind the need for continuity: it would hardly be possible to run a serious development programme if its commodity resources fluctuated widely from year to year. An increased level of food aid would involve not only producing the extra food, but also making available proportionate amounts of cash or services to meet shipping and related costs, as well as to make purchases of foodstuffs. Such purchases had a double value: they could improve the nutritional balance of the commodities provided and could also increase the scope for participation in the programme by developing countries which could produce more food but could not afford to donate exportable commodities to be used as food aid.

562. During its current phase, the World Food Programme was severely handicapped by the shortage of resources. Every effort was being made to use available contributions so as to produce the maximum effect, notably by careful project formulation and by concentrating on relatively large projects. The World Food Programme was greatly interested in joining with other organizations and programmes in the financing of specific undertakings. A mission to study how the "pro-

gramme approach" (the provision of food aid in support of over-all development plans as distinct from specific projects) might be applied in Jamaica had developed a methodology for computing the size of the food gap which might be filled by external assistance in a given country. At its session in October 1966, the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme would take a decision as to the desirability of further action on the whole question of the programme approach.

563. Members of the Council paid a tribute to the useful role that was being played by the Programme despite its limited resources. The Council adopted a resolution (1150 (XLI)) in which, after noting with satisfaction the work so far accomplished by the Programme in meeting emergency food needs and in undertaking development projects falling into a wide variety of economic and social sectors, it appealed urgently to States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO for further contributions in commodities, cash or services, with a view to reaching the goal of \$275 million for the period 1966-1968.

Section IV. Programme of studies on multilateral food aid*

564. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX), the Council had before it at its forty-first session¹¹ a report of the Secretary-General (E/4210)¹² presenting the draft outline for a comprehensive inter-agency study on multilateral food aid prepared in conjunction with the Director-General of FAO and including an expanded draft submitted by the Director-General to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) at its fortieth session. The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4236)¹² containing extracts from the report of the CCP on its discussion of the outline, as well as a proposal by the Secretary-General (E/4210/Add.1)¹² for the submission of a substantive progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session.

565. The draft outline prepared by the Secretary-General and the Director-General (E/4210) was generally considered to provide a satisfactory framework for the projected study. A number of delegations, however, drew attention to points which they felt should receive appropriate attention in the final study. It should be made clear, for instance, that an increase in food aid should not be taken as a substitute for an increase in other types of aid. It was suggested that the study should give more attention than did the outline to the possible relationship of food aid to international commodity agreements: various positions could be taken on that subject, and the implications of each should be worked out. The question was also raised whether there was a need for the final study to contain specific recommendations to Governments. One delegation felt that the outline over-emphasized multilateral food aid and paid insufficient attention to bilateral arrangements. The title of the study, referring to multilateral food aid, was in fact a misnomer: what was required was an over-all examination of national and international policies needed to cope with the growing food gap. The study should also take into account the potential impact

⁸ E/AC.6/SR.397-398; E/SR.1442.

⁹ Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16, document E/4211).

¹⁰ E/AC.6/SR.397.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.397-398; E/SR.1442.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16.

of food aid on international trade as a whole, for instance through its effect on a country's balance of payments. Another delegation drew attention to the importance of analysing the domestic policies required in recipient countries in order to make the best possible use of food aid.

566. One representative felt that insufficient attention was paid, not only in the outline but also in the work of the United Nations family as a whole, to land reform. That was one of the most urgent and important tasks facing most developing countries, and must be carried out if they were to attain true economic freedom. The approach of the United Nations family was excessively technical: what was needed was the mobilization of widespread support for the introduction of land reform measures in the countries where it was required.

567. A number of representatives emphasized the urgency of the study. Not only was the basic problem itself growing progressively more serious, but in addition there would be a number of discussions concerning it before the end of 1967, notably in UNCTAD and GATT. Even if the final report—which would draw extensively on the FAO Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development—would not be available until early in 1968, it was essential that a substantial interim report be circulated as early as possible.

568. At the conclusion of its debate the Council adopted a resolution (1149 (XLI)) in which it recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. According to that text, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and in consultation with the other organizations and programmes concerned, to submit the final study as soon as possible, and to submit a detailed preliminary report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

Section V. Evaluation of technical co-operation programmes

569. Pursuant to Council resolutions 1042 (XXXVII) and 1092 (XXXIX), on the evaluation of the over-all impact and effectiveness of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved, the Council, at its forty-first session, considered¹³ the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation (E/4151),¹⁴ the reports of the evaluation teams sent to Thailand (E/4151/Add.1),¹⁴ Tunisia (E/4151/Add.2)¹⁴ and Chile (E/4151/Add.3),¹⁴ a note by the Secretary-General submitting comments of UNESCO on the report of the Thailand evaluation team and the reply to those comments by the Chairman of the team (E/4151/Add.4),¹⁴ a note by the Secretary-General submitting the comments of the Director-General of the Department for Technical and Economic Co-operation and Deputy Minister for National Development of the Government of Thailand on the report of the Thailand evaluation team (E/4151/Add.5),¹⁴ as well as the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4191,¹⁵ chap. VII).

570. In his report (E/4151), which was prepared in consultation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Secretary-General set out some of the main observations and conclusions contained in the reports of the three teams, together with proposals in regard to possible future measures.

571. He noted that while the three teams concurred in viewing the technical co-operation programmes with satisfaction, there was a consensus that improvements could be made in the main operational phases of projects and programmes: programme formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation.

572. On the basis of the experience gained from the three missions, the Secretary-General put forward a number of proposals regarding possible future measures. He suggested, first, that in consultation with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, he should establish a study group to examine all the points raised in the evaluation reports with a view to proposing measures to increase the effectiveness of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system of organizations. Secondly, he proposed that a further limited number of evaluation projects be undertaken and urged that the agencies be associated more intimately and continuously with the organization and conduct of such projects than had been possible in the past and that full advantage be taken of the other lessons gained from the experience of the past year. He proposed, thirdly, that a few professional officers with wide experience in technical co-operation activities and in evaluation be assigned to assist in such evaluation activities as might be requested by the Council, Governments and United Nations organizations including the UNDP, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and other special programmes or agencies. Finally, he suggested that Member States be invited to make every effort to strengthen their own co-ordination and evaluation procedures and that the assistance of the United Nations be offered in that endeavour.

573. In discussing the Secretary-General's report, the reports of the three evaluation missions and the report of the ACC, members of the Council thanked the Governments concerned (Chile, Thailand and Tunisia) for their collaboration, and expressed their appreciation to the members of the teams conducting the studies and to the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies for their activities in support of the missions.

574. The Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in introducing the reports,¹⁶ explained the nature of the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 34-50 of his report (E/4151). He referred particular to the proposal to establish, through the ACC, an interagency study group to examine all points of interagency concern raised in the evaluation reports, and noted that the Secretary-General considered that it would be premature to try to reach definitive decisions at the current session of the Council as to the form of future evaluation techniques and machinery; that question might be reserved for a report to the Council at its forty-third session (E/4151, para. 50).

575. Members of the Council generally expressed satisfaction with the reports of the three evaluation missions. Despite some differences in approach, the teams had reached valuable conclusions, which could well be

¹³ E/AC.24/SR.302, 304, 306; E/SR.1443.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 3.

¹⁶ E/AC.24/SR.302.

used as guide-lines for any future missions and which could also be helpful in the evaluation efforts of the developing countries themselves. Note was taken of the wish of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that reports of evaluation studies be made available to it.

576. There was general agreement that the evaluation work should continue. Further attention needed to be given to all aspects of technical co-operation activities in order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the individual projects and programmes. Special attention should be given to recruitment problems, the programming of technical co-operation projects, their implementation, and adequate follow-up of completed projects. Also important were arrangements for "built-in" evaluation of operating projects to help ensure their efficient management. Mention was made of the need to give more attention to training, especially systematic training of counterpart personnel of the developing countries. It was thought that it would be desirable to phase counterpart training with the work programme of the experts.

577. It was suggested that the evaluation of the over-all impact of technical co-operation on the economic and social progress of developing countries should be strengthened. It was considered that there was a need for uniform standards, methods and criteria. Note was taken of the Secretary-General's proposal ultimately to assign a small number of professional officers to assist in evaluation activities requested by Governments and United Nations bodies. This would provide a certain amount of continuity to evaluation programmes and assist in the development of methods and standards. Attention was also drawn to the suggestion of the ACC that future reports should include a concise account of the economy of the country concerned and its principal economic and social problems, a summary of existing development plans stating their main targets and priorities, and a summary of the principal bilateral and other multilateral aid efforts (E/4191, para. 75).

578. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal that an interagency study group be established by the ACC to examine the three reports and propose practical steps to improve the effectiveness of the technical co-operation programmes. The staff concerned with standards and methods for evaluation, which it was hoped UNITAR would be able to provide, should work closely with the group.

579. Several members thought it would be useful, as far as possible, for future evaluation studies of an over-all character to take account of bilateral assistance. One member, however, feared that this might introduce unnecessary complications. Another member thought that attention should be given to alternative methods of evaluation, based on experts' reports, an analysis by the developing countries themselves and materials available in the participating organizations. It was also felt that more time might be allowed in any future evaluation studies for preparatory work and consultation.

580. It was generally considered desirable that any future evaluation teams should include outside experts. The opinion was also expressed that members of teams should be selected with a view to wide geographical representation.

581. Several members suggested that the terms of reference contained in Council resolutions 1042

(XXXVII) and 1092 (XXXIX) should be maintained as guide-lines for future work.

582. Many members drew attention to the important role that Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme should continue to play in the co-ordination of programmes in the field to ensure a proper link between international aid efforts and the priorities set by countries in their development plans.

583. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal that he should report to the Council at its forty-third session on possible future evaluation techniques and machinery as well as on other aspects of evaluation of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family.

584. The Council, in its resolution 1151 (XLI), noted the reports submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4151 and Add.1-5) and the comments of the ACC on them (E/4191) and expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Chile, Thailand and Tunisia and to the experts who had prepared the reports. Being convinced that proper evaluation procedures would not only ensure a more efficient use of resources available but also help to increase support for the technical co-operation activities of the organizations in the United Nations family, the Council decided to continue and develop its systematic evaluation of the over-all and specific impact of the operational programmes. It endorsed the establishment by the ACC of an interagency study group to examine the reports of the evaluation teams and to propose appropriate practical steps to increase the effectiveness of the technical co-operation programmes. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's indication that he would study those aspects of the reports which were of concern to the United Nations itself and requested him to report to the Council at its forty-third session the results of that study as well as the results of the study of the interagency group.

585. The Council noted the responsibilities of the Governments concerned for the co-ordination and evaluation of technical co-operation programmes financed from various sources, and the need to relate them to economic and social priorities. It was convinced that further experience was required in ascertaining appropriate techniques for the evaluation of the impact of the programmes of economic and social development. It noted with interest the Secretary-General's proposals designed to provide a greater degree of continuity in evaluation work. The Council invited States Members of the United Nations to make every effort to strengthen their own procedures of co-ordination and evaluation and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to undertake a limited number of further evaluation projects in conformity with existing resolutions. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council at its forty-third session on the progress achieved and to report also on steps taken to further the development of methods and standards.

586. Finally, the Council requested the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA to present to the Council at its forty-third session, through the ACC, a consolidated report on existing practices with regard to the evaluation of their projects and programmes of technical co-operation.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

587. The Council at its forty-first session considered¹ the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, together with the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its fifteenth session (A/6311).² The report of the High Commissioner, which covered mainly the work of his Office from 1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966, dealt with activities in the fields of international protection, material assistance and international co-operation in favour of refugees. It indicated the general developments in refugee problems throughout the world and showed that the tasks facing the High Commissioner had increased considerably in scope.

588. In presenting his report,¹ the High Commissioner emphasized that whereas the need for material assistance for European refugees was now diminishing, there were burning new problems of refugees in Africa and Asia. The situation was particularly acute in Africa, where there were some 650,000 refugees, most of them in need of the basic necessities of life. The number of branch offices in that area had had to be increased from two to nine during the past three years.

589. In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the host countries were under a moral obligation to grant asylum to refugees. The international community was accordingly expected to provide assistance whenever such assistance was necessary and justified by the circumstances. In certain areas, the presence of a large number of refugees could become a potential source of tension and, in assisting countries of asylum to discharge their responsibility in respect of refugees, his Office was contributing towards the stability required for economic and social progress.

590. The main objective of his Office in providing material assistance for refugees had, as in the past, been to help them to become self-supporting as rapidly as possible. The solutions applied to achieve those purposes were voluntary repatriation, integration through local settlement, or resettlement through migration. However, in the particular case of Africa south of the Sahara, integration had proved to be the most appropriate solution for most refugees. They had been given an opportunity to settle as farmers on land generously provided by the Governments of countries of asylum. In its efforts to assist the refugees to establish and develop new agricultural communities, his Office was en-

countering problems such as the clearing of bush land, the draining of marshes, the eradication of the tse-tse fly and the choice of the crops to be grown, as well as the establishment of a limited social infra-structure, including, in particular, some facilities for primary education. His Office was therefore called upon to engage in tasks which required the full co-operation of other members of the United Nations family such as the ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO and the World Food Programme. The High Commissioner wished to extend particular gratitude to the World Food Programme for its large contribution in terms of food stocks. He stated that the support and co-operation of those organizations were greatly needed by his Office, particularly at the stage when consolidation of the settlement of refugees was largely dependent upon development aid to the countries concerned. That problem had led his Office to associate its activities more fully with those of the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

591. Referring to the question of utilization of human resources, the High Commissioner gave examples of the considerable contribution which refugees could make to their country of asylum, provided that the right approach was followed and adequate assistance was given to them. In his view, it was most appropriate that such assistance should be directed, on an international multilateral basis, through the United Nations.

592. The High Commissioner emphasized the importance of education for refugees in Africa and the beneficial role of education in facilitating solutions to the problems of refugees. He also gave an account of measures taken in that field and of further plans that were to be submitted to his Executive Committee for education measures to be taken by his Office in co-operation with UNESCO.

593. With regard to the international protection of refugees, the High Commissioner stated that a draft protocol had been drawn up in order to extend the benefits of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees to all refugees who were the concern of his Office. He hoped that it would be possible for the draft protocol to be submitted to the General Assembly in the near future. His Office attached great importance to co-operation in the legal field with regional organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity.

594. The High Commissioner drew the attention of the Council to the shortfall of approximately \$1 million in the \$4.2 million financial target approved by the Executive Committee for the 1966 programme. He paid a tribute to the remarkable efforts made in the private sector to raise additional funds for refugees. His Office had, however, been established by Governments and was essential for them to make available the necessary financial means to enable him to discharge his ta-

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹ E/SR.1438.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4201 and Add.1).

The Council itself had stressed the tremendous effort made by developing countries. Some of those efforts were precisely intended to solve the problems of refugees. Even with a very limited programme, the High Commissioner's Office had been able to give effective assistance to refugees. It was essential, however, that that limited programme be fully financed. It might also be difficult, in view of the scope and complexity of the new refugee problems, for his programme to retain its marginal character. If the solution to those problems was delayed owing to lack of funds, much more serious political, financial and humanitarian problems might ensue.

595. Most of the representatives who spoke in the debate commended the High Commissioner for his report and his statement to the Council. Several speakers agreed that the nerve centre of refugee problems was moving from Europe to Africa and Asia. The need, however, for continuing international protection of, and assistance to, the old and handicapped among the European refugees was stressed, as was also the need to complete the major aid programmes for them as soon as possible. Some speakers stated their awareness of the growing scope of new problems of refugees, particularly in developing countries in Africa. The large number of refugees represented a very heavy burden for the countries of asylum and it was essential that plans should continue to be developed for their settlement. A number of representatives expressed their appreciation of the efforts of those countries to assist the refugees on their territory and recognized that the countries could not be expected to assume, themselves, the full burden of providing assistance. The beneficial effects of the current programme and the co-ordinating and catalytic role of the High Commissioner in seeking rapid solutions to new problems of refugees were stressed.

596. A number of representatives agreed that, in developing areas, material assistance programmes for refugees should, at a certain stage, be linked with development aid. They recognized that after the completion of initial assistance programmes by the Office of the High Commissioner, further projects of a development character were required to consolidate the position of the refugees and to enable them to make a positive contribution to the economy of their country of asylum. They noted with interest and appreciation that the High Commissioner was seeking close co-operation with other members of the United Nations family and with regional organizations and non-governmental organizations that were concerned with development programmes or had a special interest in the problem of refugees. Some speakers considered that, through this co-operation, the Office of the High Commissioner could also make a useful contribution to the economic and social development of the countries concerned.

597. A number of speakers expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the High Commissioner to provide facilities for primary education for refugees and endorsed his proposed plan to establish a special education fund in consultation with UNESCO. They agreed that increased efforts were required to provide basic education and training for refugees in developing areas. One representative in particular advocated the consolidation of various United Nations education programmes already launched for refugees from certain areas in Africa.

598. With special reference to Africa, some delegations expressed the view that the underlying causes of the problems of refugees were closely linked with such phenomena as *apartheid* and the persistence of colonialism.

599. Several members of the Council emphasized that international protection was equally important for all refugees who were the concern of the High Commissioner's Office. They supported his plan to submit to the General Assembly a proposed protocol to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, enlarging the scope *ratione personae* of that instrument, and expressed the hope that the plan would be fully supported by the Assembly.

600. Referring to the difficult financial position of the High Commissioner's Office, and particularly with regard to the 1966 programme, several speakers expressed concern that the financial participation of Governments was not keeping pace with the increasing scope of the problems. They hoped that all members of the United Nations would contribute to the work. The hope was also expressed that the dedication of United Nations Day, 1966, to refugees would have favourable repercussions on the financing of the High Commissioner's work.

601. In conclusion, in resolution 1122 (XLI), the Council took note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly.

Section II. United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

602. The Council, at its forty-first session, discussed³ the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (E/4200),⁴ submitted to it pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) and relating mainly to the activities of the Institute since November 1965. Annexed to the report of the Executive Director was the Statute of the Institute, which had been promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in November 1965. As stated in Article I of the Statute, UNITAR has been established "as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing . . . the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development".

603. It was indicated in the report that the Executive Director had arranged with the United Nations Secretariat for the transfer of three existing training programmes to UNITAR: the United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries; the Group Training Programme in Techniques and Procedures of Technical Assistance; and the Training Programme in Development Financing. These programmes are being operated in 1966 on substantially the same basis as before, pending an evaluation of the operations to be submitted by the Executive Director to the Board of Trustees at its fourth session, in September 1966. The Institute was also organizing two new programmes, both in the field

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

³ E/SR.1437, 1439, 1440.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

of technical assistance, a Group Training Programme for Deputy Resident Representatives, to be financed jointly by UNITAR and the United Nations Development Programme, and a Seminar on Major Problems of United Nations Technical Assistance, to be financed by UNITAR alone.

604. Reaffirming that the importance of UNITAR research arose from the needs of the United Nations itself, the Board had, at its third session, authorized its Administrative and Financial Committee to discuss at its June 1966 session the proposed orientation, methods and priorities of its research programme. With regard to the role of UNITAR in the evaluation of the United Nations operational programmes, the report pointed out that the Executive Director had held consultations with the Executive Director of the World Food Programme concerning the participation of UNITAR in the WFP evaluation programme.

605. The report also dealt with the UNITAR Fellowship Programme, which would initially consist of the administration, during 1967, of the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowships, for which the United States of America had already contributed \$100,000.

606. The Executive Director's report also referred to an arrangement by which two of the specialized agencies had been invited to be present at Board meetings in rotation, with the proviso that one of the seats should always be occupied by either the ILO or UNESCO. The Institute was fully aware of the need to maintain the closest possible collaboration with all the institutes in the United Nations system in general, and with the development institutes in particular.

607. In a statement to the Council,⁵ the Executive Director of UNITAR outlined the Institute's current programmes and activities, which were guided by the following basic principles defined by the Board of Trustees: the Institute's action would be directed essentially to the needs of the United Nations, priority being given to those of the developing countries; its approach to the problems would be pragmatic; training and research would be closely linked; and research should lead to the formulation of policies. While directing the training programmes transferred from the United Nations Secretariat, the Institute was carrying out an evaluation of the results obtained and of the methods used. The evaluation of the old training programmes, together with the experience gained in the two new programmes, would enable the Institute to find new methods in the field of training. One essential was to use resources to train men whose work in their home countries would have a multiplier effect by virtue of the posts they occupied. The principal areas in which the Institute would be called upon to undertake research had been defined in a memorandum prepared by the Executive Director, which would be submitted to the Board of Trustees at its fourth session for approval. They included: criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to the developing countries; the transfer of technology and skills to developing countries; problems of newly independent States or territories in the process of decolonization which might require special international arrangements; the development of international law through the United Nations; instruments and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and peace-keeping; United Nations methods and techniques for the promotion and pro-

tection of human rights; problems of organizational relationships and co-ordination in the United Nations system; problems of international administration; research concerning training programmes; and problems relating to public information and documentation of the United Nations.

608. Stressing that the Institute was according high priority to evaluation, the Executive Director said that the role of the Institute was to draw lessons from its studies and to develop a methodology and techniques which could benefit the whole of the United Nations family. The Institute was closely linked, through its Board of Trustees, with the United Nations family, the academic world and the Member States. The regional economic commissions and their institutes were indispensable partners of UNITAR. The Institute made full use of the resources put at its disposal by the Secretariat and other organs of the United Nations. It had participated in the ACC Working Group on the International Year for Human Rights and was working in close collaboration with the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat in the preparation of the 1968 Conference on Human Rights. Moreover, UNITAR was participating in the first annual meeting of directors of institutes within the United Nations family, to be held in July 1966 in Geneva, and in the seminar on *apartheid*, to be held in August 1966 in Brasilia.

609. With regard to financial pledges and payments to UNITAR, the Executive Director said that by 25 July 1966, nearly seventy countries, in addition to several non-governmental sources, had pledged \$4,007,703, of which \$1,708,824 had already been paid.

610. During the Council's discussion, many representatives expressed their satisfaction with the progress attained thus far in the formulation and launching of the Institute's initial work programme. Emphasis was laid on the role which the Institute could play in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations. In view of the special character of the Institute, several representatives underlined the importance of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of UNITAR with those of the United Nations Secretariat and other organs and organizations within the United Nations system. Some of the speakers referred to the need to establish working relations, whenever feasible and appropriate, with institutions outside the United Nations family engaged in tasks similar to those of UNITAR, with a view to the exchange of services and experience. Several representatives felt that the current needs of the developing countries would make it desirable for UNITAR to emphasize the importance of training in its programmes of activity. Some representatives, however, remarked that it would be preferable to preserve a certain flexibility in the programmes since there would inevitably be shifts in emphasis from time to time in the light of the Institute's resources and experience.

611. Many speakers welcomed the transfer of certain training programmes from the United Nations Secretariat to the Institute and the efforts to evaluate those programmes and reorient them. It was necessary to maintain a balance between the desirability of training officials of the developing countries for international work and the need to make the skills which they thus acquired available to their own countries. The importance of training in the developing countries themselves was also stressed. As regards research, many speakers expressed the view that UNITAR could render very useful assistance in the formulation of criteria

⁵ E/SR.1437 and E/L.1132.

and methods of evaluation of technical co-operation programmes. Several representatives stressed the value of orienting UNITAR research towards action related to concrete problems in various fields. The Institute's research should be related to the basic needs of the United Nations Secretariat and should be concerned primarily with the effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole.

612. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1138 (XLI)) in which it took note of the report of the Executive Director (E/4200) and of his statement to the Council. It expressed the hope that the members of the United Nations family of organizations would make maximum use of the Institute's facilities, as appropriate and feasible, and would assist the Institute in the implementation of its programmes and activities. The Council emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the Institute with those of other bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the institutes for planning, training and research. Finally, the Council expressed its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals that had already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute.

Section III. Economic and social consequences of disarmament*

613. For its consideration of the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Council had before it, at its forty-first session, a report of the Secretary-General (E/4169⁶ and E/4169/Add.1) setting forth the replies of Governments to a *note verbale* sent out in October 1965. The *note verbale* had been accompanied by a framework of subjects relating to the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament and also by a questionnaire designed to elicit relevant data regarding conversion and disarmament measures already completed, decisions about arms reductions not yet fully implemented, and contingent plans for future disarmament.

614. Replies had been received from thirty-one Governments. These summarized recent actions and studies of relevance. The document also contained a summary of related activities or studies being carried out within the United Nations family of agencies.

615. In his note, the Secretary-General pointed out that although his inquiry had added something to the information already available, there was little that lent itself to meaningful international comparisons; nor was there much reference to the possibility of using resources released by disarmament to augment the flow of resources to developing countries. He also pointed out that in view of the commitment of the Governments chiefly concerned to policies of full employment, and in view of the difficulty they obviously found in providing the sort of information that would be required for useful international analysis, he had suggested to the Council at its fortieth session that the inquiry might be carried out at two-year intervals rather than annually (E/4157,⁷ para. 10).

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

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

⁷ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

616. During the short debate in the Council at its forty-first session,⁸ it was pointed out that while discussions were continuing on various proposals for world disarmament, no agreement had yet been reached. Enormous sums of money were being spent each year on armaments both in the developed countries and also in the developing countries. If agreement was reached on disarmament and if a proportion of the resources currently used for armaments were devoted to economic and social development, the benefits that would accrue to the developing countries would be immense. It was now clear that although some transitional problems might arise in transferring those resources to peaceful uses, the economies of both the developed and the developing countries would greatly benefit from such action.

617. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament (E/4169 and Add.1) and accepted the proposal which he had made to the Council at its fortieth session (E/4157, para. 10) that in future he should report to the Council on that subject biennially—the next report to be submitted in 1968.

Section IV. World campaign for universal literacy**

618. The Council had before it at its forty-first session a report by the Director-General of UNESCO (E/4214)⁹ on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2043 (XX), in which the Council and the regional economic commissions had been requested to study, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, the most appropriate measures for promoting the effective integration of literacy in development, and in which the close relationship between literacy and economic development had been emphasized.

619. In his report (E/4214), the Director-General of UNESCO referred to the fact that while encouraging progress had been registered in education and unprecedented investments had been made in it, in absolute terms the number of illiterates had increased during the first half of the Development Decade, although the efforts to promote literacy had reduced the percentage. If the number of illiterates at the end of the Decade were not to be greater than at the beginning, countries with a high rate of illiteracy would have to redouble their efforts to promote literacy.

620. The concept of a relationship between underdevelopment and illiteracy had been replaced by that of a relationship between literacy and development. The idea of functional literacy programmes linked with development priorities, which had given rise to the world literacy programme considered by the Council at its thirty-seventh session, had been studied extensively at a series of important international and regional gatherings, including the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, held at Teheran in September 1965, and the principles underlying the programme had been approved by all of them. Adoption of the five-year Experimental World Literacy Programme (1966-1970) by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session, forty-six

** Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.392, 393; E/SR.1440.

⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.

countries had decided to accord high priority to functional literacy projects linked with economic development. The importance of literacy in the solution of economic and social problems had been generally recognized, as had the need to mobilize national resources for literacy campaigns. The experimental programme should make it possible to measure the effect of literacy on development.

621. At its sessions in January and June 1966, the Governing Council of the UNDP had approved a financial contribution to the first five pilot projects on literacy, which were to be undertaken in Algeria, Iran, Mali, Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania. As the object of the projects was to demonstrate the fundamental connexion between education and productivity, it was necessary for them to be closely related to the needs implicit in functional literacy as geared to the priorities of economic development. Efforts to promote literacy were also being included in agricultural and industrial development projects that were being undertaken in close collaboration with FAO and the ILO.

622. During the debate in the Council,¹⁰ a number of representatives welcomed the conclusions of the Director-General, and in particular his proposals relating to the experimental programme initiated with the financial help of the UNDP. It was emphasized, however, that developing countries found it difficult to allocate a sufficiently high percentage of their national income to education, which had to compete with other sectors for a share of the limited resources available. Supplementary financing was required from international resources, and help in the form of experts, personnel, equipment and teaching materials had to be received from the more developed countries, through multilateral, bilateral and other arrangements. A tribute was paid to Iran for its generous gift of \$700,000 to UNESCO to finance measures designed to promote functional literacy. Educated and skilled labour constituted capital, and the quality of labour and labour productivity were factors of economic development. Mere literacy unguided by education did not, however, lead to increased productivity or improved social conditions. It was important that the promotion of literacy and adult education schemes should form an integral part of education programmes.

623. The Council adopted a resolution (1128 (XLI)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO (E/4214). Convinced that the necessary measures for the elimination of illiteracy could not be carried out unless provision was made to finance them, it invited States Members of the United Nations in which illiteracy was a major obstacle to development to integrate their adult education programmes, including literacy programmes, in their development plans; to give suitable priority to the promotion of functional literacy in connexion with vocational training and to include the necessary appropriations in national and other investment programmes. The Council also invited all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to take account, within the framework of bilateral cultural, technical and financial assistance, of the priorities established by the receiving countries and to promote solidarity at the regional and the international level in world-wide action to combat illiteracy, *inter alia* by initiating suitable

methods of mobilizing new human, material and financial resources. It also invited the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to include appropriate literacy programmes in the projects within their competence, whenever the execution of those projects so required. Finally, it invited UNESCO to continue to assist developing countries, in order to facilitate the integration of their adult education programmes, including literacy programmes, in their national development plans; to continue the implementation of the Experimental World Literacy Programme and to undertake a systematic evaluation of the impact of literacy on development, and, by appropriate analyses, to throw more light on the correlation between functional literacy and economic and social development.

Section V. International travel and tourism

TOURISM

624. At its fortieth session, the Council considered¹¹ a report of the Secretary-General (E/4145)¹² regarding the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. The Council adopted a resolution (1109 (XL)) in which, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.24 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹³ regarding measures for increasing the receipts of developing countries from tourism, it welcomed the programme of work in the field of tourism of the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (TD/B/42, annex 1 (b)). Aware of the role of national and international tourism as a means of fostering economic development and helping mutual understanding, it recognized the growing activities undertaken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in regard to tourism and expressed its appreciation of the contribution of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Rome Conference.

625. The Council took note with satisfaction of the results so far obtained following upon the recommendations of the Rome Conference and of the growing activities of the United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned in the field of tourism. It invited those bodies and specialized agencies concerned, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation and the United Nations Development Programme, to give favourable consideration to requests for the provision of increased technical and financial assistance to the developing countries in order to speed the development of their tourist resources.

626. The Council requested the Statistical Commission to study, in co-operation with UNCTAD and IUOTO, the methods and definitions most suitable for the purpose of improving statistics on tourism without increasing tourist formalities, and to submit its recom-

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.374-376; E/SR.1417.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

¹³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), pp. 55-56.

¹⁰ E/AC.6/SR.382-386; E/SR.1439.

mendations to the Council at its summer session in 1968.

627. The Council expressed the hope that UNCTAD would include a periodic review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Rome Conference, within its field of competence, in its continuing consideration of the development of tourism as provided in its programme of work.

628. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodically, and at least every three years, in co-operation with IUOTO as appropriate, reports and studies on such aspects of the development of tourism and the application of the recommendations of the Rome Conference as were relevant to accelerated social progress and economic growth, including studies on the applicability of newer techniques and operational methods in developing tourism; and it invited IUOTO to continue to co-operate with the United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, as appropriate, and to furnish assistance to Governments to help, whenever necessary, in the application of the recommendations which might result from the studies undertaken.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR*

629. At its fortieth session¹¹ the Council, having noted the desire expressed by the nineteenth General Assembly of IUOTO that the year 1967 be designated by the United Nations as "International Tourist Year", and recognizing that dedicating a year to international tourism would facilitate understanding among people everywhere, promote international co-operation in general and lead to a greater awareness of the wealth of the different civilizations, adopted a resolution (1108 (XL)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, designate the year 1967 as "International Tourist Year".

630. At its forty-first session¹⁴ the Council noted with interest a report of IUOTO (E/4218)¹⁵ on the preparations for International Tourist Year and the proposals contained in it for the promotion of tourism, in particular in developing countries. It adopted a resolution (1130 (XLI)) in which it expressed its appreciation of those preparations; invited the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take into account in their preparations the proposals contained in the report of IUOTO; and drew the attention of the General Assembly to that report.

Section VI. Procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949

631. At its forty-first session, the Council considered¹⁶ a report of the Secretary-General (E/4194)¹⁷ summarizing the preparations for the revision of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on

Road Signs and Signals, and an invitation from the Government of Austria (E/4241)¹⁷ to the effect that the international Conference decided upon, in principle, by the Council at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1082 B (XXXIX)) be held at Vienna during the first quarter of 1968.

632. The Council adopted a resolution (1129 (XLI)) in which it decided that it would be up to the international Conference to decide whether more than one instrument should be prepared to replace the 1949 Convention and Protocol and whether some provisions concerning road signs and signals should be obligatory or simply recommended practices. Amending slightly the resolution adopted at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1082 B (XXXIX)), the Council decided that interested intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council should be invited to the Conference as observers. It also decided that the Conference should be convened, for a period not exceeding twenty-five working days, at Vienna in March 1968, at a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Austria.

633. The Council requested the Secretary-General to circulate new drafts of a convention on road traffic and of a convention on road signs and signals, based on the drafts previously circulated (E/3998 and Add.1 and E/3999 and Add.1)¹⁸ and taking into account the amendments proposed by the regional economic commissions. Finally, the Council further requested the Secretary-General to circulate any proposal for amendments to the new drafts not less than two months before the opening of the Conference and to make the other necessary arrangements for the convening of the Conference.

Section VII. Transport of dangerous goods

634. The Council at its fortieth session considered¹⁹ the report of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its fourth session and on the work of its subsidiary bodies, the Group of Experts on Explosives and the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods (E/CN.2/CONF.5/16 and Add.1). In its resolution 1110 (XL), it requested the Secretary-General to amend the revised version of the Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/ECA/81-E/CN.2/CONF.5/10)²⁰ and to circulate the amendments to Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and other interested international organizations. It also requested the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

Section VIII. International control of narcotics

635. In its review of the question of the international control of narcotics, the Council at its fortieth session²¹ considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twentieth session, held from 29 November to 21 December 1965 (E/4140),²² and the report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board on its work

* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.384-386; E/SR.1439.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.*

¹⁶ E/AC.6/SR.384, 386; E/SR.1439.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.*

¹⁸ *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.*

¹⁹ E/AC.6/SR.375; E/SR.1417.

²⁰ *Transport of Dangerous Goods (1964)* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1964.VIII.1).

²¹ E/SR.1416; E/AC.7/SR.532, 533.

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2.*

in 1965 (E/OB/21 and Add.).²³ In its resolutions 1104 (XL) and 1107 (XL), it took note of them. A summary description of the work of the Commission and of the PCNB and an account of the action taken by the Council with regard to narcotics are given below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

636. The Council was informed that, in general, Governments had complied with their obligations under the various narcotics treaties to supply information and reports to the control organs. During the period 16 March 1964 to 30 September 1965, 116 legislative texts on narcotic drugs had been communicated to the Secretary-General by forty-six countries; annual reports covering the year 1963 had been received in respect of 152 countries and territories.

637. Under the terms of the 1948 Protocol and the 1961 Convention, a new synthetic drug, piritramide, had been placed under international control. Eighty-nine basic narcotic drugs, including sixty synthetic drugs, were currently under international control.

638. A further number of countries, mainly new countries in Africa, had become parties to the narcotics treaties. As of 31 December 1965, fifty-one countries were parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.²⁴ The Commission had requested all States not yet parties to the Convention to take the necessary steps to accede to it in order to ensure the universality of its application and to reduce to a minimum the period within which a multiplicity of treaty systems would be in operation.

639. At its twentieth session, the Commission had devoted much attention to the preparation of the administrative guide for the application of the Convention, in accordance with Council resolution 914 D (XXXIV). It had examined and adopted the proposals of a working group which it had set up to scrutinize a draft prepared by the secretariat on the basis of comments received from Governments, from WHO, and from the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on a previous draft, and had decided that the guide should be revised and amended in the light of experience and of comments received from Governments. It had also adopted the questionnaires to be used by Governments for submitting information annually under the 1961 Convention as well as under the earlier treaties.

640. The Council, in resolution 1106 (XL), took note of the arrangements for the implementation of the Convention as set out in the report of the Commission (E/4140, paras. 52-92), and decided to establish the date of 2 March 1968 as the date when the International Narcotics Control Board should enter upon its duties, in pursuance of article 45, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary-General,²⁵ it decided to set up a committee on candidatures consisting of thirteen members²⁶ and approved the procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board, as contained in the report of the Commission on Nar-

cotic Drugs and as outlined by the Secretary-General. It requested the Secretary-General to set in motion the process for the first election of the Board, and urged all States which were parties to the earlier narcotics treaties, and not to the 1961 treaty, to co-operate with the Board in the performance of its functions. The Council was informed that the Commission had postponed until its twenty-first session consideration of the administrative arrangements to be made to ensure the technical independence of the INCB in the performance of its functions under the 1961 Convention.²⁷

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

641. The Council was informed that the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs continued to thrive wherever there was a market for them. The system of controls established over the past fifty years had on the whole been successful in that the diversion to illicit purposes of legally manufactured drugs was now largely a thing of the past, apart from thefts or falsifications involving only extremely small quantities of drugs. On the other hand, illicit production was the source of most of the drugs moving in the illicit traffic. As long as large quantities of raw materials existed and could be procured, traffickers would use them for their own ends. This applied to the opium produced illegally or without effective supervision in South-East Asia and the Middle East, to the coca leaf produced in South America, and to the cannabis growing wild or cultivated illegally in many parts of the world. The Commission had examined the factors that had led to the expansion of the illicit market for drugs, and had studied in particular: the techniques of traffickers; the clandestine manufacture of the "white drugs" (morphine, heroin and cocaine); the means of transport employed by smugglers; and the prices of illicit drugs. It had considered the possible efficacy of measures proposed for action, such as the infliction of severe penalties, closer international co-operation, more effective enforcement through better training of enforcement officials, and the use of up-to-date methods of investigation, and had made a number of suggestions for the guidance of those engaged in suppressing the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

642. The Council observed that the Commission had had before it at its twentieth session the data resulting from the inquiries carried out by Governments on the problems of drug addiction and illicit drug consumption, with special emphasis on the socio-economic and medical aspects of the problems, including the possible causes of drug addiction, the extent of addiction in different parts of the world, drugs of addiction, national attitudes to the addict, and the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. It had been stressed that in the control and treatment of drug addiction, methods should be employed which were appropriate to the region or country in which they were to be applied. Where addiction was clearly linked to crime and the illicit traffic, an approach through legislation and enforcement had proved effective in some countries. In other countries where the problem was widespread and was linked to family and social conditions, it was necessary to attack addiction on a broad socio-economic front, taking into account the cultural background and the economic conditions of the addicts. Where the problem was not a

²³ United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 65.XI.9 and 66.XI.5.

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XI.1.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11, document E/4158/Rev.1.

²⁶ See annex II.

²⁷ See also paragraphs 653 to 656 below.

serious one, certain countries preferred a purely medical and psychiatric approach.

Substances not under international control

643. The Council was informed that the Commission had considered it essential to review, at its twentieth session, the general question of the dangers resulting from the misuse of new groups of mind-altering drugs, particularly stimulants or amphetamines, sedatives or barbiturates, and tranquillizers, and to take steps towards placing them under effective control. Each year, more and more information had been received regarding the harmful effects of such substances; in certain countries the problem had assumed serious proportions. There had been a steady increase in the supply of the drugs to the public both by prescription and, in a very large number of countries, by sale without prescription. The unprecedented expansion in the use of the drugs in recent years was almost certainly due to their consumption, less as medicaments than as agents for procuring sleep, relaxation or euphoria. Regret was expressed that the recommendations made by the Commission and by WHO in past years for the strict national control of such substances were not being universally applied. Manufacture and trade had been proceeding on so large a scale that supplies in excess of medical requirements were readily available. In many countries where prescription had, in fact, been made mandatory, it was often possible to obtain supplies without prescription. Part of the difficulty might be due to differences in the degree of national control: in countries where such control was lax, drugs became available and could be moved into other countries where control was stricter. While the problem now appeared to be more acute in the developed countries, it was quite likely also to make its appearance in developing countries. Some members of the Commission even felt that a time might come when the problem of the abuse of these substances might overshadow that of the abuse of narcotic drugs such as opium and heroin. The Commission recalled that, at the Plenipotentiary Conference at which the 1961 Convention had been adopted, a resolution had been submitted to the effect that these substances should be studied with a view to determining the action which the international community should take with respect to them, and in particular to deciding the type and extent of control that should be exercised. At its twentieth session, the Commission had considered a resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly at its eighteenth session, in 1965, and corresponding recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee on Dependence-Producing Drugs, proposing specific measures of control in respect of these substances, such as (a) the restriction of availability to medical prescription only (as repeatedly recommended in earlier reports); (b) full accounting for all transactions from production to retail distribution; (c) the licensing of all producers; (d) the limitation of trade to authorized persons; (e) the prohibition of non-authorized possession; and (f) the establishment of a system of import-export authorization. In the circumstances, the Commission had felt that it might be wise not to decide upon international control measures for these substances before the concept of international control in this field had been precisely defined.

644. The Council, in its resolution 1104 (XL), approved a recommendation outlined in the report of the Commission (E/4140, paras. 373-376) concerning the convening of a committee of the Commission to study

the question of substances not under international control, such as barbiturates, amphetamines and tranquillizers, and to report thereon to the Commission at its twenty-first session, in December 1966. It recommended that, if possible, the Committee's meetings should be limited to one week and that they should be held with the minimum financial obligation to the United Nations. The Committee is scheduled to meet at Geneva, from 8 to 12 August 1966.

The problem of cannabis

645. The Council noted that the Commission had made a detailed review of the problem of cannabis, particularly in African countries. While scientific work was continuing with a view to determining the active principle of the drug, it was generally recognized that the degree of toxicity was high in the resin, less high in the flowering and fruiting tops, and least in the leaves. As there appeared to be a dangerous misrepresentation in certain quarters regarding the potential danger of cannabis to society, the Commission had considered it important to reiterate its view that Governments should subject cannabis fully to control; indeed, under the 1961 Convention, cannabis was subject to the strictest régime of international control.

The problem of the coca leaf

646. In certain countries of South America, progress was being made in dealing with the problems posed by the production and consumption of coca leaf for non-medical purposes. The Commission had been gratified to learn that Peru had taken effective steps to eliminate coca-leaf chewing in accordance with the obligations laid down by the 1961 Convention. The Commission had expressed the hope that neighbouring countries faced with a similar problem would also apply more effective control measures with assistance from international sources. The Council concurred with the recommendation of the Commission that support should be given to requests for technical and financial assistance that might be made by the countries concerned, and adopted a resolution (1105 (XL)) to that effect.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

647. The Secretary-General had submitted to the Commission a report (E/CN.7/477) on technical assistance projects carried out in accordance with the relevant Council and General Assembly resolutions. As stated in the report, three regional projects had been completed since the Commission's session in 1964. The first was the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems, held at Lima, Peru, in December 1964. The Group had considered the prevailing situation with regard to the various aspects of the coca leaf problem, taking particular account of the legislative measures adopted or in process of adoption, and had made several recommendations to the Governments concerned. The second regional project was the Seminar on Narcotics Control for Enforcement Officers from Asia and the Far East, held at Manila, Philippines, in January and February 1965, which had studied such questions as the identification of drugs and similar dangerous substances; world sources of production of drugs entering the illicit traffic; the main routes of the illicit traffic and the principal areas of its destination; national narcotic drugs inspection procedures; recognition, treatment and rehabilitation of convicted narcotic drug addicts; trafficking in

drugs and organized crime, with special reference to countermeasures; and the international narcotics control system. The third project was the Seminar on Narcotics Control for Enforcement Officers from African countries, held at Lagos, Nigeria, in August 1965. The subjects covered by the Seminar were essentially the same as those studied at the Manila seminar, but with special reference to the narcotic drugs, particularly cannabis, misused in the region.

648. In 1964 twelve fellowships had been granted to candidates from six countries, and ten fellowships to candidates from eight countries in 1965; their fields of study included enforcement, rehabilitation of drug addicts, and laboratory techniques.

649. In 1965 two experts had been made available to the Government of Iran under the regular programme of technical assistance. During 1964 and 1965, the services of the expert adviser on narcotics control appointed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to Iran had been continued. The Government of Honduras had also been provided with the services of a consultant to advise on legislation on narcotics control.

650. The various needs of Governments in the field of narcotics control far exceeded the current allocation of \$75,000 under the programme of technical assistance established by General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV). The Council noted that the Commission was of the opinion that fellowships in the field of rehabilitation of drug addicts could best be provided by WHO from 1966 onwards.

651. In its resolution 1104 (XL), the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at each annual session, with the best available information on future project proposals for technical co-operation in the field of narcotic drugs control so that the Commission's comments and recommendations could be taken into account in the formulation of annual programme submissions.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD

652. The report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board on its work in 1965 (E/OB/21 and Add.) offered a general conspectus of the narcotics situation throughout the world as revealed by the information made available to the Board during the year.

653. Introducing the report in the Council, the President of the Board recalled²⁸ that the Council, in its resolution 1106 (XL) dealing with the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,²⁹ had established 2 March 1968 as the date upon which the International Narcotics Control Board, established by the Single Convention, was to enter upon its duties. Since the new Board—like the present one—would be entrusted with a number of judicial functions, it was imperative that its technical independence and impartiality should be secured against any possibility of political or other undue influence. The arrangements which the Council had made by its resolution 201 (VIII) of 2 March 1949 to secure that aim for the present Board had stood the test of time, and it was desirable therefore that similar arrangements should be made for the future INCB. That view was shared not only by the present Board, which had made a recom-

mendation to that effect (E/OB/21, para. 76), but also, the President recalled, by all members of the Commission who had spoken on the subject at that organ's last session.

654. As regards the international control of narcotics, the President of the Board added that the administrative system introduced by the narcotics treaties had undoubtedly brought considerable advantages to the international community of States, and the Single Convention, when generally applied, was expected to enhance those benefits. As late as 1936, out of the licit opium harvest of approximately 3,800 metric tons, only about 400 tons had been needed for medical purposes and about 150 tons had been exported to countries which permitted the non-medical consumption of opium; the balance of more than 3,000 metric tons had been used for illicit purposes. Huge additional quantities of opium had also been available from illicit cultivation. It was estimated that only about 1,200 tons of opium—200 tons diverted from licit sources and 1,000 tons obtained from illicit cultivation—were currently available for illicit purposes. That was however still a frightening amount, representing in potency the equivalent of about 12,000 million therapeutic dosages of morphine or 24,000 million of heroin, which meant that there must still be millions of addicts to opium and its derivatives.

655. clandestine manufacturers of morphine and heroin were still able to obtain the opium which they needed as raw material from those poppy-growing regions where the local authorities were unable to prevent diversion of opium from licit cultivation or to suppress illicit cultivation of the poppy. That was often due to retarded economic and social development of the districts concerned. While the Governments concerned could sometimes do more than in the past, it could not be denied that they were often not able to effect the required modernization of their economy and society without large-scale foreign aid. Such a fundamental solution of the problem of narcotics control was closely bound up with the more general problem of economic and social development faced by the community of States. There was also a grave risk that countries undertaking opium production for the first time might not be able to exercise effective control and might thus significantly aggravate the illicit traffic situation, particularly with regard to heroin and morphine, both made from opium. There was, moreover, no need for additional opium production, nor was the legal production of opium profitable compared with that of other products.

656. Commenting on the report of the PCNB, several members of the Council expressed agreement, in particular, with the remarks of the President of the Board regarding the administrative arrangements to be made to ensure the technical independence of the INCB in the performance of its functions under the 1961 Convention. The Council noted that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had postponed consideration of the matter until its twenty-first session, when a report of the Secretary-General containing his proposals would be before it for consideration.

Section IX. Dissemination of information regarding the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields

657. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, during the debate in the Council's forty-first

²⁸ E/AC.7/SR.532 and E/AC.7/L.484.

²⁹ See paragraph 640 above.

session,³⁰ suggested that it might be timely to consider the ways in which the Council's work and problems were being brought to the attention of world opinion. He also stated that that was a legitimate concern of the Council and that so far there had not been enough systematic efforts to publicize its activities. The ACC had considered the question of public information, and had informed the Council that it was arranging for a review to be undertaken of certain aspects of the information programmes of the organizations in the United Nations family (E/4191,³¹ para. 98).

658. It was urged in the Council that there should be an examination and recasting of the information activities of the United Nations system of organizations. The review which the ACC was planning was a welcome initiative, but it was felt that a broader study, undertaken in co-operation with the ACC, should also be made.

³⁰ See E/SR.1431 and E/L.1127.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3.

659. The Council accordingly, in resolution 1176 (XLI), while looking forward to receiving the results of the ACC review, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the information activities of the United Nations with respect to its economic, social and human rights work, including the financing, staffing, publication and press relations programmes and their effectiveness and the relationships with the information services of the other organizations of the United Nations system. In that task, he was to have such assistance as he deemed necessary, in the form of consultants or governmental experts. The Secretary-General was asked to inform the Council at its forty-third session on measures taken to improve the information activities of the United Nations and to suggest further measures for improving them, as well as to propose ways in which information programmes of Governments of Member States and, as appropriate, educational institutions, civic or community groups, could give support to the United Nations through the Press, radio, television and the cinema. These reports would be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

Chapter XIV

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Section I. General developments and review of activities

660. At its forty-first session,¹ the Council carried out its customary review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. It was able to do so more easily than in previous years as it had before it not only the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA² and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/

¹ E/AC.24/SR. 292-298; 300-305, 307-309, 311; E/SR.1421-1430, 1445.

² International Labour Organisation, *Twentieth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1966); and "Brief report of the International Labour Organisation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations under resolution 1090 E (XXXIX)" (Geneva, 1966), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4198 and Add.1);

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session" (Rome, 1966); and "The work of FAO 1964-1965: report of the Director General" (Rome, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4195 and Add.1);

"Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4190);

International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1965* (Doc. 8572, A16-P/1, April 1966); and "A short report on the activities of ICAO in 1965", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4185/Rev.1/Add.1 and E/4185/Rev.1);

World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1965: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1966) (*Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 147*);

"Analytical report prepared by the World Health Organization in accordance with Council resolution 1090 F (XXXIX)"; and "Supplementary report of the World Health Organization", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4197 and Add.1-2);

Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union, 1965" (Berne, 1966); and *Summary Report on the Work of the UPU in 1965* (Berne, 1966), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4199 and Add.1);

International Telecommunication Union, *Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1965* (Geneva, 1966); and *Fifth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4188 and Add.1);

World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1965* (WMO-No. 184, RP.67) (Geneva, 1966); and "Introductory report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1965", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4182 and Add.1);

"Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1966" (London), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4202);

4191),³ accompanied for the first time by short analytical summaries of the agency reports, but also the report of the reorganized Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4215),³ the report of the first joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC (E/4233),³ and a new type of report prepared by the ACC giving expenditures of the United Nations family broken down by agency and by programme area (E/4209).³

661. The following sections review, in turn, the work at the intersecretariat level as reflected in the thirty-second report of the ACC and developments at the intergovernmental level as reflected in the successive debates in the Special Committee on Co-ordination, in the Special Committee meeting jointly with the ACC, and finally in the Council itself.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

662. The report of the ACC (E/4191),³ which covered an increased number of subjects, described several cases in which difficulties of co-ordination were being successfully tackled, for instance, that of the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. It also pointed out new problems of co-ordination such as that in respect of industrial development. The report showed the extent to which the ACC was increasingly concerning itself with "positive" co-ordination as distinct from co-ordination aimed merely at avoiding overlapping and duplication.

663. The report outlined interagency plans for co-operation in the International Year for Human Rights⁴ and described the way in which the agencies were co-operating in a variety of fields, including those of science and technology, education and training, housing and urbanization, the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and the peaceful uses of outer space.

664. It also contained sections on the Development Decade, the evaluation of technical assistance programmes, and the preparation of agency budgets, on all of which subjects separate reports had been submitted to the Council.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

665. At its fourth session, in May and June 1966, the Special Committee on Co-ordination gave particular attention to the thirty-second report of the ACC (E/4191).³ In its report (E/4215)³ the Special Committee suggested that the ACC report should be more selective, while still containing full details concerning

³ "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1965-66", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4183).

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

⁴ See chapter XI, section V.

problems that had not been solved. It was suggested that its contents should be limited to questions of special interest to the Council and that it would be improved by an introduction outlining the main trends in interagency co-operation, the main tasks accomplished and the main difficulties outstanding. It was agreed that some improvements should be made in the format of the report in order to provide a better perspective of the work of the ACC and to give fuller details of interagency arrangements.

666. The Special Committee commented on various sections of the ACC report, particularly those relating to industrial development, the evaluation of programmes, trade and development, the application of science and technology to development, the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the development and utilization of human resources, the world programme for universal literacy, population questions, the preparation and submission of agency budgets, co-operation in the field of public information, and the review of the work and functioning of the ACC.

667. Concerning the work and functioning of the ACC, the Special Committee stressed the role to be played by the ACC in regard not only to co-ordination but also to the larger problems with which the Council was concerned. While it was pointed out that ACC should not take over the functions of intergovernmental bodies, it was felt that it should make proposals to the appropriate intergovernmental bodies for co-ordinated action to cope with emerging problems in the economic, social and human rights fields.

668. It was agreed that the ACC might be asked to include in its next report a comprehensive summary of recent developments with regard to co-ordination at the regional level.

669. The Special Committee also considered the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

670. With regard to its own future procedures, the Committee, in addition to its recommendation on the work programme⁵ made a number of further suggestions, in particular that its members might be chosen for a longer term, that it might meet for a longer period, and that its title might be changed to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" to reflect more fully its responsibilities.

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

671. In accordance with Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX), the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC held joint meetings for the first time in July 1966. The general purpose of the meetings was to bring about a closer relationship between members of the ACC and members of the Council and to create a better understanding of one another's thinking.

672. The discussions focused to a considerable extent on the current state of interagency co-ordination, the respective roles of the Council and the ACC, and on the ways in which the ACC—and the Council—could contribute more effectively to the attainment of the common goals. The meeting also discussed, in so far as time permitted, the co-ordination aspects of such substantive topics as the United Nations Development Decade, action by the United Nations in the field of industrial development, aspects of human rights of

especial relevance to the work of United Nations organizations, questions relating to the activities of the United Nations system with regard to the application of science and technology to development, the need to increase the flow of funds to the developing countries, and the development and utilization of human resources. Certain interorganizational problems which were also on the agenda, for instance the calendar of conferences, the burden of documentation and improvements in the machinery for advance consultation, had to be left to the Council's sessional Co-ordination Committee for consideration.

673. It was widely felt that the general state of interorganizational co-ordination—aimed at the prevention of duplication and unnecessary overlapping—was reasonably good and had been steadily improving. However, it was suggested that there was still room for considerable improvement in co-ordination of a more positive and dynamic kind, designed to ensure the best use of available resources and to increase the global effectiveness of the efforts of the United Nations family. Co-operation and co-ordination at the planning as well as at the later stages of work were needed to achieve that end.

674. It was also widely agreed that the active participation of the agencies in the proceedings of the Council would be most desirable, and that every effort should be made to consult with the agencies fully in respect of draft resolutions of concern to them that would come before the Council. The joint meetings were regarded as the beginning of a "dialogue" between members of the Council and of the ACC which it was hoped could be continued.

675. As regards the respective roles of the Council and the ACC in ensuring co-ordination at the international level, some participants, while acknowledging the essential contribution which the ACC could make, stressed the Council's ultimate responsibility. On the other hand, it was urged that initiative by the ACC in pointing out to the Council problem areas and in proposing necessary changes of emphasis in programmes had become more and more important. There was broad agreement that the roles of the ACC and the Council were complementary, and that the ACC should play a more active part vis-à-vis the Council.

676. As for the substantive fields singled out for special attention, major attention was given to the role of the projected United Nations Organization for Industrial Development; at the conclusion of the discussion the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the ACC, expressed his belief that agreement could be reached among Governments as well as among members of the ACC on arrangements for co-ordination to avoid duplication and for utilizing to the full the experience and the facilities of existing international organizations in matters relating to industrial development. He recognized that a continuing series of adjustments through consultations would be necessary to achieve that aim and that those consultations should come within the purview of the ACC and might require the establishment of some continuing ACC machinery.

677. In addition, certain aspects of the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development were discussed, as well as the plans for the observance in 1968 of International Year for Human Rights.

678. Finally, it was felt that the meetings had helped to create a closer relationship and better understanding

⁵ See chapter I.

between the Council and the ACC and it was hoped that, in the long run, they would lead to more effective co-ordination at both the intergovernmental and the intersecretariat level. There was a consensus that the joint meetings should be continued in future years.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

679. In an address at the opening of the discussion in the Council,⁶ the Secretary-General said that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the new Committee for Development Planning were both providing new and important instruments for co-operative action among the members of the United Nations family. In that they were helped by the ACC, which was gradually elaborating a more positive and dynamic form of co-ordination. Besides serving to avoid overlapping and duplication, co-ordination procedures were being used to bring about a direction and framework for action on which agreement had been reached and to ensure not only that activities should dovetail into one another, but that there should be a full measure of forethought and harmony in carrying out the responsibilities of the United Nations family.

680. During the debates, in which representatives of the agencies participated somewhat more actively than in previous years, members of the Council discussed broad questions of policy as well as detailed procedural and organizational matters. It was noted that greater importance was now being attached to co-ordination, and the trend towards "positive co-ordination" aimed at achieving concerted action was welcomed.

681. Various opinions were expressed regarding the nature of co-ordination. According to one point of view, there were three main forms of co-ordination—interagency co-ordination, co-ordination of the views expressed on behalf of Governments in different international bodies, and co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral programmes of technical assistance. Interagency co-ordination had now extended beyond the search for solutions to practical problems and was taking the form of constructive co-operation and joint planning to achieve a rational distribution and real integration of efforts. According to another view, the establishment of new agencies and organizations clearly brought out the importance of central co-ordination. It was the Council's responsibility to see that the very diverse activities carried out individually by each of the organizations contributed harmoniously towards the common objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

682. It was also stated that co-ordination implied the endeavour to ensure rational co-operation by eliminating all duplication and waste of effort. It had two distinct aspects: first, the identification of specific aims and objectives and the determination of priorities; and secondly, the elimination of obstacles to the achievement of those objectives. Co-ordination should therefore make action by the United Nations more effective and free resources for additional activities. All the resources available to the specialized agencies should be mobilized to solve the fundamental problems of economic and social development, and the expansion of the agencies' activities should lead, not to an exaggerated increase in their budgets and staffs, but to a more efficient use of existing resources.

683. In considering the reports of the specialized agencies, the Council reviewed the co-ordination aspects of the agencies' work as reflected in their various reports, and it also discussed the form and content of the analytical summaries, as well as future procedures regarding their substantive review (see section II below). It was noted that most of the reports reflected the large measure of interagency co-operation that had developed over the years. According to one representative, the small organizations in particular appeared to be determined to make the best use of the limited means at their disposal by co-ordinating their activities with those of other bodies.

684. A number of delegations suggested that the Council should concentrate every year on the study of the work of one or two agencies. However, it was decided that it would be preferable to concentrate on one or two areas of activity common to several agencies, as that would enable Governments to correlate their views on those areas of activity and study them in greater depth (see paragraph 690 below).

685. Considerable attention was given to a proposal for a review of the agencies and programmes within the United Nations family (see paragraphs 702 to 704 below). The discussion of other matters which resulted in decisions and recommendations by the Council is described below.

Section II. Particular issues dealt with by the Council

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORK AND FUNCTIONING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

686. The Council welcomed the results of the joint meetings between the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC and endorsed their recommendation that such joint meetings should continue in future. Some members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the useful start that had been made by the reorganized Special Committee on Co-ordination, and it was hoped that in future years the Committee would devote particular attention to identifying problems of co-ordination which needed examination by the Council and in proposing solutions to them. It was also noted that it had been impossible for the Special Committee to examine in detail the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields.

687. In resolution 1171 (XLI) the Council endorsed the Special Committee's recommendation that it should have the responsibility for making an annual general examination of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, devoting detailed consideration each year to certain sections of it, as appropriate. It decided that the Special Committee should meet twice annually, first to review the United Nations work programme, and secondly to deal with co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations specialized agencies and IAEA. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit all relevant programme data, including budget estimates, as early as possible so that the Special Committee might begin the process of United Nations programme review as soon as practicable. The Council also recognized that continuity of membership of the Special Committee would be of particular importance and that it was worth exploring the possibility of its members being chosen for a longer period. It further decided to change the Special Com-

⁶ E/SR.1421.

mittee's name to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" to reflect better its dual responsibilities.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE ANALYTICAL REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

688. Members of the Council welcomed the new analytical reports prepared by the agencies in accordance with Council resolution 1090 F (XXXIX) and considered that they had helped the Council to understand better the work of the agencies and the problems they faced. It was felt, however, that the format might be improved and standardized. It was suggested that the reports should clearly identify activities that might involve some duplication of other agencies' work, and that they should also contain a section on technical assistance activities. A possible framework might be: constitutional developments, activities of the major organs of the reporting agency during the year under review, major new programme developments, a statement on the budget for the year under review and an estimate of future budgetary developments, co-ordination with the United Nations and other specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, technical assistance activities, and a statement of developments in each of the major fields of activity of the reporting agency. A section on administrative questions was also suggested.

689. In resolution 1172 (XLI) the Council requested the specialized agencies and IAEA, in preparing their future analytical summaries, to follow a substantially uniform pattern, to be drawn up by the ACC in the light of suggestions made in the Council. It further requested the agencies to include in their analytical summaries appropriate information on the cost of their programmes and main projects, and to issue both their annual reports and the summaries in time for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the ACC, to prepare each year a short survey of major points in the annual reports and analytical summaries of the agencies and the report of the ACC, drawing the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Council to issues which might require their special consideration.

690. The Council also considered that it would be desirable, when conducting its general review in future, to devote particular attention to the examination of specific fields of activity common to the specialized agencies and IAEA and requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in consultation with the ACC, to submit suggestions to that end.

691. During the discussion leading to the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of a number of specialized agencies drew attention to the terms of their agreements with the United Nations. With regard to the Council's request for information on costs, the sponsors of the resolution explained, in reply to queries put by various agencies, that what was meant by costs was an order of magnitude rather than detailed figures.

REPORTS ON THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN RELATION TO PROGRAMMES AND ON THE UNIFORM PRESENTATION OF BUDGETS

692. In resolution 1090 D (XXXIX) the Council had requested the ACC to submit to it a report containing a list of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures

involved under both the regular budgets and the extra-budgetary programmes of the organizations. The ACC was requested to submit to the Council first some detailed proposals on the selection of items to be included in the report.

693. In the same resolution, the Council had asked the ACC to continue to study the possibility of utilizing a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA, and to submit a report specifying the practical solutions which might be contemplated and setting forth, if necessary, any arguments against the use of such a layout.

694. Accordingly, at its fortieth session, the Council had before it⁷ a report (E/4156)⁸ containing the proposals of the ACC for the classification of items to be included in the report on expenditures in relation to programmes. The Council asked the ACC to re-examine that classification, taking into account the views expressed at the Council's fortieth session, and in the light of any comments by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Council also requested the ACC to submit to it at its forty-first session a report, on a trial basis, on the lines of that envisaged in Council resolution 1090 D (XXXIX).

695. At its forty-first session, the Council had before it this report "on a trial basis" (E/4209)⁸ outlining expenditures of the United Nations system by agency and by major programmes. The report of the ACC included a series of tables which showed (a) the consolidated expenditures, from both regular and extra-budgetary sources, of all the organizations of the United Nations system, classified according to type of activity; (b) expenditures of each organization, classified according to type of activity; and (c) expenditures of each organization, showing both regular and extra-budgetary expenditures classified according to type of activity. In each case, figures were given for 1965 and estimated figures for 1966. The report also included notes on the classification of activities that had been used, and on what the various programmes of activity represented for each organization.

696. The Council also had before it at its forty-first session a report by the ACC on the question of a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA (E/4193).⁸ The report noted there were two factors which presented difficulties for any approach to a single budget layout, first, the need of each different legislative organ to have the programme and budget proposals of its organization submitted to it in the particular form that best fitted the scale and nature of its operations, and secondly, the need for each organization to retain flexibility and make changes in its budget layout as and when changing programmes, priorities or structures required such changes to be made. The ACC stated in the report that it would not be possible to reconcile those requirements with the adoption of a uniform layout for the presentation of budgets. It hoped, however, that the report on expenditures by programmes of activity (E/4209) would constitute a useful first step towards meeting the main needs of the Council for information of that kind.

⁷ E/SR.1413.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

697. During the discussion of the reports in the Council it was stated that the report on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes would greatly assist the Council in its work inasmuch as the information it contained had been compiled on a relatively comparable basis. Although it did not constitute a "uniform presentation", the system proposed should be given a fair trial, during the course of which it could be amended in order to ensure more complete comparability of data.

698. The Council thus decided⁹ that a similar report on expenditures of the United Nations system—with any technical improvements that might be required to make it more useful as a guide to policy-making—should be submitted annually to the Council at its summer session and to the other United Nations bodies concerned, such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

699. As regards the question of a uniform budget layout, the Council noted that the matter would be coming before the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG INSTITUTES CONCERNED WITH PLANNING, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

700. One of the questions in the report of the ACC which the Council felt deserved continuing attention was that of co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research (E/4191, chap. VII). In resolution 1175 (XLI) it recognized the importance to the developing countries of training in economic development planning, and the useful work done in that respect by the specialized agencies and planning institutes especially set up for that purpose. It also indicated its realization that development planning had not only country aspects, but also regional and global aspects and that they reinforced each other so that there had to be a continuous interchange of ideas and experience among them. The Council requested the ACC, in consultation with the regional economic commissions and in the light of the relevant observations in the report of the ACC, to suggest ways to secure the proper co-ordination of the contribution that the United Nations and the agencies could make to the planning, training and research institutes, through systematic consultations and co-operation, and to report on the matter to the Council at its forty-third session.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

701. At its forty-first session, the Council took note¹⁰ of the interim report (E/4205),⁸ prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Council resolution 1090 B (XXXIX), whereby the Council had requested the Secretary-General to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes. The interim report stated that it had been suggested to the Secretary-General that it would be advisable to gain additional experience of field operations under the newly created United Nations Development Programme before attempting to report on the important but complex problems of co-ordination in the field. The Secretary-General accordingly proposed to defer submission of the final report until the Council's forty-third session.

⁹ E/SR.1445.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW OF AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

702. At the Council's forty-first session, a proposal was made that a thorough and objective review and evaluation should be undertaken of the structure, functions, procedures, financing and performances of the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as the programmes of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. It was suggested that UNITAR should assist in that task, although the reviewing body should be made up of representatives of Member States and experts from different countries. It was stressed that the sole purpose of the proposal was to enable the agencies to accomplish their task more effectively. During the discussion on the proposal, various members of the Council pointed out that the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies covered certain substantive aspects as well as administrative aspects of the work of the members of the United Nations family and that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

703. The representatives of a number of specialized agencies and IAEA expressed their concern, on legal and constitutional grounds, with regard to the implications of the proposal. It was pointed out that reconsideration, particularly of the functions and structures of the agencies, lay wholly within the area of responsibility of the agencies' own governing and legislative bodies.

704. The Council, in resolution 1173 (XLI), decided to place the question raised by the proposal on the provisional agenda of the appropriate session in 1967, and to study it within the framework of the relevant provisions of the Charter. It further requested the Secretary-General to place before the Council at that session such available documentation as would enable it to give appropriate consideration to the question.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

705. The Council, at its forty-first session, was informed of the arrangements that had been made in 1966 for strengthening the ACC secretariat, in accordance with Council resolution 1090 H (XXXIX (E/4233)).⁸ It was noted that the report of the joint meeting of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had urged that the organization of the work of the ACC should be reviewed and its staff arrangements strengthened so that it could play a more active role vis-à-vis the Council. It was also felt that it should play a larger role in the planning and implementation of programmes of concern to several agencies, as well as in pin-pointing problems which were not receiving adequate attention.

706. The Council accordingly adopted a resolution (1174 (XLI)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to explore further with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA the best means of strengthening and financing an expanded full-time staff for ACC and interagency affairs, including the possibility of utilizing staff support arrangements such as those followed for the International Civil Service Advisory Board and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, or of drawing as feasible and appropriate on the personnel resources of the organiza-

tions of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General was asked to take the necessary action to implement the resolution, utilizing as far as possible the present staff of the United Nations and the agencies, and to report to the Council at its forty-third session.

Section III. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union

707. At its forty-first session, the Council had before it¹¹ an explanatory memorandum from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the International Relief Union (E/4227),¹² and the text of a resolution adopted by the Union's Executive Committee (E/4227/Add.1).

708. In his memorandum, the Permanent Representative of France explained that the Union had been set up in 1927 with a dual purpose: (a) in the event of any disaster due to *force majeure*, to furnish to the popu-

lation first aid by means of funds, resources and assistance of all kinds; and (b) in the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate the efforts made by relief organizations. However, the Union had not received sufficient resources to carry out those objectives, and had had to confine its activities to scientific research and documentation. Its Executive Committee had accordingly decided, in the resolution which was before the Council, to recommend that the assets and responsibilities of the Union should be transferred to the United Nations, with the sole proviso that both the Convention of 1927 and the principle of the legally binding obligation of solidarity of the member States should remain in force.

709. The Council, in resolution 1153 (XLI), requested the Secretary-General to examine with the International Relief Union the extent to which its assets, activities, publications and archives could constitute a beneficial contribution to the action, both governmental and non-governmental, that was being undertaken by the international community in the field of assistance in cases of natural disaster. He was also asked to take such measures as he might consider desirable in that connexion and to report on the matter to the Council at its forty-second or forty-third session.

¹¹ E/AC.24/SR.311; E/SR.1443.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

Chapter XV

REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF THE COUNCIL'S ROLE AND FUNCTIONS*

710. At its forty-first session, the Council continued the review and reappraisal of its role and functions which it had begun in 1964. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/4216),¹ prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2097 (XX). The Assembly had considered the question at its twentieth session² and in its resolution 2097 (XX) had asked the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals on the ways in which the Council might adapt its procedures and working methods so as to enable it effectively to fulfil its role.

711. In his report (E/4216), the Secretary-General recalled various recent developments that represented a marked departure from past practices and would have a considerable effect on the Council's role and functioning. The most significant of these was the enlargement of the Council's membership; others were the establishment of the Committee for Development Planning, the recommendations of the reorganized Special Committee on Co-ordination, and the reports relating to the Development Decade, expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes, and the evaluation of programmes of technical assistance. In all these areas, the Council needed time to assess the effects and values of the innovations.

712. He then went on to discuss questions of documentation, a better balance between spring and summer sessions, the periodicity of meetings of the Council's subsidiary organs, the role of the Secretariat (particularly as a means of liaison among delegations), relations with intergovernmental organizations and the rules of procedure of the Council.

713. As regards documentation, it was recalled that the Secretary-General had already submitted to the Council, at its fortieth session, a number of proposals with a view to reducing the volume and enhancing the effectiveness of the papers requiring the Council's consideration (E/4157).³ The Secretary-General was hopeful that the Council would already discern considerable improvement in that area.

714. There was little doubt that the overcrowded agenda of the summer session had detracted from the Council's effectiveness. It was accordingly suggested that the total annual workload should be more evenly distributed between two more or less equal sessions. At the first or spring session, to be held preferably early in May, the Council should review the work of its sub-

sidary organs, as well as the over-all work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. It should also consider the reports of IBRD and IMF, and specific reports on questions such as the development of natural resources, and travel, transport and communications, which were not discussed in subsidiary organs. At its spring session it would thus be mainly concerned with carrying out its first general function, that of governing body of United Nations programmes.

715. At the summer session, the Council could concentrate on its other two major functions, namely the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy and co-ordination. Its agenda would consist mainly of the surveys of the world economic situation and the world social situation, the reports of the specialized agencies other than IBRD and IMF, reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination and reports on the operational programmes. One week of the session could continue to be devoted to the discussion of major policy issues and broad lines of policy for the United Nations family, together with such subjects as might be selected in advance each year by the Council for consideration in depth.

716. The Secretary-General then discussed the periodicity of meetings and recommended that the Council should consider the possibility of deciding that as a general rule functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies should meet biennially.

717. It was suggested that there was a growing need for more contacts and consultations among delegations before the various issues came up for formal consideration by the Council and that delegations might make fuller use of the resources of the Secretariat, particularly the Council staff, for the purpose of facilitating liaison with the substantive divisions of the Secretariat as well as among delegations themselves. It was also suggested that the time might have come for the Council to study on a more comprehensive basis the possibilities of closer and more systematic relations with intergovernmental organizations.

718. The Secretary-General suggested, in conclusion, that when the time came to consider amending the Council's rules of procedure, the Council might wish to amend rule 20 to provide for the election of three Vice-Presidents, each of whom would be the chairman of one of the sessional committees.

719. During the Council's debate,⁴ it was generally agreed that the enlargement of the Council had helped to increase the Council's authority and make it more capable of carrying out its tasks. The Council had also taken important steps to improve co-ordination procedures. The number of meetings held by the United

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

² The General Assembly had had before it the comments of Governments (E/4052 and Add 1-16), an analytical summary of those comments (A/5920) and a report of the Secretary-General (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 96, document A/6109).

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.303-307; E/SR.1444.

Nations and its subsidiary bodies, however, still imposed a heavy burden on delegations and the Secretariat.

720. Representatives were in general agreement with the suggestions made by the Secretary-General with a view to achieving a better balance between the Council's two sessions. The proposal to discuss the reports of the functional commissions at the spring session was welcomed by some representatives and it was noted that smaller delegations, in particular, would benefit by not having to staff three sessional committees at the same time. It was hoped that the discussion on policy issues at the summer session would become more substantial than it was at present.

721. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies should in general meet biennially rather than annually. Some representatives supported the Secretary-General's suggestions, while others felt that the commissions concerned would not be able to carry out their work effectively unless they met annually. On the one hand it was stated that lengthening the interval between the sessions would not restrict their activities, but would enable delegations to participate more effectively and help Member States and the United Nations itself to save money; it would mean economies on staff; the administration would become more efficient; and documentation would be improved so that decisions could be taken more rapidly. On the other hand, it was felt that reducing the frequency of the functional commissions' meetings would virtually cancel out the good that had been done by enlarging the membership of the Council. The Commission on Human Rights already had an overloaded agenda; the Commission for Social Development had just been reorganized and had a new programme of work; the Commission on the Status of Women did useful work and its annual sessions served an educational purpose. It was also urged that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should not change to biennial sessions.

722. There was general agreement concerning the suggestion that when the Council came to amend its rules of procedure, it should provide for the election of three Vice-Presidents.

723. The Council adopted a resolution (1156 (XLI)) in which it decided to rearrange its own programme of work to provide for: (a) a session in the second quarter of the calendar year devoted primarily to the consideration of the work programme of the United Nations, the reports of the functional commissions and committees, particularly those in the social and human rights fields, and specific technical questions within the compass of the United Nations which were not the subject of prior discussion in subsidiary bodies; and (b) a second session in the third quarter of the calendar year for the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy, the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the economic, social and human rights fields and the consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions. This session would, if necessary, be resumed during the General Assembly or shortly thereafter to deal with any items requiring the Council's attention at that time.

724. In its resolution the Council also decided that the functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should, beginning in 1968, meet biennially between August and mid March inclusive, with the exception of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, which should continue to meet annually. The Council might decide to convene a special session of a commission between its regular sessions, if the need arose. It also decided to lengthen the terms of the members of the commissions meeting biennially and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to four years, to take effect as of 1 January 1968. It further decided to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item on the review and reappraisal of its role and functions, including those of its functional commissions. Finally it decided to consider, at a forthcoming session, taking account of the suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General, what amendments to its rules of procedure might be necessary as a result of, in particular, the enlargement of its membership and the changes in its pattern of meetings.

Chapter XVI

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

725. At its twentieth session,¹ the General Assembly elected Czechoslovakia, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

726. It also elected the following nine members to fill the additional seats created as a result of the amendment of Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations: Cameroon, Dahomey, Greece, India, Iran, Morocco, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela. The General Assembly then decided, by the drawing of lots, and in accordance with Article 61, paragraph 3, of the Charter as amended, that Greece, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania would serve for a period of one year, Cameroon, Dahomey and India for a period of two years, and Iran, Morocco and Venezuela for a period of three years. The Council was therefore composed for the year 1966 of the following twenty-seven members: Algeria,* Cameroon, Canada, Chile,* Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador,* France,* Gabon, Greece,* India, Iran, Iraq,* Luxembourg,* Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone,* Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America and Venezuela.

727. Meetings of the resumed thirty-ninth session of the Council took place on 22 and 23 November and on 20 and 21 December 1965 in New York.² The fortieth session was held in New York from 23 February to 8 March 1966 and the forty-first session at Geneva from 5 July to 5 August 1966.

728. At the first meeting of its fortieth session,³ the Council elected Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura (Algeria) President, and Mr. Costin Murgescu (Romania) and Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1966.

Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council⁴

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

729. The following twelve committees established by the Council met during the period under review. The list

* Members retiring on 31 December 1966.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1396th and 1403rd meetings.

² A report on the meetings which took place on 22 and 23 November was made to the General Assembly at its twentieth session in document A/6003/Add.1 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3A*).

³ E/SR.1402.

⁴ For membership and dates of meeting see annex II.

does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, or *ad hoc* committees of experts.

(a) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Costin Murgescu (Romania), First Vice-President of the Council.

(b) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(c) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece).

(d) *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). Discontinued as of 1 January 1966 by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX).

Chairman for 1965: Mr. Francisco Pulit (Argentina).

(e) *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 1960.⁵

Chairman: Mr. Drahos Schejbal (Czechoslovakia).

(f) *Committee on Housing, Building and Planning*. Established by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a standing committee composed of eighteen Member States. Membership increased to twenty-one by Council decision of 19 December 1962, and to twenty-seven by Council resolution 1147 (XLI).⁶

Chairman: Mr. Einer Engberg (Denmark).

(g) *Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development*. Established as a standing committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI).

Chairman: Dr. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker.

(h) *Council on Non-Governmental Organizations*. A standing committee composed of thirteen members of the Council elected annually under rule 82 of the rules of procedure as amended by Council resolution 1099 (XL).⁷

Chairman: Mr. Salvador P. Lopez (Philippines).

(i) *Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Es-

⁵ In accordance with a decision taken by the Council at its 1400th meeting, held on 20 December 1965, the Committee is composed, in 1966, of all members of the Council and the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait, Poland and Turkey.

⁶ See section V below.

⁷ See chapter XVII, section I.

established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased from twenty-four to twenty-five States by Council resolution 682 (XXVI) and to thirty States by General Assembly resolution 1958 (XVIII).

Chairman for 1965: Mr. S. F. Rae (Canada).

Chairman for 1966: Mr. S. Azimi (Iran).

(j) *Special Committee on Co-ordination*. Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV). Reconstituted by Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX) to consist of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council elected annually.⁸ By Council resolution 1171 (XLI) the Committee was renamed "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination".⁹

Chairman: Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran).

(k) *Committee for Development Planning*. Established as a standing committee of eighteen members by Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX).

Chairman: Mr. Jan Tinbergen.

(l) *Ad hoc Committee of the Whole of the Council*. Established by the Council at its 1414th meeting.

Chairman: Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura (Algeria).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

730. The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- (a) Statistical Commission;
- (b) Population Commission;
- (c) Commission for Social Development;¹⁰
- (d) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (e) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (f) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

731. With the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which convene once every two years, the functional commissions currently meet once a year. In accordance with Council resolution 1156 (XLI), however, beginning in 1968, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is also to meet biennially.¹¹

732. Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social Development, 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 Commission, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed 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

733. As a result of action taken by the Council at its forty-first session⁶ in its resolution 1147 (XLI), with effect from 1 January 1967, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women are each composed of thirty-two members, the Population Com-

mission is composed of twenty-seven members and the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are each composed of twenty-four members. In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one-third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

734. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of eighteen 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 normally three years.¹⁴

735. Elections to fill vacancies in the functional commissions were postponed from the fortieth session to the forty-first session.¹⁵ At the forty-first session the Council decided that they should take place at the resumed part of the session in New York.¹⁶

736. At the fortieth session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.¹⁷

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

737. 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. Under the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

738. 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 France, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Western Samoa. Brunei and Hong Kong are associate members of the Commission. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961 respectively.

739. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Canada, France, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. British Honduras or Belize is an associate member.¹⁸ The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission, by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

740. The *Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of the States Members of the United Nations

¹⁴ See chapter XI, section VII below.

¹⁵ See E/SR.1418.

¹⁶ See E/SR.1442.

¹⁷ For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 10.

¹⁸ British Guiana, which was an associate member of the Commission at the time of the eleventh session of the Committee of the Whole, has since become independent and assumed the name Guyana.

⁸ See section VII below.

⁹ See chapter XIV, paragraph 687.

¹⁰ Formerly the Social Commission. See chapter X, section I.

¹¹ See chapter XV below.

¹² See Council resolutions 12 (II) and 3 (III).

¹³ See Council resolutions 845 (XXXII), section II, and 1147 (XLI).

within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the geographical scope of the Commission, and France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV) respectively.

Section III. Other related bodies¹⁰

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

741. The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme established by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) is composed of thirty-seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of that resolution and its annex.²⁰ At its resumed thirty-ninth session,²¹ the Council elected the members of the Governing Council and decided on their terms of office by drawing lots. At its fortieth session,²² the Council held elections to fill the vacancies which would occur at the end of 1966.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

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

743. At its 337th meeting, on 21 February 1966, the Executive Board elected Mr. Joseph W. Willard (Canada) Chairman of the Board for the period 1 February 1966 to 31 July 1967, and established for the same period a Programme Committee composed of twenty members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of eleven members.

744. At the fortieth session²² the Council, at the Board's request, decided to extend the term of office of all States which were members of the Board as of 1 February 1966, so that it would expire on 31 July rather than on 31 January of the year of completion of the current term; to defer until its spring session in 1967 the election of one-third of the membership of the Board to fill the vacancies which would occur on 31 July 1967; thereafter, to elect new Board members for three-year terms beginning 1 August and ending 31 July; to make the members of each incoming Board eligible to participate in elections of Board officers and committees for the forthcoming Board year, notwithstanding the fact that such elections might take place prior to 1 August, and consequently that the States which would be members of the Board for the forthcoming year would be deemed to constitute the Board's

membership immediately after the regular annual Board policy session, for the sole purpose of electing the officers and committees of the incoming Board.

PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

745. Under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Permanent Central Narcotics Board, formerly 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.

746. On 23 May 1966 the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Professor Paul Reuter Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of the first meeting of the Board in 1967.

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

748. On 23 May 1966 the Drug Supervisory Body re-elected Professor George Joachimoglu President and Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of its first meeting in 1967.

Section IV. Participation of the Organization of African Unity as an observer in the sessions of the Council

749. At its resumed thirty-ninth session,²³ the Council was informed by the President that he had, pursuant to Council resolution 412 B (XIII) and at the request of a number of Member States, invited the representative of the Organization of African Unity to participate as an observer in the sessions of the Council.

Section V. Enlargement of the functional com- missions and the Committee on Housing, Build- ing and Planning

750. At the fortieth session,²⁴ the Council considered the question of the enlargement of its functional commissions and its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Fifteen members sponsored a draft resolution (E/L.1113/Rev.1) providing for the enlargement, to twenty-seven members, of the Population Commission, the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The resolution also provided that the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be increased to twenty-four members, and that the members of all commissions should be elected according to a fixed pattern of geographical distribution based largely on that set out in General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII).

751. The principle of enlargement was generally accepted. However, there were divergent views concerning the number of seats to be added to each organ. Several members supported the membership proposed in the draft resolution, and stressed that the number of members should not exceed that of the Council itself. Other members argued that the socialist States of

¹⁰ For membership and dates of meetings, see annex II.

²⁰ Until it was discontinued, as of 1 January 1966, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX), the Governing Council of the Special Fund was composed, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), as amended by General Assembly resolution 1945 (XVIII), of representatives of twenty-four 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.

²¹ E/SR.1398.

²² E/SR.1418.

²³ E/SR.1397.

²⁴ E/SR.1417, 1418.

eastern Europe should have a larger number of seats, and three members submitted an amendment (E/L.1116) to that end.

752. After an exchange of views, the Council agreed that it would be advisable to adjourn until the forty-first session further consideration of the draft resolution and amendment and the elections concerned in order to permit consultations with a view to achieving a compromise that would satisfy a large majority of the members.

753. At the forty-first session,²⁵ the Council, in its resolution 1147 (XLI), decided that the functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should be enlarged with effect from 1 January 1967. In the case of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development (formerly the Social Commission) and the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council increased the number of members to thirty-two, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution and to include eight members from African States, six members from Asian States, six members from Latin American States, eight members from Western European and other States, and four members from socialist States of eastern Europe.

754. The Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning were each enlarged to twenty-seven members, to be similarly elected, seven from African States, five from Asian States, five from Latin American States, seven from western European and other States, and three from socialist States of eastern Europe.

755. In the case of the Statistical Commission the number of members decided upon was twenty-four, five from African States, four from Asian States, four from Latin American States, seven from western European and other States, and four from socialist States of eastern Europe.

756. The Council also decided to enlarge the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to twenty-four members, taking into account the criteria currently used for election to the Commission as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

757. Finally, the Council resolved that at the initial elections to fill the vacancies created by the enlargement of the commissions and the Committee, the term of office of the members elected should be decided by drawing lots.

Section VI. Amendment of rule 82 of the rules of procedure of the Council

758. At its fortieth session,²⁶ the Council decided to amend rule 82 of its rules of procedure. The amended text was included in Council resolution 1099 (XL) on the enlargement of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which is discussed in chapter XVII below.

Section VII. Membership of the Special Committee on Co-ordination²⁷

759. At its fortieth session,²⁸ the Council decided that paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX)

should be interpreted in such a way that the officers of the Council or the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee might, if necessary, designate alternates from their delegations to participate in the discussions of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and in the adoption of its decisions.

Section VIII. Documentation of the Council

760. In response to the request contained in resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), part I, the Secretary-General put before the Council at its fortieth session a number of suggestions designed to reduce to more manageable proportions the volume of documentation requiring the Council's attention at any particular session or to make such documentation better suited to the Council's needs. The Council held a preliminary discussion²⁹ of the Secretary-General's proposals (E/4157)³⁰ and decided to revert to them at the forty-first session.

761. At the forty-first session,³¹ the Council had before it a further note by the Secretary-General (E/4223)³² describing the steps which he had taken to implement Council resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), part I, as well as the outcome of the examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council that had been undertaken pursuant to part II of the resolution. It also had before it an extract (E/4232) from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6307),³³ which contained the comments of the Advisory Committee on the measures taken by the Secretary-General.

762. During the discussion in the Council, several representatives expressed appreciation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the considerable improvements in which those measures had resulted from the point of view of suiting documents to the Council's needs and of the distribution of reports in good time. In particular, members found helpful the summaries and conclusions that had been prepared in the case of many lengthy reports. It was, however, noted that much could still be done to improve the quality and ensure the prompt distribution of documents in the working languages of the Council in order to enable the Council to discharge its responsibilities more effectively. In that connexion, the Council welcomed the proposals made by the Secretary-General (E/4157).

763. In a resolution (1154 (XLI)), the Council reaffirmed the importance it attached to the requests made to the Secretary-General in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), and endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals contained in paragraphs 9 to 15 of his report. It also asked the Secretary-General to make further proposals to it in 1967 designed to reduce the volume and improve the conciseness of documentation requiring its consideration.

Section IX. Review of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

764. Pursuant to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX), paragraph 9, the

²⁵ E/SR.1442.
²⁶ E/SR.1415.

²⁷ The name of the Committee was changed, by Council resolution 1171 (XLI), to Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. See chapter XIV, paragraph 687, below.

²⁸ E/SR.1419.

²⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

³⁰ E/AC.24/SR.310, 311; E/SR.1443.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

Council, at its resumed thirty-ninth session, reviewed³³ the General Regulations of the World Food Programme. It approved the revised General Regulations (E/4127/Add.2, annex) which had been prepared by the Intergovernmental Committee and approved by the FAO Council at its forty-sixth session.

Section X. Question of a meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation

765. At its fortieth session, the Council decided³⁴ to defer until the forty-third session a decision regarding the question of a meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.

Section XI. Calendar of conferences

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1966

766. At its resumed thirty-ninth session the Council approved the calendar of conferences for 1966 which is contained in document E/4116/Rev.1.

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1967

767. At the forty-first session, the Council decided³⁵ to defer until the resumed part of the session consideration of the programme of conferences and meetings for 1967.

Section XII. Financial implications of actions of the Council

768. The Council, at its fortieth session, noted³⁶ the financial implications of its actions at that session, which were brought to its attention in summary form in document E/4165 and Corr.1. At its forty-first session,³⁷ the Council received a summary, in tabular form, of the financial implications of its actions at both the fortieth and forty-first sessions (E/4262),³⁸ with an indication of the steps which the Secretary-General intended to take to secure the necessary financial provision to comply with the decisions of the Council. In addition, in accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council was advised of the financial implications of each of the proposals before it at the time of consideration of the proposal.

769. Several representatives commented upon the estimated costs and some reserved their positions, in particular in regard to the costs relating to resolution 1155 (XLI) concerning science and technology.

Section XIII. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

770. 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.

771. Pursuant to the Council's decision of 26 March 1965,³⁹ the Secretary-General invited Governments to submit their views on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. In addition to the twenty-two replies which were before the Council at its thirty-ninth session in documents E/4052 and Add.1-6, replies have been received from twelve Governments and have been reproduced in documents E/4052/Add.7-17.⁴⁰

772. The annual questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies for the current appraisal of the world economic outlook was sent in November 1965 to States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. This was done pursuant to General Assembly resolution 520 B (VI) and Council resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI), 371 B (XIII) and 654 C (XXIV). Replies were received from fifty-one countries and were used in the preparation of part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4221).⁴¹

773. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) and Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), the annual questionnaire on the international flow of long-term capital and central government transfer payments was transmitted, with the co-operation of the International Monetary Fund, to all States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. Replies pertaining to 1964 were received from a total of forty-seven countries. The information was used in the report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations 1961-1965* (E/4170).⁴²

774. In accordance with Council resolutions 1026 (XXXVII) and 1087 (XXXIX) and with General Assembly resolutions 1931 (XVIII) and 2092 (XX), and other earlier resolutions on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, Governments of Member States were invited to provide information relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Replies were received from thirty countries and were reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General (E/4169 and Add.1).

775. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1830 (XVII), on the subject of inflation in developing countries, a questionnaire was sent, in January 1965, to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States with a view to drawing together the most recent experience and opinions with regard to the interrelationships involved and methods of dealing with the problem. The replies were reproduced in a progress report (E/4053) submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session and in subsequent addenda. A total of thirty-seven replies have been received.⁴³

776. 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

³³ E/SR.1400.

³⁴ E/SR.1414.

³⁵ E/SR.1442.

³⁶ E/SR.1419.

³⁷ E/SR.1445.

³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.*

³⁹ E/SR.1363.

⁴⁰ See chapter XV.

⁴¹ See chapter III, paragraphs 47 to 50.

⁴² See chapter V, section I.

⁴³ See chapter III, paragraph 91.

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, since 1 June 1965, the Governments of the following countries have concluded tax agreements on their own behalf of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

777. Pursuant to Council resolution 995 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General invited Governments to reply to a questionnaire regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome in 1963. Replies from thirty-nine Governments which had responded to the Secretary-General's request were received by 20 December 1965, and summarized in document E/4145, which was submitted to the Council at its fortieth session. Another twenty-six replies were received by 1 June 1966 (E/4145/Add.1), bringing the total to sixty-five.⁴⁴

778. In accordance with Council resolution 1086 E (XXXIX), concerning reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission, the Secretary-General circulated a *note verbale* to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, for the purpose of determining their needs in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs, as well as the possibility of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer. At the same time, Governments were invited to make suggestions as to action that might be taken by the United Nations to help meet their needs in the social field. In the *note verbale*, the Secretary-General also invited replies from Governments that had not yet replied to the questionnaire on social targets sent to them in September 1964, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVII). As of 20 May 1966, sixty Governments had replied to the *note verbale*. The replies received up to and including 1 April 1966 were summarized in the reports E/CN.5/400/Add.1 and E/CN.400/Add.1/Amend.1, which were presented to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session. On the basis of the replies received to the questionnaire on social targets, an addendum (E/CN.5/394/Add.1) was also issued to the preliminary report on social targets (E/CN.5/394) and submitted to the Commission at the same session.

779. In accordance with Council resolution 1086 F (XXXIX), the Secretary-General has consulted Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness and possible agenda of a conference of ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare, which might be held in 1968 or later, on social welfare programmes in national development. As of 20 May 1966, fifty-nine Governments had replied. The replies received up to and including 12 April 1966 were summarized in documents E/CN.5/401 and Add.1, which were presented to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session.

780. Under Council resolution 934 (XXXV), which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1918 (XVIII), Member States were urged to inform the Secretary-General of new developments in their countries concerning capital punishment. In order to obtain this information, the Secretary-General addressed a questionnaire to Member States. As of 20 May 1966, thirty-six Governments had communicated their replies.

781. With regard to human rights,⁴⁵ the *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1963*, prepared under Council resolutions 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in ninety-two States. Sixty-three Governments contributed material to it.

782. As of 15 June 1966, in compliance with Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), thirty-one States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies had submitted reports on civil and political rights for the period 30 January 1963 to 30 June 1965. These reports have been published in documents E/CN.4/892 and Add.1-15. A report was also received from the International Labour Organisation (E/CN.4/893).

783. Under the terms of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), reporting on freedom of information called for under Council resolution 718 (XXVII) has become part of a system of periodic reporting in continuing three-year cycles. Accordingly, after the fourth annual report on freedom of information (E/CN.4/878 and Add.1-2), no further annual reports will be published.

784. As of June 1966, fifty States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

785. As of the same date, seventeen States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

786. With regard to Council resolution 728 D (XXVIII), as of 15 June 1966, the 1958 International Labour Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation had been ratified by fifty-five States.

787. With regard to Council resolution 821 V B (XXXII), as of 15 June 1966, the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education had been ratified by thirty-two States.

788. Following a recommendation by the Council in resolution 890 (XXXIV), the General Assembly, in resolution 1841 (XVII), called upon those States which had not yet become parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to do so, and urged all States parties to the Convention to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms. As of 15 June 1966, there were sixty-five States parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956, four additional States having ratified or acceded to the Convention during the year under review.

789. Pursuant to Council resolution 1077 (XXXIX), the Questionnaire on Slavery formulated by the Secretariat in consultation with the Special Rapporteur on Slavery was again circulated to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status. As of 15 March 1966, seventy-four Governments had replied. The replies received were reproduced in the report of the Special Rapporteur

⁴⁴ See chapter XI, section V.

⁴⁵ See chapter XI.

(E/4168/Add.1).⁴⁶ Further replies received were circulated to the Council in addenda to document E/4168.

790. With regard to Council resolution 888 D (XXXIV), approving the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, as of 15 June 1966 eighty-three Governments had submitted information for use in the study.

791. With regard to Council resolution 958 C (XXXVI), approving the decision of the Sub-Commission to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice, as of 15 June 1966 sixty Governments had submitted information for use in the study.

792. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2019 (XX), on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, the Secretary-General will present a report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session on action taken by Governments in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1779 (XVII).

793. In accordance with Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Council on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental regional organizations directed towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/4174). Further replies received were circulated to the Council in addenda to document E/4174.

794. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX), on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Secretary-General will submit the same report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

795. In its resolution 2106 (XX), on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention. As of 15 June 1966, twenty-one Governments had signed the Convention. No notice of ratification or accession has been received.

796. To assist him in the preparation of the study of the problems raised in international law relating to the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity, which the Commission on Human Rights had requested in its resolution 3 (XXI), the Secretary-General invited Governments of Member States to submit relevant information. As of 14 April 1966, fifty-seven Governments had submitted information.

797. Concerning 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 1966 the Convention on the Political Rights of Women had been signed by forty-two States and ratified or acceded to by forty-seven, three States having acceded to the Convention during the period under review.

798. In pursuance of Council resolutions 504 E (XVI), 961 B (XXXVI) and 1068 B (XXXIX), relating to the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Secretary-General

invited Governments of Member States to intensify action with a view to acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and to apply fully the principles contained in the Convention. The Secretary-General also invited Governments of Member States to furnish information with regard to the principles stated in the Convention, including particularly information as to whether any women had been elected to the national Parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts. As of 1 June 1966, seven replies had been received.

799. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) and Council resolution 652 F (XXIV), as of 1 June 1966 the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women had been signed by twenty-five States and ratified or acceded to by thirty-two, one State having notified the Secretary-General during the period under review that it considered itself bound by the Convention.

800. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1763 A (XVII), as of 1 June 1966 the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages had been signed by nineteen States and ratified or acceded to by seventeen. During the year under review, three States ratified or acceded to the Convention.

801. Concerning General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX), as of 1 June 1966 eleven States had, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3, informed the Secretary-General of the measures taken by them to bring the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages before the competent authorities. Seventeen States had also transmitted information to the Secretary-General on their law and practice with regard to the matters dealt with in the recommendation.

802. In accordance with resolution 14 (XVIII) of the Commission on the Status of Women, concerning the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation, the Secretary-General invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supplement the information on national legislation contained in the report submitted to the Commission (E/CN.6/437) at its eighteenth session, in March 1965. As of 1 June 1966, eight Governments had submitted information on relevant legislation.

803. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,⁴⁷ documents E/CN.7/468 and E/CN.7/468/Add.1, chapter 1, contain information regarding action taken by Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 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; Council resolutions 505 D and G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII) relating to the 1953 Protocol; and Council resolutions 833 B (XXXII) and 914 C and D (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) relating to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

804. 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.1963/SUMMARY,⁴⁸ chapter X.

805. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 159 II C (VII),

⁴⁶ See chapter XI, section IV.

⁴⁷ See chapter XIII, section VIII.

⁴⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XI.2.

436 F (XIV) and 548 D (XVIII), concerning scientific research on opium, is contained in document E/CN.7/476.

806. Documents E/NM.1964/3, E/NM.1964/4, E/NM.1965/1, E/NM.1965/2, E/NM.1965/3 and E/NM.1966/1 contain information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

807. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine (heroin), is contained in document E/NR.1963/SUMMARY, chapter VIII.⁴⁸

808. Actions taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 H II (XVIII), concerning prohibition of ketobemidone, are reported in document E/NR.1963/SUMMARY, chapter VIII.⁴⁸

Chapter XVII

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. Applications and re-applications for consultative status

809. At its fortieth session, the Council had before it the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4136)¹ containing recommendations on applications and re-applications for consultative status. The Committee had recommended, *inter alia*, that the Council should not grant the requests of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) for category B status, and that it should not grant the requests of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the United Towns Organization (UTO) for reclassification from category B to category A consultative status. During the discussion in the Council,² a proposal was made that rule 82 of the rules of procedure should be amended to increase the membership of the NGO Committee from seven to thirteen, establish the geographical distribution of its membership, and permit applying organizations to present written or oral statements to the Committee at the latter's request, and that the Committee should be requested to reconsider the recommendations contained in its report and make appropriate recommendations to the Council at its forty-first session. It was suggested that with the increase in the size of the Council, the Committee should also be enlarged and made more representative. The methods of work of the Committee and the form of its reports were criticized by some members.

810. In accordance with rule 88, the Council convened as an *ad hoc* Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed amendment of rule 82. After rejecting a suggestion that the rule should be amended to provide that the NGO Committee should consist of twelve members, the *ad hoc* Committee recommended a revised text of rule 82 providing for a thirteen-member committee, including five members from Afro-Asian States, four members from western Europe and other States, two members from Latin American States and two members from socialist States of eastern Europe. It accepted, with drafting amendments, the remaining proposals before it regarding rule 82.³

811. In the light of the report of the *ad hoc* Committee (E/4166),¹ the Council, in its resolution 1099 (XL), amended rule 82 of the rules of procedure and also requested the NGO Committee to reconsider the recommendations made in its report (E/4136). The Council subsequently elected the thirteen members of the Committee to serve for one year.

812. The newly constituted Committee, at its first meeting,⁴ decided henceforth to hold open meetings on

applications and re-applications for status, to invite representatives of applying organizations to address it and answer questions, and to include a brief summary of its discussions together with a record of its votes in its reports to the Council.

813. The Council at its forty-first session⁵ had before it the report of the Committee (E/4204).⁶ In its resolution 1115 (XLI), it approved the Committee's recommendations that the United Towns Organization and the International Union of Local Authorities be reclassified from category B to category A, that category B status be given to six organizations, and that one be placed on the Register of the Secretary-General. It approved the recommendation that consideration of the request of the All-African Trade Union Federation for category A status be deferred for one year. It decided to defer for one year consideration of the re-application of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and of the Women's International Democratic Federation for category B status.

Section II. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

814. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 5 August 1966 are listed below. Of these, 12 are in category A and 135 in category B. In addition, 221 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 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
International Union of Local Authorities
Inter-Parliamentary Union
United Towns Organization
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All African Women's Conference
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

² E/SR.1403, 1414, 1415.

³ E/AC.53/SR.1, 2.

⁴ E/C.2/SR.208 and Add.1.

⁵ E/SR.1427.

⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 29.

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
 Battelle Memorial Institute
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.)
 (United States of America)
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States (United States of America)
 Christian Democratic World Union
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
 Community Development Foundation, Inc.
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
 Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Insurance Committee
 Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, The
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
 Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
 Industrial Co-ordination Bureau
 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 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 Ports and Harbours, The
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Association of Youth Magistrates
 International Astronautical Federation
 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 the Red Cross
 International Conference of Catholic Charities
 International Conference of Social Work
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council for Scientific Management
 International Council of Jewish Women
 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 Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Information Centre for Local Credit
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 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 Prisoners' Aid Association, The
 International Recreation Association
 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 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 Building Societies and Savings Associations
 International Union of Family Organizations
 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
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 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 for Mental Health
 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, The
 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 (United States of America)
 Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau

Catholic International Education Office
 Central Council for Health Education (United Kingdom)
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)
 Committee on Space Research
 Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 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 Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 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
 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 Airline Navigators Council
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 International Association for Mass Communication Research
 International Association for Prevention of Blindness
 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 Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI)
 International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
 International Association of Art (Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art)
 International Association of Art Critics
 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 Logopedics and Phoniatrics
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC)
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Association of Wholesale Newspaper, Periodical and Book Distributors
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
 International Astronomical Union
 International Board on Books for Young People
 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 Radiation Units and Measurements
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Congress of University Adult Education
 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 Societies of Pathology
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Epidemiological Association
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation for Information Processing
 International Federation for Medical Electronics and Biological Engineering
 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
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport
 International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
 International Federation of Olive Growers
 International Federation of Organizations 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 Fiscal Association
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League for Children's and Adults' Education

International League of Dermatological Societies
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Organization of Consumers Unions
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Publishers' Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society for Biometeorology
 International Society of Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Cardiology
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Student Conference
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 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 Psychological Science
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 International Voluntary Service
 International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Catholic 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 Education Fellowship (International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health
 Permanent Committee for International Actuarial Congresses
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 Prévention routière internationale, La
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Society of African Culture
 Protoprotestant International Association
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Christian Broadcasting
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Scientific Workers

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Psychiatric Association
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organization for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association
 Zonta International

Section III. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

815. In the period under review, fifty-six statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of Council resolution 288 B (X), by thirty individual non-governmental organizations. One joint statement was also submitted by fifteen non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register. References to written statements made by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council. The names of the organizations in consultative status which submitted written statements to the Council and the subjects of the statements, are indicated below.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

The elimination of discrimination against women (E/C.2/643).

International Council of Women
Slavery (E/C.2/644).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
Economic and social consequences of disarmament (E/C.2/647).

International Chamber of Commerce
Multilateral investment guarantees (E/C.2/640).

International Chamber of Commerce
Long-term obstacles to international investment (E/C.2/641).

International Chamber of Commerce
Asian economic development through international co-operation (E/C.2/642).

International Bar Association
Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/C.2/646).

International Chamber of Commerce
Tax policies for trade and growth (E/C.2/648).

International Chamber of Commerce
Functioning of the international monetary system (E/C.2/649).

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Economic development of developing countries (E/C.2/650).

Catholic International Union for Social Service
Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/C.2/645).

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

816. During the fortieth session of the Council, one organization in category A, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, made a statement on agenda

items 4 (a), 9 and 20 under rule 86 of the rules of procedure.⁷

817. During the forty-first session of the Council, five organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on items 2 and 8 jointly⁸

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 2, 5, 8 and 17 jointly, 16, 18, 21 and 22⁹

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on items 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 17, jointly, 6 and 21¹⁰

International Organization of Employers, on item 10¹¹

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 2 and 7 jointly and 16¹²

818. During the forty-first session, thirteen organizations in category B were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

The Anti-Slavery Society, on item 25¹³

International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, on item 25¹⁸

International Catholic Migration Commission, on item 13¹³

⁷ E/SR.1407; E/SR.1411; E/SR.1414.

⁸ E/SR.1425.

⁹ E/SR.1427, E/AC.6/SR.398, E/AC.7/SR.555, E/AC.7/SR.551, E/AC.7/SR.540.

¹⁰ E/SR.1427, E/AC.6/SR.392, E/AC.7/SR.551.

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.392.

¹² E/SR.1426, E/AC.6/SR.397.

¹³ E/C.2/SR.213.

International Commission of Jurists, on item 21¹⁴

International Conference of Catholic Charities, on item 21¹⁴

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, on item 22¹⁴

International Federation of University Women, on items 19, 21, 22, 23, and 24 jointly¹⁴

International Federation of Women Lawyers, on item 25¹⁴

International Road Transport Union, on item 20¹³

International Union of Official Travel Organizations, on item 20¹³

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students, on item 5¹⁴

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on item 25¹³

World Jewish Congress, on item 21¹⁴

819. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations also heard a joint statement on item 25 by the Friends World Committee for Consultation, All Pakistan Women's Association, Associated Country Women of the World, International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons, International Council of Women, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Young Women's Christian Association, all of which are organizations in category B, and St. Joan's International Alliance, an organization on the Register.¹³

820. References to oral statements made by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

¹⁴ E/C.2/SR.214.

ANNEXES

Annex I

Agenda of the resumed thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions of the Council

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

1. Report of the Trade and Development Board.^a
2. Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development.
3. Continuation of the World Food Programme.
4. Progress report on the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.^b
5. Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.
6. Review of the calendar of conferences for 1966.
7. Elections:
 - (a) Election of members of the Committee for Industrial Development;^c
 - (b) Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;
 - (d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.^d
8. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.^e
9. Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.^f

AGENDA OF THE FORTIETH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1966.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Development Association;
- (b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.
5. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
6. Question of a meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.
7. Development of natural resources:
 - (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;

^a Agenda item 10, postponed from thirty-ninth session (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. vii).

^b At its 1400th meeting, held on 20 December 1965, the Council decided to delete this item from its agenda.

^c See E/SR.1400, para. 2.

^d Item postponed to fortieth session.

^e Agenda item 38, postponed from thirty-ninth session (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. viii).

^f At its 1400th meeting, the Council decided to include this additional item on its agenda.

- (b) Non-agricultural resources;
- (c) Water desalination in developing countries.
8. Travel, transport and communications:
 - (a) International travel and tourism;
 - (b) Transport of dangerous goods.
9. Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights.
10. Measures for the speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
11. International control of narcotic drugs.
12. Preparation of budgets of specialized agencies.
13. Non-governmental organizations.
14. Elections.
15. Appointment of the members of the Committee for Development Planning.
16. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
17. Documentation of the Council.
18. Financial implications of the Council.
19. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-first session and preliminary consideration of the basic programme of work of the Council in 1967.
20. Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIRST 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, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.
4. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
5. United Nations Development Decade.
6. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
7. Economic planning and projections.
8. Financing of economic development:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance;
 - (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.*
9. Report of the Trade and Development Board.*
10. Industrial development activities.
11. Development of natural resources.
12. Questions relating to science and technology.
13. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
14. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

* To be considered at the resumed session.

15. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
16. Multilateral food aid:
 - (a) Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
 - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
17. Social development:
 - (a) Report of the Social Commission;
 - (b) Report on the World Social Situation;
 - (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects.
18. Housing, building and planning.
19. World campaign for universal literacy.
20. Travel, transport and communications:
 - (a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949;
 - (b) International Tourism Year.
21. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
22. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
23. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
24. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
25. Slavery.
26. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
27. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
28. Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
29. Review of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status.
30. Calendar of conferences for 1967.**
31. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.
32. Documentation of the Council.
33. Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council.
34. Elections.**
35. Appointment of members of committees of the Council.
36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.*
37. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1967 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-second session.*
38. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
39. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.***

** At its 1442nd meeting, on 4 August 1966, the Council decided to postpone this item to the resumed session.

*** At its 1420th meeting, on 5 July 1966, the Council decided to include this supplementary item in its agenda.

Annex II

Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Algeria*	1966
Argentina	Cameroon	1967
Austria	Canada	1967
Canada	Chile*	1966
Chile	Czechoslovakia	1968
Czechoslovakia	Dahomey	1967
Ecuador	Ecuador*	1966
France	France*	1966
Gabon	Gabon	1967
Iraq	Greece*	1966
Japan	India	1967
Luxembourg	Iran	1968
Pakistan	Iraq*	1966
Peru	Luxembourg*	1966
Romania	Morocco	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Pakistan	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Panama	1968
United States of America	Peru	1967
	Philippines	1968
	Romania	1967
	Sierra Leone*	1966
	Sweden	1968
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1968
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
	United Republic of Tanzania*	1966
	United States of America	1967
	Venezuela	1968

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION: 22-23 November and 20-21 December 1965, New York

Plenary meetings 5 meetings

FORTIETH SESSION: 23 February-8 March 1966

<i>Plenary meetings</i>	18 meetings
<i>Economic Committee</i>	6 meetings
<i>Social Committee</i>	2 meetings
<i>Co-ordination Committee</i>	1 meeting
<i>Ad hoc Committee of the Whole</i>	1 meeting
Total for the session	28 meetings

FORTY-FIRST SESSION: 5 July-5 August 1966

<i>Plenary meetings</i>	26 meetings
<i>Economic Committee</i>	21 meetings
<i>Social Committee</i>	23 meetings
<i>Co-ordination Committee</i>	20 meetings
<i>Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations</i>	2 meetings
Total for the session	92 meetings

* Retiring members.

B. SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Economic Committee, Social Committee and
Co-ordination Committee*

	<i>Membership 1965^a</i>
Algeria	Iraq
Argentina	Japan
Austria	Luxembourg
Cameroon**	Madagascar**
Canada	Mexico**
Chile	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark**	Romania
Ecuador	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Arab Republic**
Gabon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ghana**	United Republic of Tanzania**
India**	United States of America
Iran**	

C. COMMITTEES AND *ad hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Committee for Industrial Development

	<i>Membership 1965</i>
Algeria	Kuwait**
Argentina	Luxembourg
Austria	Mexico**
Brazil**	Morocco**
Cameroon**	Pakistan
Canada	Peru
Central African Republic**	Philippines**
Chile	Poland**
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Ecuador	Sweden**
Federal Republic of Germany**	Turkey**
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Gabon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Greece**	United States of America
Iraq	
Japan	

	<i>Membership 1966^b</i>
Algeria	Ecuador
Cameroon	Federal Republic of Germany**
Canada	France
Chile	Gabon
Czechoslovakia	Greece
Dahomey	

** Non-members of the Council.

^a In 1966, the membership of the sessional committees was the same as that of the Council.

^b At its 1400th meeting, on 20 December 1965, the Council decided that for 1966 the Committee for Industrial Development would be composed of the members of the Council and the five additional members of the Committee non-members of the Council whose terms of office did not expire on 31 December 1965.

C. COMMITTEES AND *ad hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL
(continued)

Committee for Industrial Development (continued)

Membership
1966^b (cont.)

India	Romania
Iran	Sierra Leone
Iraq	Sweden
Kuwait**	Turkey**
Luxembourg	Union of Soviet Socialist
Mexico**	Republics
Morocco	United Kingdom of Great
Pakistan	Britain and Northern
Panama	Ireland
Peru	United Republic of Tanzania
Philippines	United States of America
Poland**	Venezuela

Sixth session: 26 April-13 May 1966, New York 23 meetings

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

Membership
1966

Term of office
expires on
31 December

Canada	1966
Chile	1966
Colombia	1968
Czechoslovakia	1968
Denmark	1966
France	1967
Gabon	1968
Ghana	1967
India	1968
Italy	1967
Japan	1968
Lebanon	1967
Pakistan	1966
Peru	1966
Romania	1967
Turkey	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern	
Ireland	1966
United States of America	1968
Uruguay	1967

Third session: 7-20 September 1965, New York 14 meetings

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and
Technology to Development

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1969^a

Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark)
Dr. Pierre Victor Auger (France)
Mr. Mamadou Aw (Mali)
Professor Nicolae Cernescu (Romania)
Dr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
Dr. Josef Charvát (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Abba Eban (Israel)
Mr. Francisco García Olano (Argentina)
Dr. Jermen M. Gvishiani (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic)
Professor Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan)
Professor Eni Njoku (Nigeria)
Dr. Oliverio Phillips Michelsen (Colombia)
Dr. Abdus Salam (Pakistan)
Dr. M. S. Thacker (India)
Sir Ronald Walker (Australia)
Professor Carroll L. Wilson (United States of America)
Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Fourth session: 8-19 November 1965, Geneva 7 meetings

Fifth session: 22 March-4 April 1966, New York 12 meetings

^a The same members served on the Advisory Committee for a period of three years ending 31 December 1966.

Committee for Development Planning

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1968

Mr. Roque Carranza (Argentina)
Mr. Gemini Corea (Ceylon)
Mr. Nazih Deif (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast)
Mr. A. N. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. K. S. Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America)
Mr. P. N. C. Okigbo (Nigeria)
Mr. Saburo Okita (Japan)
Mr. Józef Pajestka (Poland)
Mr. M. L. Qureshi (Pakistan)
Mr. W. B. Reddaway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Jean Ripert (France)
Mr. Raul Saez (Chile)
Mr. Germanico Salgado (Ecuador)
Mr. Jakov Sirotkovic (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
Mr. Zdenek Vergner (Czechoslovakia)

First session: 2-11 May 1966, New York

Technical Assistance Committee^d

Membership in 1965: Afghanistan,** Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil,** Canada, Chile, China,** Czechoslovakia, Denmark,** Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Italy,** Japan, Jordan,** Luxembourg, New Zealand,** Nigeria,** Pakistan, Peru, Poland,** Romania, Sweden,** Switzerland,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 24 November and 15 December 1965 3 meetings

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Membership in 1966: Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Venezuela.

Meetings: 20-21 April 1966, New York 3 meetings
19 May 1966, New York 1 meeting
3 June 1966, New York 1 meeting
5 and 7 July 1966, 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.

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

Executive Committee of the Programme
of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Membership: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 25 October-2 November 1965, Geneva 11 meetings
16-24 May 1966, Geneva 10 meetings

^d Both the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were replaced on 1 January 1966 by a single intergovernmental committee known as the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, established by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX).

*Special Committee on Co-ordination^a
established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV)
as amended by resolution 1090 G (XXXIX)*

bership in 1966: the officers of the Council and the Chair-
n of the Council's Co-ordination Committee plus Canada,
ance, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Union of
viet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain
1 Northern Ireland, United States of America and
nezuela.

ings: 10 March 1966, New York 1 meeting
16 May-3 June 1966, New York 16 meetings
1 July 1966, Geneva 1 meeting

meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
1 the Special Committee on Co-ordination
1-4 July 1966, Geneva 3 meetings

*Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on
International Economic Co-operation, established by Council
resolution 875 (XXXIII), as amended by the Council's de-
cision of 18 April 1962*

bership: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France,
dia, Italy, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
nited Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
nited States of America and Yugoslavia.

*Ad Hoc Working Group did not meet during the period
der review.*

*Acil Committee on Candidatures for Election to the Inter-
national Narcotics Control Board under the Single Conven-
on on Narcotic Drugs, 1961¹*

eria	Philippines
ereroon	Romania
e	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
nce	United Kingdom of Great Britain and
on	Northern Ireland
embourg	United States of America
istan	Venezuela

*United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee
of the World Food Programme*

Membership in 1965

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Members elected by the FAO Council</i>
ustralia	Argentina
ombia	Brazil
mark	Canada
aica	Federal Republic of
occo	Germany
y Zealand	France
eria	Ghana
istan	India
iland	Indonesia
ted Kingdom of Great Britain	Netherlands
nd Northern Ireland	Philippines
guay	United Arab Republic
oslovakia	United States of America

Membership in 1966

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
ustralia	1967
zil	1968
mark	1968

In its resolution 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, the Council
aged the name of the Special Committee on Co-ordination to
mmittee for Programme and Co-ordination".
Established by the Council at its forty-first session (E/
1442).

In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly reso-
on 2095 (XX) extending the World Food Programme, at
initial elections held by the Economic and Social Council at
 resumed thirty-seventh session and by the Council of the
d and Agriculture Organization at its 46th session, twelve
nbers each were elected, four members for a term of one
 , four members each for a term of two years, and four mem-
each for a term of three years.

Membership in 1966^a (continued)

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Ghana	1968
Ireland	1966
Mexico	1967
Pakistan	1966
Peru	1967
Sweden	1966
Turkey	1968
United Arab Republic	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967

<i>Members elected by the FAO Council</i>	
Argentina	1968
Canada	1968
Ceylon	1967
Colombia	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	1967
France	1967
India	1968
Jamaica	1966
Netherlands	1966
New Zealand	1967
Nigeria	1966
United States of America	1968

D. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Statistical Commission

<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	1967
Belgium	1969
Brazil	1967
Canada	1969
China	1967
France	1968
Hungary	1968
India	1967
Japan	1969
Morocco	1969
Norway	1968
Panama	1968
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
United States of America	1969
Uruguay	1968

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Population Commission

<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	1968
Austria	1968
Cameroon	1969
China	1967
France	1967
Ghana	1968
India	1969
Japan	1968
Netherlands	1968
Panama	1969
Peru	1967
Sweden	1967
Tunisia	1967
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969

D. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION (continued)

Population Commission (continued)

Membership 1966	Term of office expires on 31 December
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	1969
Yugoslavia	1968

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Social Commission^b

Membership 1966	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	1966
Bulgaria	1967
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1966
China	1968
Cuba	1967
Czechoslovakia	1966
Denmark	1966
France	1968
Honduras	1967
Israel	1968
Mali	1967
Mauritania	1966
Netherlands	1968
Tunisia	1967
Uganda	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1968
United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	1968
Upper Volta	1968
Uruguay	1966

Seventeenth session: 19 April-4 May 1966,
New York

22 meetings

Commission on Human Rights

Membership 1966	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	1968
Austria	1966
Chile	1968
Costa Rica	1966
Dahomey	1966
France	1967
India	1967
Iraq	1967
Israel	1967
Italy	1966
Jamaica	1967
Netherlands	1966
New Zealand	1968
Philippines	1967
Poland	1966
Senegal	1968
Sweden	1968
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	1968

Twenty-second session: 8 March-5 April 1966,
New York

42 meetings

^b In part IV of its resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, the Council changed the name of the Social Commission to "Commission for Social Development".

Commission on the Status of Women

Membership 1966	Term of office expires on 31 December
Austria	1967
Chile	1968
China	1967
Dominican Republic	1966
Finland	1968
France	1968
Ghana	1967
Guinea	1966
Honduras	1968
Hungary	1966
Iran	1966
Japan	1967
Liberia	1968
Mexico	1968
Nepal	1966
Philippines	1966
Poland	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Arab Republic	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967
United States of America	1967

Nineteenth session: 21 February-11 March 1966,
Geneva

25 meetings

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Membership 1966	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	1967
Canada	1967
China	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	1968
France	1967
Ghana	1966
Hungary	1968
India	1966
Iran	1968
Japan	1966
Mexico	1968
Nigeria	1968
Peru	1967
Republic of Korea	1968
Switzerland	1967
Turkey	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia	1967

Twentieth session: 29 November-21 December 1965,
Geneva

28 meetings

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and
Protection of Minorities

Membership to 31 December 1965

Mr. Morris B. Abram (United States of America)
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic)
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. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
 Mrs. Phoebe Asiyo (Kenya)
 Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic)
 Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
 Mr. C. Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States of America)
 Mr. John P. Humphrey (Canada)
 Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
 Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
 Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
 Mr. Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)
 Mr. Nath Pai (India)
 Mr. Yakov Arkadyévich Ostrovsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
 Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
 Dr. Eduard Schiller (Austria)
 Mr. İlhan Unat (Turkey)
 Mr. Zeev W. Zeltner (Israel)

Eighteenth session: 11-31 January 1966,
 New York

24 meetings

E. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Albania	Malta
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	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Italy	United States of America
Luxembourg	Yugoslavia

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Twenty-first session: 13-29 April 1966, Geneva

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members

Afghanistan	New Zealand
Australia	Pakistan
Burma	Philippines
Cambodia	Republic of Korea
Ceylon	Republic of Viet-Nam
China	Singapore
France	Thailand
India	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Laos	
Malaysia	United States of America
Mongolia	Western Samoa
Nepal	
Netherlands	

Brunei

Hong Kong

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII) respectively.

Twenty-second session: 22 March-4 April 1966, New Delhi, India

Economic Commission for Latin America

Members

Argentina	Jamaica
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Haiti	
Honduras	

Associate member¹

British Honduras or Belize

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

Committee of the Whole (eleventh session): 10-12 May 1966, Santiago

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

Algeria	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Congo (Brazzaville)	Rwanda
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Senegal
Dahomey	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa ²
Ghana	Sudan
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Liberia	United Arab Republic
Libya	United Republic of Tanzania
Madagascar	Upper Volta
Malawi	Zambia

¹ For meeting of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2*.

² British Guiana, which was an associate member of the Commission at the time of the eleventh session of the Committee of the Whole, has since become independent and assumed the name Guyana.

³ For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 4*.

⁴ The Council decided, by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

¹ See chapter XI, section VI, above.

² For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3*.

E. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS (continued)

Economic Commission for Africa (continued)

Associate members

According to paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands), and Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those Territories, are associate members of the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV), respectively.

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.^o

F. OTHER RELATED BODIES

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Membership 1966	Membership 1967	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1967
Australia	Australia	1967
Belgium	Belgium	1967
Brazil	Brazil	1969
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1968
Burma	Burma	1967
Canada	Cameroon	1969
Ceylon	Canada	1967
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Ceylon	1967
Denmark	Chile	1968
Federal Republic of Germany	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1968
France	Denmark	1968
Iraq	Federal Republic of Germany	1968
Italy	France	1967
Jamaica	India	1969
Japan	Iraq	1968
Jordan	Italy	1969
Kenya	Jamaica	1968
Liberia	Japan	1969
Malaysia	Kenya	1967
Nepal	Liberia	1968
Netherlands	Netherlands	1968
Norway	Norway	1969
Paraguay	Paraguay	1969
Peru	Peru	1968
Poland	Poland	1967
Rwanda	Senegal	1969
Senegal	Sweden	1967
Sweden	Switzerland	1968
Switzerland	Thailand	1969
Tunisia	Tunisia	1968
Turkey	Turkey	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United States of America	United States of America	1969
Venezuela	Venezuela	1967
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1967

First session: 10-21 January 1966, New York

Second session: 8-24 June 1966, Milan

^o For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5.*

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

Membership until 31 January 1966	Membership from 1 February 1966	Term of office expires on 31 July
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	1967
Belgium	Australia	1969
Brazil	Belgium	1968
Canada	Brazil	1967
Chile	Bulgaria	1969
China	Canada	1968
Dominican Republic	Chile	1968
Ecuador	China	1967
Federal Republic of Germany	Ecuador	1968
France	Ethiopia	1969
India	Federal Republic of Germany	1968
Israel	France	1967
Mexico	India	1968
Morocco	Israel	1968
Pakistan	Morocco	1968
Philippines	Pakistan	1968
Poland	Peru	1969
Senegal	Philippines	1969
Spain	Poland	1967
Sudan	Senegal	1969
Sweden	Sweden	1969
Switzerland	Switzerland	1969
Thailand	Thailand	1967
Tunisia	Tunisia	1967
Turkey	Turkey	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1968

Session: 19-27 May 1966, Addis Ababa

Permanent Central Narcotics Board and Drug Supervisory Body Permanent Central Narcotics Board

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for the period 2 March 1963—1 March 1968

Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)

Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)

Dr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia)

Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)

Professor Raul Reuter (France)

Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

87th session: 1-4, 8-12 November 1965, Geneva

88th session: 23 May-2 June 1966, Geneva

Drug Supervisory Body

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO

Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO

Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Mr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Permanent Central Narcotics Board

64th session: 25-29 October, 12 November 1965, Geneva

65th session: 23, 27 May, 2 June 1966, Geneva

Joint sessions of the PCNB and the DSB

34th joint session: 5 and 10 November 1965, Geneva

35th joint session: 1 June 1966, Geneva

^o At its 1418th meeting, on 7 March 1966, the Council decided that the terms of office of members of the Executive Board should be extended until 31 July of the year of completion of their current term.