



**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

6 August 1966 – 4 August 1967

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/6703)**

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1967

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^{b/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Programme of studies on multilateral food aid".

^{c/} Requires action by the General Assembly.

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^{h/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Publications and documentation of the United Nations".

^{i/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Pattern of conferences".

EDITORIAL NOTE

SYMBOLS

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

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/AC.51/-	Committee for Programme and 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.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, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4308" means that document E/4308 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 28. Such references are usually given only after the first mention of a document in any given section. 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 and standing committees of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed forty-first, forty-second and forty-third sessions is given below:

<u>Supplement No.</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
<u>Resumed forty-first session</u>	
1A. Resolutions adopted at the resumed forty-first session	E/4264/Add.1
<u>Forty-second session</u>	
1. Resolutions adopted at the forty-second session	E/4393
2. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (twenty-first session)	E/4294
3. Report of the Statistical Commission (fourteenth session)	E/4283
4. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (fourth session)	E/4287
5. Report of the Commission for Social Development (eighteenth session)	E/4324
6. Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-third session)	E/4322
7. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (twentieth session)	E/4316
8. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology (sixth session)	E/4300
<u>Forty-third session</u>	
1. Resolutions adopted at the forty-third session	E/4429
2. Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twenty-third session)	E/4358
3. Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (twenty-second session)	E/4329
4. Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (twelfth session)	E/4359
5. Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (eighth session)	E/4354
6. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (third session)	E/4297
6A. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (fourth session)	E/4398
7. Report of the Committee for Development Planning (second session)	E/4362
8. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4403
9. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (first part of the first session)	E/4383
9A. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (second part of the first session)	E/4395

TERMINOLOGY

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

Abbreviations

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	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	Industrial Development Board
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
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNIDO	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 from 6 August 1966 to 4 August 1967.

It is, I think, one of the greater merits of the Economic and Social Council that it provides us with an opportunity each year to evaluate the economic situation of the world and the various currents of opinion on questions that are vital to the future of mankind.

As many speakers have stated in the course of the debates in the Council in the past year, the growing disparity between the economically advanced nations and the developing ones presents a problem of major importance. At the same time, we know that the world is divided politically and that the division is keenly felt by all. These two main aspects of the situation must be considered in all of their inter-relationships, wisely and with full responsibility, if problems of vital importance to the fate of mankind are to be resolved, and if the peace of all peoples is to be put on a firmer and lasting foundation.

The present situation has been characterized as a "development crisis". Never has the word "development" been so widely used in the Press, in policy statements, in debates at the United Nations and in other forums, and in national plans. Nor have the prospects for prosperity opened by the advances of science and technology ever been so promising. Yet the issues of development are far from being adequately faced. Neither the advanced nor the developing countries are yet giving it the priority it deserves. It is unnecessary to stress how fraught with dangers for the future the situation is.

The opinion is generally accepted that the responsibility for world development is shared by all, but that, within the global context, each nation is responsible for the development of its own economy. No one is any longer in doubt that the responsibility for the development of developing countries rests primarily with those countries themselves. As their representatives themselves have underlined in the Council's deliberations, those countries must endeavour, through planning, to bring about the rational mobilization of their domestic resources, both human and natural, the reform of institutions, the establishment of modern administrative structures, a complete transformation of traditional societies and the removal of the remnants of colonialism. However, it is also recognized that the success of their efforts depends to a large extent on the flow of aid from the developed sector of the world economy, a flow that must be sufficient in volume and supplied on acceptable terms.

It is most discouraging to find, three-quarters of the way through the first Development Decade, that

the modest objectives set have little chance of being attained between now and 1970, and to observe that in 1966 the rich countries as a whole devoted a smaller percentage of their gross national product to development aid than in 1960. Gigantic investments are still needed in non-commercial sectors—in certain transport infrastructures, training and education—and they can be arranged only through negotiations between Governments, and at the lowest possible charges in view of the weight of debt that is already overwhelming many of the developing countries. Some have placed their hopes also on the flow of private capital to the developing countries, and it has been recognized that efforts can and must be made to increase the amount of such capital and to facilitate its absorption into the receiving economies. The documents submitted to the Council by the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions and other bodies have unequivocally shown the weakness of the means placed at the disposal of the developing countries in the face of the vast requirements. Although many explanations have been offered for this state of affairs, it cannot be said too often that such a situation of stagnation is alarming, reflecting as it does an inadequate awareness of the need for solidarity among all peoples.

Rapid remedial action is needed, and we feel that we possess the intellectual and institutional resources necessary to make such action possible: they need only to be set to work in a more dynamic fashion. The United Nations family has recently been enriched by new organizations having competence in matters of trade and industry, so that all major aspects of development are now covered by specialized organs to which the developing countries can turn in accordance with their own national priorities. To establish those priorities, those countries must use the tool of planning. That tool, whose vital importance in any rational development policy has generally been recognized, is constantly being improved. With it to hand, it will be easier to determine and establish the balance that must be struck between the different uses to which available resources should be put. Such a balance must be struck in every country between agriculture and industry without, however, losing sight of the duties which the population explosion imposes on most of the developing countries. Whatever the prospects for a new multilateral food aid programme may be, it rests with the food-deficit countries to give new impetus to their agricultural programmes and to pay special attention to industries that can give agriculture the inputs it needs.

Such programmes designed to increase supplies offer one approach to the solution of the population problem. The other logical approach is a family planning policy. The Council has given new momentum to the relevant programmes of the United Nations organizations, and the majority of its members have

accorded a favourable reception to the Secretary-General's proposals relating to the creation of a trust fund which would enable the United Nations to take more effective action in that field.

The Council also recognized the importance of mobilizing human resources—the keystone of effort in both agriculture and industry. More stress must be laid on the need for educational and training programmes adapted to the requirements of development, and on efforts to ensure respect for human rights which, apart from serving humanitarian and moral purposes, have a direct bearing on development inasmuch as they enable all to benefit from economic and social progress. The Council decided to give continued attention to this important problem and to make full use of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their endeavours for the progress of human society.

Thus the Council, by focusing attention on the role of planning as a means of development, by stressing the urgent need for population plans and accordingly for solutions to food problems, and by emphasizing the human element—all of these new approaches adding their contribution to the irreplaceable experience the Council has accumulated over the past years—seems to have won its way through to a global view of development that will undoubtedly be of great importance to the forthcoming development programme.

The deliberations of the Council have reflected the fact that efforts to develop economic co-operation among nations cannot find full expression and meet with success in the midst of international political crises, tensions and wars.

In the course of the debates, the Council's attention was drawn by some delegations to the recent political developments in the world, in particular in the Middle East, and to their effects upon the economy of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria and even of other States. In that context, stress was laid on the Council's duties and obligations under the United Nations Charter. It is not surprising that in the existing circumstances the Council was confronted with differing opinions on these matters and that it was unable to reach an agreement on the issues involved. However, the discussion undoubtedly stressed the fact that international peace is the basic prerequisite of economic and social development. The violation of the fundamental purposes and principles of the Charter in any one field is inevitably reflected in other fields, since peace and peaceful co-operation among nations are indivisible in our present world.

The deliberations of the Council this year, based mainly on social and humanitarian topics at its spring session and on economic topics at its summer session, have once more given evidence of the ever increasing role of the United Nations system of organizations in these fields.

The concentration of the Council's discussions at the summer session on a number of economic topics of far-reaching importance lent unity and cohesion to its work, which centred largely on economic development. The pervasive process of development cuts across many boundaries and requires closely knit efforts on many fronts. It is only fitting, therefore,

that the Council should have turned its attention to some of the key aspects of the task before the world community.

The Council's deliberations once again demonstrated that the subject of development planning no longer hovers in the domain of controversy. There now appears to be a widespread conviction that planning is an important means of organizing activities in a rational and systematic manner for the promotion of economic development, "an instrument for the formulation and implementation of coherent development policies", as defined by the Committee for Development Planning itself. This does not, of course, imply that there is a standard or specific type of planning suited to the requirements of all countries or of all circumstances. In the diverse and ever-changing world in which we live, nothing could be further from the truth. As always, the Council took pains to emphasize that it was up to each country to devise the system of planning that was most appropriate for its economic and social structure and for its aspirations.

It was in this pragmatic spirit that the Council last year established the Committee for Development Planning comprising eighteen well-known experts, in the hope that their technical acumen and valuable practical experience would help to spearhead the activities of the United Nations in development planning and projections. The thorough and searching examination of the experience and problems in the implementation of development plans, particularly in Latin America, and the judicious recommendations for the improvement of planning and plan implementation which the Committee provided in its report to the Council, unmistakably indicate that that hope was well placed. The phase of work in development planning and projections initiated by the Committee will doubtless bring forth even more rewarding results in the near future. In the final analysis, however, the success of development planning will inevitably depend upon the zeal with which efforts are made in individual countries to implement the national plans.

It cannot be denied that much work remains to be done to bridge the gap between plan formulation and plan implementation. The discussions in the Council reminded us that plan implementation begins at the stage of plan formulation. Plans have to be so devised that they provide a clear indication of the objectives to be achieved, the task to be fulfilled and the measures to be taken. If planning is to succeed, what is needed most is the will to formulate and implement wide-ranging policies for a better future.

Although the targets established for the United Nations Development Decade are still far from being achieved, there is now an awareness of the urgent problems to be solved, a fact which in itself should help to provide a basis for the reorganization and revitalization of development activities. It is none too soon to embark on this task. It is, therefore, a matter of some gratification that the efforts to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the present Development Decade are now beginning to bear fruit. The preliminary thoughts of the Committee for Development Planning on this subject have opened up possibilities for new

and imaginative plans. There is little doubt, however, that a great deal of work remains to be done before the Council can recommend any concrete action.

Once again, this year, the problem of external finance occupied a central position in the Council's debates. Even though the great bulk—four-fifths or more—of fixed investment in the developing countries as a group is financed from domestic resources, the availability of external finance remains crucial in many instances. This is particularly so in countries that have to import most of the capital equipment they require. This explains the many expressions of concern in the Council at the failure of the more advanced countries as a whole to make any significant progress towards the attainment of the capital transfer target set by the General Assembly at the beginning of this Decade. The Council took a closer look at the various factors affecting the ability of the more developed countries to transfer resources to the less developed. Special attention was paid to the effect of balance-of-payments difficulties in donor countries and also to the constraint exercised by the budget and budgetary procedures in times of full employment and fiscal stringency in donor countries. The question of drawing more funds from the capital market was also examined.

In reviewing the report of the first session of the Industrial Development Board, the Council gave attention to the programme of work and to the central role of UNIDO in industrial development activities of the United Nations. It observed that the complexity and diversity of policies and activities in the industrialization of developing countries would require the closest collaboration of all the United Nations bodies concerned. Noting the special difficulties facing the new Organization in the next few months in connexion with the moving of its headquarters to Vienna simultaneously with the holding of the International Symposium, the Council assured the Executive Director of its support. Concern was however expressed by some delegations as to whether the Symposium could live up to the expectations it had inspired. The reasons for this concern were on the one hand of a technical nature, and related, on the other hand, to the proposed place of meeting of the Symposium.

During the past year, the Council also paid considerable attention to natural resources and transport development. These two interrelated fields of infrastructure development, which are of crucial importance to the developing countries, remain under the direct leadership of the Council at the global level.

Another of the major topics engaging the Council's attention has been the world food problem. The discussion showed that there was general agreement that the chronic problem of malnutrition had been aggravated very seriously in recent years. There was also general agreement that the problem was essentially one of economic development and must be faced and ultimately solved by the developing countries concerned. It is clear that an intensification of effort is urgently required to restore the balance in food-deficit countries by bringing population and the demand for food under control, by expanding the domestic production of foodstuffs and by increasing the capacity to import food. In all these matters, the

international community can and must help. Assistance is required not only with the modernization of agriculture but with all the storage, processing and transport activities involved between farm and consumer. In these matters, the United Nations family of agencies stand ready to increase their efforts.

As regards the short-term problem of bridging the gap by means of food aid, though there was an apparent reluctance on the part of the Council to take any lead in the matter while discussions were proceeding in other forums—in connexion with the negotiation of the International Wheat Agreement, for example, and the handling of the 4.5 million tons of grain to be set aside for aid purposes in each of the next three years under the "Kennedy Round"—there was wide recognition of the probable need to arrange for large-scale transfers of food in the years immediately ahead. This will have to be achieved through interim aid and to be linked with a long-term programme aimed at improving the agriculture of the recipient countries, with minimum strain on their foreign exchange resources and with minimum disruption of regular international trade. The problem is so vast and so complex that it would be unfortunate if its various components were handled separately, in different forums, not necessarily representative of the world community, without the Council's assuming its functions of over-all guidance, surveillance and the formulation of broad policies. In view of its humanitarian as well as its technological and economic aspects, the problem of multilateral food aid seems to be squarely within the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council as defined by the Charter.

The Council had before it also an important study on increasing the production and consumption of edible protein. This report, prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology, is as opportune as it is valuable. The resolution adopted by the Council on the Advisory Committee's report will, I hope, ensure that the report and its recommendations shall receive the most serious consideration by Governments and all concerned with the "protein gap". The review of the present and proposed programmes of the members of the United Nations family called for in the resolution will enable the Council at its forty-fifth session to consider in detail any further action that is needed. Apart from the intrinsic importance of the Advisory Committee's report on protein, I believe it is of considerable significance to the Council as an illustration of the very valuable role which an independent body of experts such as the Advisory Committee can play in the Council's affairs. The report is also a very practical example of co-ordination and co-operation between members of the United Nations family.

When dealing with the food problem, we are very close to the question of population. As the process of development becomes more clearly understood, the Council has grown increasingly conscious of the significance of demographic factors for development.

The demographic question, however, is only one of the numerous social questions the complexity of which demonstrates the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to the problems of development. It is thus particularly significant that the Council's

decisions regarding social development were so closely related to its broad concerns in such areas as planning, policy formulation and technical co-operation. Work in the field of social development itself has been considerably strengthened by the new mandate given to the Commission for Social Development. The results of the Commission's last session demonstrate both its increased ability to assist the Council in the formulation of broad social development policy and its contribution to a better integration of practical action in the various sectors of development.

The Council's decision to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development may be expected to lead to the strengthening of the effectiveness of our operational programmes in this area and to contribute to the integration of work in the economic and social sectors of development. There is also reason for satisfaction at the constructive beginning of work on the drafting of a declaration on social development, which may be expected to provide a major statement of policies and objectives in this field.

The Council's study of the problems posed by the implementation of development plans has brought into clearer focus the need for structural and institutional reform in some key sectors. Its study of the question of land reform has led to recommendations which should assist Governments in their efforts to deal with this extremely important question.

Among the problems of urgent importance to developed and developing countries alike are those which beset our large cities—problems that are aggravated by the serious difficulties both caused and encountered by the increasing numbers of people moving from rural into urban areas. This is one problem which will be studied within the context of the Council's programme of research and training for regional development. It is also, of course, closely related to activities in the field of housing, building and planning, and the Council's recommendation regarding pilot programmes to improve living conditions in slums and squatter settlements is a timely demonstration of the attention which it is giving to this extremely pressing problem.

Efforts in the field of human rights were given new impetus by the proclamation of 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights and by the adoption, at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, of the International Covenants on Human Rights. The Council has continued to encourage the realization and the future expansion of a wide programme of work designed to enhance the role of the Organization in ensuring the respect for the human dignity of all. This year, the Council has recommended to the Assembly the completion of the text of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, which the Commission on Human Rights had substantially prepared at its last session. In the matter of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including, in particular, policies of racial discrimination and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and peoples, as well as in the related matter of slavery, the Council has called for an intensification of the work

of its functional commissions and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and has broadened the range of information on which the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission can draw before arriving at their findings. Moreover, the Council has recommended that the General Assembly resolutely condemn any ideology, including nazism, based on racial intolerance and terror, and that it urge all eligible Governments to sign, ratify and implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and all other conventions directed against discrimination in employment and education. In a more direct attempt at concrete action against violations of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Council has instructed the Ad Hoc Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate charges of ill-treatment of prisoners in the Republic of South Africa and to inquire also into allegations of infringements of trade-union rights in that country, allegations which were referred to the Council by the International Labour Office. The Council has also transmitted to the General Assembly draft articles for a convention on the non-applicability of prescription to war crimes against humanity, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, expressing the hope that the Assembly will at the earliest possible moment adopt such an instrument. In the matter of the status of women, the Council's most important act has been to approve and transmit to the General Assembly the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women. As rightly recalled by the Secretary-General in his statement to the Council at its forty-third session, faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women is ultimately the basic reason for the determination of this Organization to promote social progress and better standards of living for all.

In its consideration of fundamental economic and social issues, the Council has continued to depend heavily not only on the United Nations Headquarters Secretariat, but also on the specialized agencies, the various United Nations programmes, the regional economic commissions, and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. From all these sources, solid, substantial contributions have been made to the preparation of its work and its debates. Through them too is carried out the practical work, for which the Council can only set policies and guidelines. This year, more than ever before, the agencies and programmes entered into a real dialogue with the members of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. This is a gratifying development. The free exchange of views contributed to the harmonious atmosphere in the Co-ordination Committee and to its success in dealing with its very heavy agenda.

The Council's heavy agenda reflected the increasing importance and complexity of the problems of co-ordination due to the rapid increase in international activities as well as in the number of autonomous international organizations. In the past year, as a result of resolutions adopted at its thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions, the Council took steps to

strengthen the resources available to assist it in discharging its co-ordinating role. It was glad to note the appointment of a full-time Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs, which made it possible for relations between the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations family to be given more continuous and thorough attention.

The Council spent much time on issues relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. One of the Council's major achievements was the reconciliation of certain differences concerning the Joint Inspection Unit proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee. This promising common enterprise of the United Nations family may now be expected to come into operation at the beginning of next year. It is my hope that the appointment of highly qualified and independent experts to the Unit will give it the authority which is the essential condition for its success. While interagency discussion of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee has inevitably had to concentrate this year on the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Council has not lost sight of the Committee's recommendations in other areas of particular concern. It has requested its subsidiary bodies to take up matters relating to the implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations and to include in their reports a statement of action taken in that regard.

With valuable assistance from the Secretariat and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Council has made signal progress in dealing with the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, a complex and far-reaching task. It is my hope that the major resolution adopted on the subject of the work programme and co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will help the Council to make some progress in the direction of an integrated programme and budget, a direction in which both the Council and the General Assembly have been pointing for many years.

Much has been accomplished by the Council in the past year, but the value of its contribution lies, I believe, not so much in the number of resolutions which it has adopted as in the very broad exchange of views and experience for which it offers a world-wide forum. The summer session took place in special circumstances inasmuch as the serious political events affecting the world at that time had some impact on the Council and its debates. However, the Council has done everything in its power to play its part in the reconciliation of all points of view in an endeavour to hasten the development process. I see in the open and frank exchange of views in the course of its debates its contribution to the peace-building activities of our Organization, a contribution which consists in trying to define the general framework of an international economic and social policy and to indicate the steps which States could take in order more effectively to meet the needs of the community of nations.

I sincerely believe that the achievements of the Council this year are noteworthy, but I have also the feeling that we are still very far from facing the

magnitude of the problem to be solved. An enormous task lies ahead of us in the struggle for development and peace. I venture to hope that in the coming years, the peoples of the earth will gain a clearer view of the necessity for a collective commitment in the field of international co-operation for development, and that we, in the United Nations, will bear always in mind that beyond all the discussions and procedural matters, the ultimate goal we have to serve in every field of our activities is that of meeting the interests and needs of the people, the common people all over the world.

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 forty-first, the forty-second and the forty-third sessions;^{2/} it will be supplemented by a report on the resumed forty-third session to be held by the Council later this year to consider in particular the annual report of the Trade and Development Board.

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 Population 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 nineteen chapters. Of these, chapters I to X, chapter XIII and chapter XIV, sections II, VIII, IX and X, are concerned with matter within the competence of the Second Committee and chapters XI and XII and chapter XIV, section I, III, IV, V and VII, with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, though section III of chapter XI will also be of interest to the Second Committee. The General Assembly may wish to refer chapter XV, which deals with the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements, and chapter XVI, which is concerned with the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to the Fifth Committee and to send them also to the Second and Third Committees for their comments; it may also wish to refer chapter XVII, which deals with the development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system, to the Fifth Committee as far as the administrative aspects are concerned, and to the Second and Third Committees in connexion with the substantive aspects, in accordance with the request to that effect made by the Committee during the twentieth session of the Assembly.^{3/}

^{1/} See E/L.1166 and E/SR.1507.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A; ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1; and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1.

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Fifth Committee, 1407th meeting.

Section VI of chapter XIV, dealing with the Council's review of public information activities, might also be referred to the Fifth Committee. Chapters XVIII and XIX might be taken up in plenary meeting, although sections IX, XII and XIII of chapter XVIII, which deal respectively with questions of documentation, the programme of conferences and meetings for 1968 and 1969 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 for 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, information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs during the period under review, and the programme of conferences and meetings for 1968 and 1969 are included as annexes to the report.



Milan KLUSÁK
President

Economic and Social Council

Geneva,
August, 1967

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS

Section I. Surveys of the world economic situation

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. An examination of experience in the implementation of development plans and a study of current economic developments were before the Economic and Social Council in Parts One and Two, respectively, of the World Economic Survey, 1966. Part One of the Survey (E/4363 and Add.1-2),^{1/} which was considered during the debate on development planning, is dealt with in chapter II below.

2. Part Two of the Survey (E/4396),^{2/} which was devoted to an examination of world economic trends during 1966 and early 1967, indicated that world economic activity had continued to advance in that period. World exports had increased by nearly 10 per cent, as compared with about 8 per cent in the previous years. Agricultural production had perhaps increased by 2 or 3 per cent while industrial output had grown by something over 6 per cent, which represented a slight reduction as compared with 1965. Minerals production had expanded by about 5 per cent, while factory production had grown by about 7 per cent in 1966.

3. The developed market economies as a group had once again in 1966 raised the total production by 5 per cent in real terms, in spite of the slowdown in several major industrial countries. Industrial production had increased by an even greater margin as buoyant economic conditions had re-emerged in Japan, Italy and France, where industrial output had grown at more than twice the rate of 1965. There had been a slight acceleration also in industrial output in North America, although total production had been reduced somewhat as concern over the problems of external imbalance and internal instability had led to the adoption of policies of restraint. Elsewhere, restrictive economic policies had been in force in many countries, and inflationary pressures had given indications of abating. With the slowdown in economic growth, the rate of increase in the value of international trade had also tended to moderate; for the developed market economies as a whole, a better balance of international payments had been achieved by the end of the year.

4. The expansion of economic activity in the developing countries had decelerated between 1965 and 1966. The combined gross domestic product of developing countries in real terms had increased by

about 3 per cent, as compared with about 4 per cent in the preceding period. That slackening in the rate of growth had reflected the stagnation of agricultural production in several of the largest developing countries. Thus, while industrial production had increased by about 8 per cent, agricultural output appeared to have fallen by about 1 per cent in 1966. The export receipts of developing countries had increased somewhat more in 1966 than in 1965, while their foreign exchange reserves had also increased, though to a less extent than in the preceding year.

5. In the European centrally planned economies, production had risen in 1966 by more than 7 per cent, a higher rate than in 1965. The acceleration had been due entirely to a considerable improvement in agricultural production, which had shown an increase of about 10 per cent in 1966, a much greater increment than that between 1964 and 1965. The expansion of foreign trade (imports plus exports) had not kept pace with the growth of total production in 1966. The growth of foreign trade of the centrally planned economies had in fact decelerated from a 6 per cent increase in 1964-1965 to only about 5 per cent in 1965-1966. The deceleration had been largely the consequence of a much reduced growth in the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary and of an absolute decline in imports in the case of the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE

6. Recent developments in the economies and foreign trade of eastern and western Europe were reviewed in the Economic Survey of Europe in 1966, part I (E/4392-E/ECE/656),^{3/}

7. As reported in chapter I of the Survey, 1966 had been another year of slow growth for the western European economies. The combined national product of the industrial countries of western Europe had increased by about 3.5 per cent as compared with 4 per cent in 1965 and the outlook for 1967 had not been much more promising, the over-all increase in output having been projected at between 3 and 4 per cent. If the 1967 prospects were realized, 1967 would be the third year of relatively slow growth in output and economic activity in western Europe as a whole and the period 1965-1967 would mark the first time that the over-all growth in western Europe had stayed at, or below, 4 per cent for as long as three years. Those three years represented a rather long-drawn-out phase during which all the major countries, and several smaller ones, had undergone or were undergoing—but not simultaneously—a period of readjustment. Reversion to what had so far been the normal

^{1/} World Economic Survey, Part One, Implementation of Development Plans: Problems and Experience. To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{2/} World Economic Survey, Part Two, Current Economic Developments. To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.1.

growth of 4 or 5 per cent a year depended more than anything on how soon some extra stimulus appeared, or was given, to the growth of demand in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. Those two countries not only accounted for about half of the aggregate output of western Europe; they also received more than a quarter of the total exports of the rest of western Europe.

8. Among the western European economies, only three countries, ^{4/} France, Italy and Norway, enjoyed normal growth rates in 1966 and were likely to continue to do so in 1967, although some signs of hesitation had become apparent in France. France and Italy, the first countries to enter a phase of readjustment, were in the second year of brisk re-expansion. Norway, by contrast, had been the only country able to avoid subnormal growth rates in recent years; official projections for 1967 envisaged some slight acceleration. In almost all the other countries of western Europe, the rates of expansion in 1966 had been substantially below their long-term average rates or threatened to fall below them in 1967. Thus in Austria and the Netherlands, output had expanded rapidly in 1966 but the 1967 outlook suggested a significant slackening. Denmark and Ireland had experienced slow growth in 1966 but there was a possibility of some re-expansion, especially in Ireland, in 1967. The remaining countries—the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom among the large economies; Belgium, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland among the smaller ones—had all had slow growth rates in 1966; no substantial acceleration was expected in those countries for the year 1967 as a whole, even if re-expansion had begun during the course of the year. According to the provisional data given, Austria, France and Italy were the only industrial countries in which the growth rate in 1966 had been faster than in 1965.

9. The continued slow growth in 1966 in many western European industrial countries derived from a complex of reasons stretching back for some years. The first, and very widespread, reason, was the temporarily weakened investment impulse. Although the upsurge of investment around 1964 had been short-lived, the subsequent reaction had been longer drawn out than expected. That situation had been accentuated—and in some countries originally brought about—by the second main reason for the general slowing down in output growth: the policies of demand restraint. Those policies were the response to the pressures on pay, costs and prices, and also, at different times in different countries, on external balances. Increasing manpower shortages, as labour reserves were exhausted, were one cause of those pressures on costs.

10. A separate section on southern Europe pointed to a continued vigorous expansion, although less marked in Portugal and Cyprus than in Greece, Spain or Turkey.

11. Reviewing recent developments in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the Survey noted that the year 1966 had witnessed an acceleration of economic expansion. The over-all growth targets postulated in

the 1966 plans had been exceeded everywhere, with rates ranging from 6 per cent in Poland and Hungary to 11 per cent in Bulgaria.

12. Industrial production in the area had advanced by 8.4 per cent (against a planned increase of 6.7 per cent), which corresponded roughly to the rate of expansion of a year earlier. Among the individual eastern European countries, Albania and, to a lesser extent, Hungary, had been able to speed up their growth rates; in Eastern Germany industrial expansion had been well maintained, whereas in Czechoslovakia a very slight deceleration had occurred. A somewhat more pronounced slow-down had taken place in Bulgaria and Romania and relatively the largest in Poland. In the Soviet Union industrial output had expanded at virtually the same rate as in 1965 (8.5 per cent). In the area as a whole, the rate of growth of output per man had accelerated somewhat, owing mainly to the improvement in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, as in the previous year, increases in employment had almost everywhere been higher than expected.

13. In contrast with 1965, when the effects of a rapid industrial expansion on the growth of the economy had been depressed in most countries by poor crops, contributions to growth coming from agriculture had been substantial everywhere. By and large, favourable weather conditions had contributed to the increased efforts of Governments to raise agricultural output, and bumper harvests had been recorded in a number of countries. Farmers' incomes had expanded generally faster than the incomes of those employed in other sectors of the economy, reflecting the combined effects of good output results and a series of policy measures such as tax relief, higher prices to producers and more extensive social welfare benefits for farm workers. At the same time, material consumption had increased by larger percentages than in 1965 in most countries of the area.

14. The favourable 1966 economic results had provided good conditions for the implementation of the new five-year plans which had entered into effect in all countries of the area in the course of the year. The over-all growth targets stipulated in the plans indicated that most of the countries largely aimed at maintaining the pace of economic expansion recorded in the five preceding years, whereas in Albania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia there was an intention to accelerate growth. The investment effort would be reinforced everywhere; in most cases it would be associated with slightly higher accumulation rates and a greater concentration of investment in the productive sphere of the economy. At the same time, the planned patterns of growth provided for more balanced contributions from the main sectors, which in a few countries would give rise to significant shifts in the sectoral distribution of investment. Output and investment priorities differed, of course, from country to country, but it generally appeared that much greater attention than in the past would be attached to those parts of the plans that dealt with consumers' supplies and the living levels of the population in general, in particular agriculture, light industries and consumers' services.

15. With slight differences in accent, the new plans put great emphasis on efficiency and other qualitative

^{4/} In the Survey, Sweden was included in this group but later statistics modified the picture of Sweden's development in 1966 and forecast for 1967.

aspects of the economy, thus confirming the general tendency observed in the past few years. Stress on technical progress through innovations, modernization of existing industries and development of progressive branches was a characteristic feature of the new plans. In order to improve technical levels, to accelerate the output of technologically more advanced goods and to raise the quality of domestic output to international standards, international co-operation would be enhanced and its channels diversified. Moreover, investment decisions would be increasingly called to take account of the international division of labour.

16. The implementation of the development programmes incorporated in the new long-term plans was assumed to take place in conditions of a reformed system of planning and management, and the year 1966 had witnessed noticeable advancements in that regard. In Hungary, where the basic outline of the reform had been adopted only towards the middle of the year, the authorities were in the process of working out the various details. In Bulgaria and the Soviet Union the first batch of industrial and transport enterprises had been transferred in the course of the year to the new scheme, which provided for greater independence of enterprises. In Czechoslovakia, according to a decision by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in April 1966, the implementation of the reform had been greatly accelerated, so that a set of new measures was already in force by the end of the year. Selected measures directed towards more flexible management methods had been introduced in Poland, whereas the wholesale price reform had been completed in Eastern Germany.

17. The price reform had been a major issue in 1966 in most countries that had moved towards a new system of planning and management. At the beginning of the year, new wholesale prices had been introduced in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and partly also in Bulgaria and Poland. The new wholesale prices, however, had been considered only as a first step in the elaboration of new price systems needed to put the reform of the planning and management methods into full effect. The following years therefore would have to witness efforts directed towards the development of closer links between wholesale, retail and agricultural prices and in some countries also between domestic prices and those prevailing on foreign markets.

18. Analysing the trends in Europe's foreign trade, the Survey noted that imports into Western Europe in 1966 appeared to have grown at a somewhat slower rate than the world average, while in the preceding year the import growth of western Europe had kept pace with world trade growth and in both years imports into eastern Europe had increased at significantly slower rates. Exports from both eastern and western Europe had increased more slowly in 1966 than in 1965. Thus, neither in 1965 nor in 1966 had Europe as outstanding a position in world trade growth as it had held earlier in the post-war period. In both years the dynamic centre had been found rather in North America, and in 1966 the remarkable event had been that North America had had not only the highest import growth, as had also been the case in

1964 and 1965, but in addition, together with Japan, the highest export growth.

19. The value of the foreign trade turnover of all the countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) combined had grown in 1966 at virtually the same rate as in 1965 (that is, by about 6 per cent), a rate slower than the average for the period 1961-1965 (over 8 per cent). For the eastern European countries other than the Soviet Union, the increase in both 1965 and 1966 had been 7 per cent (against an annual rate of 8.5 per cent during the period 1961-1965). Foreign trade plans of individual eastern European countries and trade agreements between them showed that in the period 1966-1970 eastern Europe's trade would continue to grow at a high rate and that its geographical distribution would undergo little change.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

20. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966 (E/CN.11/795) ⁵ discussed, in part one, problems of financing economic development, particularly domestic resources, foreign resources and aid, and monetary policy; and, in part two, reviewed the current and long-term trends of growth in the ECAFE region.

21. Major emphasis was placed on ways of canalizing resources generated by the economy to planned uses. The pattern of sectoral capital formation was examined, together with that of savings. The achievement of a balance between the mobilization of aggregate resources and their utilization, though difficult to secure, constituted a major policy problem. Separate policy problems arose in connexion with the balance between domestic and foreign resources, especially when one or the other fell short of expectation.

22. The Survey examined the quantity and the kind of foreign assistance received by developing Asian countries, comparing them with national income and capital formation. It discussed the increasingly pressing problems that flowed from growing debt service obligations and tied aid. Special attention was given to the external liquidity problems of developing countries.

23. The Survey discussed also the strategy of monetary expansion, calling attention to the impact of inflationary finance on the internal allocation of resources and the balance of payments. It examined, among other, the leading issues concerning the interaction between growth and stability.

24. The Survey depicted the long-term trend of economic growth in the region and in some of the individual countries since 1955 and the widening gap in the collective gross domestic product between developed and developing countries since 1960. In particular, it examined the causes of the low growth rate of 1.9 per cent for the developing ECAFE region in 196⁶ and pointed out that the fundamental constraint had been the continued set-back in the agricultural sector. The failure in the basic task of feeding the population was cited as a major problem. Although weather had contributed in no small degree to the region's food crisis, it was emphasized that there was

⁵/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.F.1 (also issued as Vol. XVII, No. 4, of the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East).

a need to adopt and implement sound agricultural plans and policies, better farm management and improved farming techniques, and more efficient food storage and distribution systems.

25. The Survey noted that while in some of the countries in the region there had been a growth of manufactures for export, an increase in the processing of indigenous raw materials, and a rise in labour productivity, in others industrial growth had been vitiated by idle capacities primarily due to shortfalls in agricultural production and a shortage of foreign exchange. It emphasized the need for mutual support between agriculture and industry. In examining the monetary and financial developments in the region, the Survey noted the increasing inflationary tendencies found in most countries. These had contributed substantially to internal imbalance.

26. Reviewing the trends in the ECAFE region's external trade from 1960 to the second half of 1966 in the context of the United Nations Development Decade, the Survey assessed the region's position in world trade, and the characteristic features of its trade expansion from the points of view of trade balance, terms of trade, and capacity to import. It also analysed the changes in the direction and composition of trade. Further, it examined the pattern of trade within the region and indicated ways of promoting that trade. Assessing the world market conditions for seven major primary commodities of the developing ECAFE region, the Survey emphasized the need for the primary producing countries to explore ways and means of maintaining stability of commodity prices at more remunerative levels with a view to ensuring larger export earnings.

27. It was noted that for the period 1961-1965, the collective balance of payments of the developing ECAFE countries had been characterized by a large and growing trade deficit financed predominantly by a transfer inflow, which had also been large and growing except in 1964.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

28. According to the Economic Survey for Latin America, 1966 (E/CN.12/767).^{9/} there had been an increase of only 3 per cent in the over-all gross product of Latin America in 1966, an increase that was barely sufficient to keep pace with population growth and lower than the growth rate for the previous two-year period.

29. That situation could be attributed to various factors that had had a different influence in each of the countries of the region. For several countries, the growth rate had been lower than in 1965, and in one, which had a considerable effect on the growth rate for Latin America as a whole, there had been an absolute contraction. Although the pattern had varied from one country to another, the decline in the growth rate of the gross product had accentuated the irregularity and slow pace of economic development in Latin America.

30. The region had failed to benefit sufficiently from the expansion of world economic activities and

trade in 1966; nevertheless its exports had increased fairly rapidly and its imports even more rapidly, thereby reversing previous trends. Among other significant changes in external transactions, the most important had been an increase in the flow of net external financing and a sharp rise in external factor payments. Regional economic integration programmes had continued to create opportunities for increasing and diversifying reciprocal trade, although at a slower rate than in previous years.

31. In several countries where the main object of economic policy had been to curb inflationary pressures, Governments had had varying degrees of success in attaining their goals. The decline in capital formation had been arrested, and although there had been little change in the distribution of resources between consumption and investment, fixed investment had climbed to higher levels.

32. The decline in the region's growth rate was largely a reflection of the serious falling off in that of Argentina and Brazil. In the case of Argentina, the domestic product had declined in absolute terms after the rapid growth rate in 1965, while the growth rate in Brazil had again dropped to a level below that of the growth of population; other countries had also shown adverse changes, with declines in the per capita product of Ecuador, Haiti and Paraguay; the slight increases recorded in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela had been below the 1965 growth rates. On the other hand, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay had developed more rapidly than in 1965 and the Dominican Republic had made a partial recovery after the previous year's severe recession.

33. The differences in the growth of the individual economies had become even more striking when real income in 1966 was compared with that of the previous year, in view of the divergent trends of export prices for primary commodities. The effects of the terms of trade had been particularly favourable for Chile and Peru, whose real income had risen by over 8 per cent in 1966. Mexico and Uruguay had shown gains, though on a far lesser scale, and no appreciable change had taken place in Colombia, Ecuador or Venezuela. In all other countries, real income had lagged behind the domestic product.

34. The slow rate of growth in Latin America in 1966 had been in sharp contrast with the general expansion of world economy, and, in particular, of world trade, where Latin America had once again remained on the fringe. For the period January-September 1966, Latin America's share of imports in almost all its traditional markets had declined by comparison with the same period in 1965. The sharpest decline had been in the United States market, continuing the downward trend that had begun in 1961, when approximately 22 per cent of the imports had come from Latin America, as compared with less than 16 per cent in the first nine months of 1966.

35. There had, however, been significant increases in external transactions in absolute terms. In 1966, exports of goods and tourism had shown a moderate increase of about 4 per cent in volume, while their current value had increased more sharply and had amounted to a total of \$US 12,000 million. The current

^{9/} See also The Latin American Economy in 1966: excerpt from ECLA Survey (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.G.5).

value of imports of goods and services was almost \$10,800 million, or 9 per cent more than in 1965. In a broader context, those recent developments confirmed the trends followed by Latin American trade thus far in the current decade; the growth of exports had been extremely unstable, with the increase in physical volume ranging from a high of 9.2 per cent in 1962 to a low of 2.2 per cent in 1964. Imports had also followed an irregular course and had not expanded as vigorously as exports. In 1964 they had barely climbed back to their 1957 level of about \$9,300 million, and since 1962 they had dropped steadily below the value of exports.

36. Those over-all regional trends varied greatly from country to country. The exclusion of Venezuela, which had a preponderant influence on the over-all regional figures and whose exports had been dwindling since 1961, placed the figures for the rest of the region in a much more favourable light, although they revealed special conditions in each country; for instance, between 1960 and 1966, in seven countries—Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru—per capita exports had increased, in terms of dollars at current prices, by 50 per cent or more; in the Dominican Republic and Haiti they had declined substantially and in Brazil and Colombia they had remained virtually stationary; in Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay they had increased at varying rates, but by less than 50 per cent.

37. The difference between export and import trends had resulted from a number of elements, including the sharp rise in external factor payments as a result of the greater inflow of foreign capital; profits of foreign enterprises had risen from just over \$900 million in 1960 to almost \$1,600 million in 1966, with a corresponding rise in interest payments. During that same period, the region's external public debt had risen from \$6,100 million to over \$12,000 million, which suggested that the burden of debt servicing would be even heavier in the near future. That problem was so serious that several countries had sought to renegotiate their debt to alleviate the immediate effects on the balance of payments.

38. Bolstered by the movement towards regional economic integration, the trade among Latin American countries had compensated to some extent in the past few years for the limitations of the region's trade with other areas. It had shown particular dynamism between 1961 and 1964 when it had jumped from less than \$700 million to nearly \$1,000 million in terms of c.i.f. import values, falling off slightly in the two years which had followed. In 1961-1965, total intraregional trade had increased at the cumulative annual average rate of 14.3 per cent, which represented 12.7 per cent for the members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC) and 30 per cent for the Central American Common Market countries; in 1966, on the other hand, the expansion had been more moderate—by only 2.4 per cent in c.i.f. terms. The ALALC countries had made virtually no headway because of the reduction in imports in Argentina and Brazil, which had barely been offset by the increase in purchases in other countries, particularly Mexico and Peru, and Central American trade had risen by less than 15 per cent.

39. Meanwhile, the countries had continued their efforts to establish an institutional framework for strengthening and improving the regional economic process. The ALALC had been broadened geographically to cover Venezuela, and Bolivia had announced its intention of joining it. In April 1967, the Presidents of America and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago had adopted a Declaration in which they had undertaken to establish a common market within a specific period, to lay the physical foundation for the economic integration of Latin America through multinational projects, to pool efforts to increase foreign trade earnings, to modernize the living conditions of the rural population and at the same time raise agricultural productivity and food production, to take decisive steps to expand education, science and technology, and to eliminate unnecessary military expenditure in order to use the resulting savings for Latin America's economic and social development. The significance of that undertaking was that integration had now become irreversible since although the Declaration in itself could not be regarded as a magic formula for immediate advancement, it did provide a political basis, involving a commitment on the part of Governments and international agencies to make a vast and unremitting effort.

40. The containment of internal inflationary pressures had continued to be one of the main objectives of economic policy in a number of Latin American countries in 1966. As for other internal developments, the Survey indicated that there had been a recovery in fixed investment. Private investment had expanded by 7.6 per cent compared with only 2.6 per cent in 1965, and public investment had risen by 5.8 per cent as against 3 per cent in 1965. Industry in general had developed vigorously although the growth rates had not been particularly high. Agricultural production, however, had been nearly 3 per cent less than in 1965.

SURVEY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AFRICA

41. The Council had before it also a document entitled "A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1960-1964" (volumes I and II) (E/CN.14/397). The Survey had been extended to include 1965 where data for that year were available. It covered such subjects as national product, some demographic indicators for Africa, agriculture, mining, energy, industrial development (including small-scale industry), transport (including railway, road, air and maritime transport), foreign trade, balance of payments, social welfare, public finance, and development planning. The Survey sought to analyse developments in various economic and social sectors. Statistical information was presented concerning Africa as a whole as well as the subregions of North, West, East, Central and Other Africa (including South Africa). It stated inter alia that the gross domestic product (GDP), at 1960 market prices, of the continent (inclusive of South Africa) had amounted to \$40,750 million in 1964. In 1964, income per capita, in Africa, including South Africa, had been \$126, and excluding South Africa \$103. Between 1960 and 1964 the total GDP of Africa (exclusive of South Africa) at farm cost had risen by 3.7 per cent, while between 1960 and 1964 the per capita GDP in Africa, excluding South Africa, had risen at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent and,

including that country, at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent. A full summary of the Survey was given as part one of the document. While the Survey did not cover the period under review in the Council, it had been submitted to the Council since it contained the latest available information on the subject of economic conditions in Africa. It is hoped that it will be followed by annual economic surveys prepared by ECA for submission to the Council on a regular basis on the same lines as those prepared by the other regional economic commissions."

STUDIES ON SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

42. A publication entitled Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East (E/4361) ^{7/} was also presented to the Council. The document, which included background material and statistical data indicative of growth and change in recent years, consisted essentially of four studies, relating mainly to six countries: Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. In the first of these studies an attempt was made to identify the development constraints and strategies of those countries which had a development plan, through an analysis of the salient features of their plans. The plans indicated a desire to diversify economic activity, to give a greater role to the public sector with a view to modernizing agriculture and developing industry, to increase saving and to curb consumption. However, the study noted the absence of a regional perspective and of a comprehensive attempt to tackle the problems of unemployment and underemployment and to improve the quality and mobility of the labour force, and it suggested that efforts should be made to harmonize development plans.

43. The second study analysed trade relations to determine their pattern and to inquire into the major actual and potential determinants of those relations, that is, industrialization and trade co-operation. It indicated that intraregional trade remained at a low level and that trade expansion and the benefits that might accrue from it in terms of economic and social progress depended at least as much on the co-ordination and harmonization of national development plans as on efforts towards trade liberalization.

44. The third study examined the situation created and government measures inspired by the rapid growth of population and the drift of the population from the country to large cities, and surveyed the measures adopted by Governments to remedy the situation. It drew attention to the fact that the implications of that growth had not yet been fully assessed, and examined the actual and potential usefulness of improving settlement patterns of area and metropolitan planning involving the development of secondary urban centres.

45. The fourth study reviewed what the Governments of the countries with a development plan had done or intended to do, within the framework of the plan, in relation to social objectives and more particularly with respect to such major sectors as education, health, housing and social welfare. It indi-

cated that since 1960 considerable progress had been made in those fields, especially in education and health, but that, on the whole, the social chapters of development plans lacked depth, breadth and a link with the other parts of the plan. It found that increasing attention had been given to the serious problem of housing and that social welfare programmes had begun to emerge as tools for the mobilization of the unused or under-used capacities of the population, especially those of youth and women.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

46. The above surveys and reports were before the Council at its forty-third session when it undertook a general debate ranging over a number of questions on its agenda, including in particular multilateral food aid, the development and utilization of human resources, and the implementation of national economic and social development plans. A summary of the views expressed in the Council and of its decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report.

47. In the course of the general discussion, ^{8/} a number of representatives referred to the hostilities between Israel and the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria, and expressed the opinion that Israel was responsible for serious economic damage caused to those countries and the other peace-loving States by its aggression which had also had a disastrous effect on the world economic situation as a whole and on the economic development of the Arab States. A draft resolution (E/L.1172/Rev.1) ^{9/} was put forward in the Council, to the effect that Israel should be required to pay compensation for the damage caused and to return property and other material valuables seized; that the Secretary-General should take the necessary measures to ensure that favourable consideration should be given, as a matter of urgency, to questions concerning the grant of economic assistance to the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan out of resources at the disposal of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and that he should assess, while maintaining contact with the Arab countries, the damage caused by Israel to those countries and to other peace-loving States, and submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-second session, an appropriate report on the matter; and, finally, that the President of the Economic and Social Council should inform the President of the Security Council of the Economic and Social Council's decision in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter of the United Nations. An amendment (E/L.1174) ^{9/} was moved to the proposal designed to enlarge its scope by referring also to United Nations property and personnel. The view was expressed that the Council was fully competent, under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, to discuss the economic consequences of Israel's aggression and take appropriate measures, one of its most important functions being to promote economic development, which, it was stated, Israel had impeded.

48. Other representatives were of the opinion that the Council was not the appropriate forum for the consideration of political questions such as that under

^{8/} E/SR.1481-1489.

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 1.

discussion. The Council had already decided^{10/} to postpone consideration of the question of including in its agenda a proposed supplementary item on the subject which was, moreover, within the competence of, and under consideration by, the General Assembly and the Security Council. It was stated that the proposal contained in document E/L.1172 was based on an incorrect assumption that a political finding had been made regarding the guilt of one of the countries concerned in the hostilities, whereas in fact both the General Assembly and the Security Council had refused to make such a finding. A motion that the Council should take no decision on the proposal was withdrawn after the sponsor of the draft resolution had stated that he would not press it to a vote.^{11/} During the Council's discussion, it heard statements^{12/} on the above question by a number of observers attending the session.

49. Reference was also made, during the Council's debates on international economic and social policy questions, to the war in Viet-Nam, and the opinion was expressed by some representatives that aggression was being committed by the United States of America against the people of Viet-Nam, with consequent disastrous effects on world economic conditions and on the development of international economic co-operation. It was suggested that the Council should forcefully condemn the policy of military aggression. In reply, it was stated that the current hostilities were due to aggression by North Viet-Nam and that if the Hanoi authorities ceased their efforts to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam by force, peace would soon be restored in accordance with the desire frequently expressed by the Government of the United States of America; moreover, the Economic and Social Council was not the place for a debate on the subject.

50. Another opinion put forward in the course of the general discussion was to the effect that further economic progress required that all countries be enabled to participate in international economic and technical co-operation and that, in particular, the German Democratic Republic should no longer be excluded from participation in the United Nations.^{13/}

Section III. Action taken by the Council

51. At the conclusion of its discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1266 (XLIII)) in which it recalled General Assembly resolutions 2206 (XXI) and 2209 (XXI), noted the statement of the Secretary-General, made at the opening of the general discussion,^{14/} that "our efforts must be bent towards creating a more favourable trade and aid environment for the developing countries... in preparation for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which will assemble in New Delhi in February of next year" and the fervent hope expressed by him that "the Kennedy Round will be followed by a 'New Delhi Round', which will begin to complete the work that remains unfinished", and noted also, in that connexion, the statement of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1504th meeting.

^{10/} See chapter XVIII, section XI, below.

^{11/} E/SR.1502.

^{12/} E/SR.1489.

^{13/} See also chapter VIII, paragraph 248 below.

^{14/} E/SR.1480.

52. In its resolution the Council went on to note with satisfaction that the general discussion of international economic and social policy at its 1481st and 1489th meetings had revealed the great interest which States Members of the United Nations attached to the second session of the Conference and their determination to make all efforts for the fulfilment of its objectives; and it recognized the importance of the second session as a forum not only for the consideration of further action for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the first session of the Conference, but also for the adoption of additional measures for the expansion of trade and the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries.

53. The Council expressed the hope that further substantial progress would be achieved before the second session of the Conference in the implementation of the recommendations adopted at its first session in the light of General Assembly resolution 2209 (XXI) and that the preparatory work in respect of additional measures in the field of trade and development of the developing countries would be completed in good time before the second session, so as to facilitate decisions on the adoption of such measures at that session. It invited the States members of the Conference and the organizations concerned in the United Nations system, to make additional efforts to implement General Assembly resolutions 2206 (XXI) and 2209 (XXI) and to extend their full co-operation in ensuring the success of the second session of the Conference; and it requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make preparations with a view to achieving, at the second session, practical and concrete results of benefit to world trade and particularly to developing countries.

54. Some members of the Council were unable to endorse the preambular paragraph of the above resolution in which reference was made to the passage in the statement of the Secretary-General regarding a "New Delhi Round". They felt that the passage could imply too close an analogy between the results of the tariff negotiations which had recently taken place under the auspices of GATT and the prospects of the forthcoming Conference. They would also have preferred the Council to defer a decision on the proposal, which, it was suggested, could have been considered at the resumed forty-third session when the Council took up the report of the Trade and Development Board. Other members of the Council disagreed and the view was expressed that arbitrary interpretations of the text had created unjustified apprehension, whereas in fact, the proposal was intended to promote the interests of the developed and the developing countries alike.

55. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs informed the Council that the Secretary-General's statement should be interpreted to mean that the "Kennedy Round" had been generally welcomed as a noteworthy step forward in the development of trade relations among the industrialized countries, and that the Secretary-General fervently hoped that the New Delhi Conference would likewise be regarded as a noteworthy step forward in the development of economic relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries.

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

56. The report of the Committee for Development Planning on its second session (E/4362),^{1/} which was held at Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 20 April 1967, was submitted to the Council at its forty-third session. In its report the Committee discussed various aspects of plan implementation, work on guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade, and the programme of future work.

57. The Committee noted that while many countries had drawn up plans, few had been successful in implementing them. Development planning, the Committee emphasized, was an instrument for the formulation and implementation of development policies. Consequently, a failure in planning was a failure in the design and execution of effective policies. Planning viewed as a social technique was not a substitute for development policy. That truism, however, seemed to be widely forgotten. It was not meaningful to talk of the implementation of development plans if necessary policies for social change, such as land reform and income redistribution, or the necessary measures for social discipline, including fiscal and financial restraints, were avoided. In other words, the political will to develop and the ability to exercise substantial control over strategic activities in the economy were essential conditions for the effective implementation of development plans.

58. The Committee emphasized the need for establishing national planning as a function of the highest executive authorities. Both the correct designing of objectives and policy measures and the implementation of plans depended unequivocally on the active participation of policy-makers in the planning process. At every stage of plan formulation and implementation, decisions had to be made about the policies to be pursued and the measures to be enacted, and such decisions could be taken only by those in government with executive power and responsibility.

59. The Committee pointed out that a development plan was an instrument of action; it was not merely a diagnostic study or an expression of hope. Plans could not be implemented unless they defined clearly the policies, activities and projects to be carried out. Nor could plans be executed if the physical and financial resources required for their programmes exceeded available supplies. The mobilization of resources had therefore to be a principal concern of development policies. For effective implementation of development plans, the Committee particularly stressed the importance of annual planning and the proper reporting and supervision of plan progress.

60. The Committee examined at some length the experience of planning and plan implementation in Latin America. Reviewing the various factors that had influenced the planning activities in the Latin American countries, the Committee noted that since the needs were so vast and varied, spectacular results could hardly be expected over the short term. Despite various difficulties, however, a useful store of experience had been built up, the technical bases for planning had been laid and the training of technical personnel was going forward. The countries had established central planning offices, which had become focal points of innovation, and had drawn up their first general plans; more rational criteria were being applied in the allocation of resources, especially in the public sector; and, what was most important, planning had become a rather widely accepted principle.

61. After reviewing the various problems encountered in Latin America, the Committee made a series of recommendations relating to the over-all framework for planning; public administration; the content of plans; planning methods; the need to complete planning systems; and external technical and financial co-operation.

62. In accordance with the requests of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the Committee also examined the question of preparing guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade. The Committee's suggestions on that subject are described in chapter III below.

63. With regard to future activities, the Committee endorsed the work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, and expressed its appreciation to the other members of the United Nations system for supplying information on their activities relating to planning and projections. It pointed out that studies on development planning and projections included in the Centre's work programme would be useful for national planners, especially the studies on annual planning and plan implementation. With regard to projections, the Committee stated that the immediate work of the Centre should be aimed primarily at assisting in the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade; but it noted at the same time that projections also served certain wider purposes.

64. The Committee took note with appreciation of the invitation extended to it by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to hold its third session at the Commission's headquarters. The Committee expressed the hope that it

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7.

would be possible to accept the invitation and to make arrangements for holding the session in the early part of 1968.^{2/} The principal items on the agenda at the session would be (a) problems of plan implementation (with special reference to Africa) and (b) the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade.

65. The Council also had before it at its forty-third session a study entitled Implementation of Development Plans: Problems and Experience (E/4363 and Add. 1-2). The study, which dealt with certain aspects of plan implementation in developing countries and the centrally planned economies, was issued as Part One of the World Economic Survey, 1966.

66. The study pointed out that the first and foremost condition for the implementation of a development plan was the political will to pursue effective policies. Plan implementation began at the stage of plan preparation when decisions were taken on major policy issues, and it continued at all subsequent stages of decision-taking involving disaggregated measures and actions. Moreover, the executive heads of government had to participate in the planning process from its very beginning. Since plans normally required some legislative action to empower the executive to carry out the policies involved, they needed to be reconciled with the political position of the legislature. Likewise, since a great deal of the economic activity in developing countries was in private hands, close consultation between government and private producers was indispensable in branches of production of strategic importance for growth. It had also to be remembered that for effective plan implementation the whole governmental administration had to be involved in the planning process. The study noted that in early attempts to introduce development planning, the preparation of programmes and projects within sectors by the ministries and agencies had generally been the weakest link in the planning process. In addition to shortages in the supply of well-prepared projects, insufficient analysis and information concerning problems and possibilities in individual sectors had limited the quality and effectiveness of proposed programmes both for investment and for other measures. Regional development planning, too, had suffered from similar weaknesses.

67. The study then discussed some of the experience and problems of developing countries in the use of the fiscal budget as a principal instrument of plan implementation. A continuing problem in the execution of medium-term plans, it noted, was the management of budgetary and other short-term policies for minimizing the adverse effects of changing circumstances on the progress of plan implementation. In order to achieve flexibility in the conduct of policies within the framework of a medium-term plan, the preparation of an annual plan or a national economic budget for one year merited far greater attention than it had received in the past in developing countries. Moreover, in order to determine whether a tolerable over-all equilibrium would be maintained, it was necessary to estimate not only the likely demand-supply balance at

the aggregative level but also the likely balance in markets for critical commodities and productive resources. To bring greater order and coherence into their public expenditure programmes, developing countries needed to devise arrangements for ensuring that development projects and schemes included in the annual budget should be consistent with the public expenditure programme outlined in the medium-term plan. That required coordination of the work of the planning agency and the ministries in the preparation of the annual budget as well as steps to ensure that the proposed projects or tasks should be carried out as planned. Parallel steps were also required to promote rational scrutiny of current expenditure to make sure that resources were allocated in accordance with priorities established for public spending as a whole. It had also to be remembered that the expansion in the current revenue of governments was a crucial element of development policy. The effectiveness with which plans were implemented depended in no small measure on the readiness of governments progressively to reform tax structures.

68. The study emphasized that the more closely the private sector of the economy identified itself with the general objectives and specific targets of the plan, the better were the prospects for successful implementation. It was generally easier to obtain the requisite degree of identification if the government was able to arrange for the participation of the private sector in the formulation of the plan. Given the administrative limitations in developing countries, it was particularly important to accord priority to the creation and operation of machinery through which the government could ensure the co-operation of the key elements in the private sector. In most developing countries, the strategic elements in the economy for which specific arrangements needed to be made included the producers of selected goods vital for investment or consumption and of major export commodities and (where privately owned) transport and power. Unless those industries fulfilled their targets, bottle-necks were likely to develop, and the whole plan might well be jeopardized. The study pointed out that the instruments available for influencing the private sector were relatively blunt in most developing countries. Direct controls over scarce factors were usually more effective, but experience showed them to be better at inhibiting than at stimulating. The constituent elements of the policy package devised by the government to influence the private sector needed to be consistent with one another; care had also to be taken to make sure that they did the minimum of violence to other objectives such as increasing government revenue, saving foreign exchange and restraining domestic costs. At the same time, it was important to maintain a suitable environment which could generate confidence among businessmen.

69. Appraising the experience of a selected group of developing countries which had been engaged in implementing plans during the first half of the 1960's, the study noted that there had been significant improvements in the performance in a number of cases. Of the twelve countries reviewed, all but two had recorded higher growth rates in gross domestic product than had prevailed in the latter part of the 1950's; in fact, six countries had exceeded the growth

^{2/} The Council, at its 1507th meeting, decided that the third session of the Committee should take place at Addis Ababa from 29 April to 10 May 1967.

targets envisaged in their plans. Improvements in the performance of agriculture had played a significant part in accelerating growth, although in a number of countries the improvements had not been as great as the plans had envisaged. In industry, the performance in relation to plan targets had been rather uneven, although growth rates had generally been higher than in agriculture. In some countries, industrial production had been hampered by inadequate supplies of domestic agricultural materials and shortages of imported materials resulting from the scarcity of foreign exchange. Balance-of-payments deficits had generally not been as large as Governments had expected, partly because of favourable developments in the export sector and in some cases as a result of improvements in the services balance. In most countries the share of investment in gross domestic product had risen during recent years, and more than half of the countries reviewed had succeeded in raising the level of domestic saving.

70. The study then examined some aspects of plan implementation in the centrally planned economies. It pointed out that until recently the experience of the centrally planned economies in plan implementation, achieved as it was through administrative order, could hardly be transferred to other countries. However, the changes in methods of plan implementation which were currently taking place were tending to enlarge the area of common interest among countries despite differences in their economic and social systems.

71. In the centrally planned economies, the lack of immediately accessible means of implementing comprehensive plans had not been regarded as sufficient reason to accept more narrowly based plans permanently. Instead, efforts had been directed towards attaining the conditions necessary for the implementation of policies covering all sectors of the economy. With the attainment of a higher level of industrialization, it was felt that the methods of planning and implementation needed to be adjusted to new conditions. Reforms had therefore been undertaken which implied a gradual reduction in the use of administrative directives as the main tool of plan implementation; consequently, the role of profitability of individual enterprises as the determinant of their activities was increasing considerably. As part of the same process, the role of the market mechanism had been enlarged. The enlargement of the role of the market mechanism was not, however, tantamount to the downgrading of the role of central planning and government intervention in economic processes; but it did involve significant changes in the content of the national plans and most of all in the methods of plan implementation. Plan implementation was increasingly related to fiscal, financial and price policies.

72. The study described the important part played by annual plans in the centrally planned economies. The preparation of those plans was closely associated with the drawing up of financial plans and balances, including the State budget, the main function of which was to serve the implementation of the annual segment of the development plan. Under the recent economic reforms, the role of financial planning would be increased considerably.

73. The increased role to be played by profitability considerations in influencing the activity of enterprises was also expected to affect favourably the preparation and implementation of investment projects in the centrally planned economies. The gradual elimination of the central allocation of investment goods and services, together with the establishment of a more adequate pricing system, was expected to create conditions that would enable the investing units to base their decisions on a more realistic evaluation of the feasibility of specific investment projects.

74. The Secretary-General's address to the Council,^{3/} which opened the debate on economic planning and projections, drew attention to the importance attached by the Committee for Development Planning to appropriate policies for economic growth. The Secretary-General pointed out that the Committee thought there was a tendency to assume that planning could supersede or even replace the framing of sound policies for economic and social development. In its judgement, nothing could be further from the truth, and any notion that difficult policy decisions could be evaded by recourse to development planning should be promptly dismissed. The Secretary-General also emphasized the importance of the successful implementation of national plans. Too often in the past, he noted, such plans had remained declarations of aspiration, instead of proving to be programmes of action.

75. In the ensuing discussion,^{4/} it was noted that the importance of planning was now universally recognized. Indeed, all countries agreed on the need for some degree of planning of their economies. Even the private sector of the economy was in most cases beginning to be aware of that need. The general acceptance of planning did not imply, however, that the form or type of planning was the same everywhere. Inevitably, the character of planning in a given country was determined by a variety of factors, such as the stage of development, the initiative of the private sector, the availability of administrative personnel and the supply of statistical information. It was stated that the experience of the centrally planned economies was contributing to broadening the general area of interest in planning and that, in fact, a consensus was beginning to emerge on some of the issues involved.

76. The general recognition of the importance of planning, it was stated, was also reflected in the recent activities of the United Nations. The establishment of the Committee for Development Planning was a notable event. Though still young, that body had already acquired a significant place in the United Nations system. Suggestions were also made to the effect that the United Nations activities in planning should be strengthened and that they should cover a number of major aspects of the subject.

77. There was general agreement that the adoption of a plan was not in itself a guarantee of economic development. First and foremost, Governments had to have the political will to push ahead with programmes of action. They also had to possess the technical ability to undertake wide-ranging measures. Planning, however, had to be a national enterprise,

^{3/} E/SR.1480.

^{4/} E/AC.6/SR.422-426; E/SR.1481-1489.

involving the whole-hearted support of governmental authorities at all levels. Popular support for development planning, too, had to be inculcated.

78. It was noted that the number of developing countries which had actually implemented their national plans was rather small. The tendency to equate the formulation of a plan with its implementation would have to be changed in order to improve economic performance. Indeed, the success of any action that the world community might take with regard to the second Development Decade would depend upon the success in implementing national plans.

79. In order to be successful, it was stated, planning should be practical rather than theoretical. Plans must be more than general statements of principles if they were to constitute real programmes of action. They should define their goals and objectives clearly so as to facilitate the implementation of constituent programmes and projects. The various aims had to be mutually consistent; for otherwise incompatibility between objectives might lead to imbalances, calling for agonizing policy reappraisals. It was also pointed out that plans should not be over-elaborate; nor should they be rigid.

80. There was no doubt that planning could not be considered a substitute for development policy. It was, however, an important foundation for policy, which in turn served as the basis for definitive programmes. Governments needed to scrutinize systematically the means at their disposal and to deploy appropriate instruments to ensure that the objectives should be achieved. There was also a need for forging tools to detect discrepancies in achievements without delay and to take the necessary remedial action.

81. It was emphasized that an integral part of planning consisted in the mobilization of domestic resources for development. For that purpose, appropriate fiscal and financial measures had to be devised. Steps had also to be taken concurrently to introduce institutional reforms, to foster social changes, to develop efficient administrative machinery, and to transform the whole structure of the society.

82. Several representatives noted that, in the past, economic development had often been equated with industrialization and, as a result, agriculture had been neglected. It was necessary to restore balance by according the agricultural sector its due share of attention. Likewise, the needs of the private sector, which played an important role in developing countries, had to be borne in mind. A number of representatives also stated, however, that for its part the private sector, too, had to harmonize its activities with national interests.

83. It was pointed out that annual plans or programmes constituted important tools of plan implementation. Through their close links with national economic budgets and national accounting systems, they were particularly well suited for executing de-

velopment plans, which usually covered a span of several years. It was important to examine further the problems involved in annual planning and budgeting. Equally relevant in that connexion was the need to provide technical assistance for training national personnel to meet the requirements of planning.

84. Several representatives drew attention to the importance of suitable external environment for the implementation of development plans. It was stated that, given the foreign exchange requirements of developing countries, international trade and aid policies should be made conducive to that end. The need for technical and financial co-operation among countries to assist national planning efforts was also mentioned. On the other hand, it was argued by a number of representatives that external resources, though they were important, could not be the decisive factor in a country's economic development; external aid should not therefore be over-emphasized.

85. In a resolution adopted at the conclusion of the debate (1259 (XLI)), the Council took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's study entitled Implementation of Development Plans: Problems and Experience which constituted Part One of the World Economic Survey, 1966 (E/4363 and Add. 1-2).^{5/} After expressing appreciation to the Committee for Development Planning for its thorough and searching examination of the experience and problems in the implementation of development plans, with special reference to Latin America, and for its judicious recommendations designed to achieve improvements in planning and plan implementation, it approved the programme of future work recommended by the Committee for Development Planning in the field of planning and projections. The Council also invited Governments of developing countries to consider, in the light of the recommendations made by that Committee and in accordance with the circumstances prevailing in their countries, the advisability of formulating concerted and vigorous development policies so as to bring about rapid improvements in mobilizing resources, in strengthening the machinery for plan formulation and plan implementation, and in initiating institutional changes essential for accelerating the process of economic development. Further, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary action for the intensification of work on the studies with a practical orientation that had been recommended by the Committee for Development Planning, especially the studies on annual planning and implementation and on control and evaluation of plan progress, as well as for the early publication of a periodical containing articles and information for the use of planners and policy-makers in developing countries. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit reports on the progress of work in that field both to the Council and to its Committee on Programme and Co-ordination.

^{5/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE*

86. The Council's discussion on the United Nations Development Decade at its forty-third session ^{1/}was based on the progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preparatory work for the second Development Decade" (E/4376), ^{2/} prepared in response to Council resolution 1152 (XLI) and General Assembly resolution 2218 (XXI).

87. The progress report stated that, on the basis of preliminary discussions, the Committee for Development Planning had made a number of proposals regarding the next decade in its report to the Council on its second session (E/4362). ^{3/} The Committee had suggested that the United Nations might adopt a charter for the second Development Decade. It had proposed that the charter should identify certain targets to be attained through combined international action and specify the means to be employed by both developing and developed countries for achieving those targets. It had also suggested that, in adopting targets, Governments might make certain pledges regarding the actions they would take. Finally, the Committee had indicated that provision might also be made for suitable international arrangements to survey progress annually and, where appropriate, to organize agreements for specific action by developed and developing countries. Subject to the Council's approval of those proposals, the Committee intended to prepare a more precise programme of action, for which it had decided to establish a working group.

88. The progress report expressed the Secretary-General's hope that the working group would be able to meet soon in order to assist him in carrying the preparatory work forward into its next phase, in consultation with the organizations concerned in the United Nations family. The process of consultation would involve the gathering of background information by the secretariats of the organizations on various aspects of the work, which could jointly serve the requirements of the two requests contained in General Assembly resolution 2218 (XXI), namely, those concerning the elaboration of a preliminary framework of international development strategy for the 1970's and the preparation of a survey of principles, directives and guide-lines for action with regard to development. The Secretary-General had therefore decided that the work on the two requests should be undertaken as an integral part of the preparatory work for the second Development Decade.

89. The progress report went on to state that the Committee for Development Planning had suggested that some tentative guide-lines and proposals relevant to the work on the second Development Decade might be prepared by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned. The report also described the exchange of preliminary views on the subject at a recent meeting of the ACC Sub-Committee on the Development Decade.

90. In conclusion, the report pointed out that, in carrying out the preparatory work on the second Development Decade, the Secretary-General would seek to draw as widely as possible on the experience of various national institutions and of private individuals in Member States. It also emphasized that action was required to disseminate information about the activities relating to the next decade in order to ensure not only a wider understanding of their nature and scope but also support and co-operation in their implementation.

91. The discussion in the Council was opened by the Secretary-General's address, ^{4/} which was presented on his behalf by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The Secretary-General stated that, although the target established by the General Assembly for the Decade was a modest one, the efforts made so far gave no assurance that it would be attained. However, while the remaining years of the current Decade provided little time for confidence that the gains which could still be made would be large enough to offset the shortfalls of the preceding years, they did give time for more vigorous and dedicated efforts to increase the momentum of development. If there was a steadfast vision matched by appropriate action, it should be possible, before the Decade came to an end, to give impetus to the forces seeking a stronger and more diversified world economy.

92. The Secretary-General emphasized that the current Development Decade was only a stepping-stone for the design and implementation of more vigorous action in the decade, or perhaps decades, to follow. Indeed, it was in that spirit that, in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly and the Council, the Committee for Development Planning had recently given new and stimulating thought to the question of preparing guide-lines, targets and proposals for the second Development Decade. The Committee had stressed the need for specific targets, which in its judgement needed to be more concrete and elaborate than the target set for the current Decade.

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

^{1/} E/AC.6/SR.422-430; E/SR.1481-1489, 1505.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

^{3/} Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. II.

^{4/} E/SR.1480.

93. The delineation of targets or objectives, the Secretary-General continued, was an important task; it helped to define and to give a sense of direction to the activities that had to be undertaken. Even more necessary, however, was the definition and the vigorous pursuit of the best means of achieving those objectives. One essential element of those means was a hospitable international environment. However, developing countries, too, had to do their utmost to mobilize domestic resources for growth through dynamic fiscal and financial policies and to improve, often quite drastically, the social and institutional structures upon which development depended equally. Targets or objectives were meaningless if they were not matched by a systematic array of measures for attaining them.

94. In the debate^{1/} that followed, several representatives expressed disappointment at the record of economic progress in the current Decade. It was noted that the rate of economic growth in developing countries was still short of the target established for the Decade. A number of representatives felt, however, that it would be wrong to say that the Development Decade had been a failure. The rate of economic growth achieved had marked an end to stagnation, although it had to be recognized that development in some countries was proceeding hesitantly and that, moreover, because of the rapidly rising population, per capita income was generally increasing only slowly.

95. It was also emphasized that the concept of the Development Decade had provided considerable experience and knowledge that would not otherwise have been obtained. The underlying problems had been brought home to all countries. Economic development, it had to be remembered, was a task for many generations. It was important therefore to make full use of the lessons learnt in the current Decade. The concept of the next decade should be more soundly prepared, and the experience gained should lead to an intensification of efforts for that purpose.

96. While economic development was the primary responsibility of the developing countries themselves, there was general agreement that in such an important task all nations had to participate. It was to the benefit of all that the standards of living of the new nations should rise and that solutions should be found to their problems.

97. It was pointed out that the idea of a charter for the second Development Decade, which had been put forward by the Committee for Development Planning, merited serious consideration. A question was raised whether the word "charter" was not out of place. It was also noted that, whatever its nature, the charter should not be a mere set of principles or generalizations.

98. There was no doubt, however, that the targets for the next decade needed to be more definite than was the target for the current Decade. It was felt that the targets should be specified as clearly as possible and, wherever relevant, in per capita terms so as to take into account the growth of population. It was also stated that the targets should be limited in number. Furthermore, comments were made to the effect that the targets should be based on a realistic evaluation of possibilities.

99. There was a consensus that the means for achieving a given range of objectives, too, had to be specified clearly. Developing countries had to be prepared to make the sacrifices implicit in the mobilization of domestic savings and the implementation of institutional and other reforms. In that sense there was a strong need for commitments on the part of developing countries.

100. At the same time, several representatives stated, firm commitments were needed from developed countries. It was pointed out that the flow of aid to developing countries had not come up to their expectations. Accordingly, measures were needed to remedy the situation. A number of representatives, on the other hand, pointed out that it was difficult for developed countries to make long-term commitments or pledges for that purpose; the aid-giving countries had to take into account not only their domestic economic situation but also the legal and constitutional problems involved.

101. Some representatives stressed the need for caution in preparing a plan of action for the next decade. It was pointed out that such action could not at the current juncture be conceived as planning or programming at the world level. One representative felt that it would be wiser to adopt a national and, in some cases, a regional (multinational) approach to planning.

102. There was a consensus that the current discussion on the question of preparatory work was necessarily of an interim nature. A great deal of work still remained to be done. It was only after the Committee for Development Planning had given more detailed thought to the matter that it would be possible to arrive at concrete decisions.

103. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1260 (XLIII)) in which it took note of the Secretary-General's interim report (E/4376) and of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its second session (E/4362). It noted with satisfaction, in particular, that the Committee had given preliminary thought to the preparation of guidelines and proposals for the period after the first Development Decade. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue the work, indicated in his progress report, to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the first Development Decade, having regard to the experience gained during that Decade. The Council further requested the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and bearing in mind the observations made in the Council, to continue its work on guidelines and proposals for the period after the first Development Decade on the general lines which it had suggested.

104. The Council also adopted another resolution (1261 (XLIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit, before its forty-fourth session, a report containing ideas and considerations bearing on the feasibility and advisability of holding, under United Nations auspices, a meeting of specialists in economic development who would participate in their personal capacities, and on the technical, administrative and financial measures which the holding of such a meeting

would require. The Council decided to consider, in the light of that report of the Secretary-General, the desirability of convening, before the end of the current Decade, such an international meeting to be attended

by eminent persons, nationals of the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA, who had made a significant contribution in the field of economic development.

MULTILATERAL FOOD AID

Section I. Programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX)*

105. A progress report on multilateral food aid (E/4352.1/ and Add.1), prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, was placed before the Council at its forty-third session. The report explored the problem of deficient food supplies and the policies required to meet the food needs of developing countries in the future.

106. It reviewed the factors which had led to the current food problem. On the side of demand, the pressure on available supplies was shown to be in part a result of the rapid growth of population, currently amounting to about 2.5 per cent annually, double its rate in the interwar period. Growth in income, amounting to some 4.6 per cent annually from 1950 to 1965, had caused food demand to rise rapidly, contributing to an increase in the consumption of cereals at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent in the 1954-1963 period. On the supply side, domestic food production in developing countries had grown at an annual rate of about 3 per cent between 1953 and 1963; in recent years, however, the rate of increase had slackened. Those trends had resulted in steadily growing food deficits in developing countries. Whereas those countries had exported 14 million tons of cereals annually in 1934-1938, by 1961-1963 they were importing 12 million tons annually, on average. Moreover, the available supply of food-stuffs was nutritionally inadequate for tens of millions, perhaps hundreds of millions, of people.

107. The report concluded that the outlook for the food balance in developing countries gave cause for deep concern. With population projected to grow by about 56 million persons annually in the 1970's, that implied an increase in cereals consumption of 9 million tons annually, even if per capita consumption remained only at the level prevailing in 1964. According to FAO projections, the net deficit in cereals by 1975 could amount to as much as 47 million tons, as compared with net imports of 23 million tons in 1961-1963. The value of the food import deficit in 1975 might amount to as much as \$8,500 million as compared with net imports of \$3,000 million in 1961-1963; allowing for plausible rates of growth in commercial imports, that might leave a deficit of from \$3,000 million to \$4,000 million worth of food. In addition to those deficits resulting from trends pro-

jected in demand and supply, additional food supplies would be required in the form of stand-by reserves to meet unforeseen contingencies arising out of drought and other natural calamities. Moreover, substantial additional supplies would be needed if nutritional deficiencies were to be met.

108. The report explored possible measures for alleviating the problem of food shortages. They included measures of both a bilateral and a multilateral character. The report considered policies for reducing population growth rates as well as for raising food production in developing countries. The possible nature and implication of large-scale food aid programmes were examined in detail.

109. The discussion on various aspects of multilateral food aid was opened by the address of the Secretary-General^{2/} to the Council, which was read on his behalf by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. Drawing attention to the slackened pace of food production in developing countries in recent years, the Secretary-General stated that pressure on food supplies had resulted from the rapid growth in population and also from rising incomes, which had caused a rapid increase in food demand and growing food deficits in developing countries. Projections for the 1970's indicated that food requirements would increase substantially. There was also a need for standby reserves to meet unforeseen contingencies and to correct nutritional deficiencies.

110. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Council would address itself to all aspects of the world food problem, including the longer-range problems of assisting undernourished and malnourished populations to feed themselves or to earn the wherewithal to purchase the food they needed. For that purpose, an attack had to be made on a very broad front, encompassing such elements as population policies, increased use of fertilizers, better seeds and better methods of cultivation. The more immediate problem, however, was that of avoiding and alleviating hunger by means of food aid in the narrower sense of the term. The nature of that problem was quite simple in essence, though it had some technical aspects that might pose difficulties, and some institutional and administrative elements for which alternative solutions were possible and might have to be negotiated. It would be necessary to take specific decisions to produce foodstuffs for the developing countries with food deficits. If food aid was not made available on acceptable terms, deficit countries would have to divert their foreign exchange resources away from the acquisition of development goods to the more pressing purpose of closing the food gap. There could be little doubt that it should be considered a current

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Programme of studies on multilateral food aid".

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

^{2/} E/SR.1480.

responsibility of the international community as a whole to see to it that the requisite supplies of food-stuffs were made available when needed.

111. In a statement to the Council,^{3/} the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization referred to the tragic fact that after two decades of development efforts, hunger as a world problem continued to grow. The world food situation remained most precariously balanced. There had been some recovery in 1966 at the world level, but mainly in developed countries. Food production had actually fallen in 1966 in both Africa and Latin America, and in the four developing regions taken together it had recovered only to the level of 1964. The food imports of those regions had necessarily increased further in 1966. The Director-General emphasized that a new large-scale multilateral food aid programme would introduce a significant new force into world commodity markets. Account would therefore have to be taken of its potential economic impact, particularly on the agricultural production of recipient countries and on normal commercial trade.

112. In the debate that followed,^{4/} it was stated that the food situation in several developing countries was a matter of great concern. Apart from the pressure on food supplies resulting from increases in population and incomes, the poor harvests in a number of instances had created a disturbing picture in recent years. Adding to the gravity of the problem was the fact that the stocks of food-grains had become considerably diminished in major food-exporting countries.

113. There was general agreement that the long-term solution to the problem of food deficits lay in the expansion of food output in developing countries. For that purpose, the agricultural sector of the economy needed to be revolutionized. Steps were required to increase the supply of basic inputs, such as fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds, farm equipment and insecticides. It was equally important to adopt land reforms and to bring about social changes through education and related measures. Improvements in agricultural production were needed not only to meet food shortages but also to promote industrialization. While the basic responsibility for bringing about agricultural improvements rested with the developing countries themselves, the international community could provide valuable help through financial assistance and by sharing the fruits of science and technology.

114. It was also pointed out that the modernization of agriculture could not be looked at in isolation. The interrelations between the various sectors of an economy were such that the problem had to be approached in the context of economic development as a whole. Through development planning, appropriate priorities had to be determined for different sectors of the economy, and resources had to be allocated according to those priorities. Aid-giving countries, too, needed to shape their programmes of assistance according to the priorities established in developing countries.

115. There was a consensus that, notwithstanding the importance of agricultural expansion in developing countries, the international community would be faced with the task of providing food aid for some years to come. A continuing appraisal and re-appraisal of the prospects for production, consumption and trade and possible requirements for food aid were essential. Given the many uncertainties involved, there was a need to devote special attention to the requirements of food aid during the next few years. It was pointed out that conditions often varied considerably among individual countries and that, therefore, estimates of food requirements and availabilities should be as specific as possible, due attention being paid to the plans of developing countries.

116. It was stated that the provision of food aid through multilateral channels offered a number of advantages. Multilateral food aid helped to provide a better mix of commodities and was particularly well-suited to take into account the individual requirements of developing countries; moreover, it helped to shield recipients from possible political pressures. The opinion was also expressed, however, that multilateral food aid should be supplementary to the food aid provided through bilateral channels. All efforts for the provision of food aid should, however, be made in a co-ordinated manner.

117. The provision of food aid in the agreement recently reached in the "Kennedy-Round" negotiations of GATT also figured in the discussion. It was stated that the provision of 4.5 million tons of grain a year for food aid, for three years in the context of an international commodity arrangement, would represent a significant step. A number of representatives felt, however, that that amount might be inadequate. For further details on that provision, it was noted, the outcome of the International Wheat Conference, which was currently in session in Rome, was being awaited with interest.

118. With regard to types of multilateral food aid, it was pointed out that while, in principle, cash grants represented the most flexible approach, in practice full cash grants were not feasible; the balance-of-payments considerations of many countries would preclude that approach. The programme had thus to be of a "cash and kind" variety. It was stated in that connexion that the financing of purchases from the developing countries which could produce supplies but were not in a position to make them available on concessional terms would merit particular attention.

119. Drawing attention to the foreign-exchange difficulties of developing countries, several representatives stated that food aid should be provided on liberal terms. Food aid on a grant basis was cited as the ideal; but if that was not feasible, such aid should be provided on easy and flexible terms. One representative, on the other hand, did not think that more food aid should necessarily be provided on free and easy terms; the provision of aid had to be looked at in its entirety, and the terms on which food aid was provided were bound to affect the terms on which other types of aid were supplied.

120. It was generally felt that no new institution was required to administer an expanded programme of multilateral food aid. It was noted that the World

^{3/} E/SR.1482.

^{4/} E/AC.6/SR.418-421; E/SR.1481-1489, 1502.

Food Programme had acquired considerable expertise in that matter. At the same time, however, the importance of an interagency approach had to be kept in mind. A number of representatives also felt that it was not soon to take an a priori position on new institutional arrangements for multilateral food aid.

121. The need for the continuation of work on food aid studies was emphasized. Such work, it was felt, would contribute to further development and clarification of ideas on important aspects of multilateral food aid. One representative thought that the next stage of the work on the studies could be assisted if the staff of the United Nations and FAO were provided with additional opportunities for consultation with experts from Governments; such consultation might bring additional information and insights to the questions on which Governments would soon need to make decisions.

122. At the end of the general discussion, the Council took note^{5/} of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4352) and expressed its agreement with the diagnosis of the world food problem contained in the report. The Council also stated that it looked forward to the early completion of studies under General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX).

Section II. Review of the World Food Programme*

123. At its forty-third session the Council considered^{6/} the fifth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4378),^{7/} together with a report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (E/4332) transmitted by the Committee. The Council also had before it an extract from the provisional report of the FAO Council on its forty-eighth session (E/4407), covering action taken on matters relating to the World Food Programme.

124. In its report, the Intergovernmental Committee drew attention to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and FAO conference resolution 4/65 concerning arrangements for the next Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme. According to those resolutions, the Programme must be reviewed before each Pledging Conference and, if circumstances so required, might be enlarged, curtailed or terminated at the end of any period for which resources had been pledged. The next Pledging Conference should be convened in 1967, at which time Governments would be invited to pledge contributions for 1969 and 1970 with a view to reaching such targets as might be recommended by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

125. At its seventh session, the Intergovernmental Committee had initiated the review of the Programme required for the next Pledging Conference. After considering the suggestions put forward in the report of the Executive Director, the Committee had recommended the establishment of a target of \$200 million for the biennium 1969-1970. It had embodied its proposals in a draft resolution for consideration by the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council.

^{5/} E/AC.6/SR.421; E/SR.1502.

*Requires action by the General Assembly.

^{6/} E/AC.6/SR.418-421; E/SR.1480-1489; 1502.

^{7/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

The IGC's text had been adopted by the FAO Council at its forty-eighth session.

126. The Committee's report also showed that up to 20 April 1967 the Programme had approved 218 development projects at a total cost of some \$200 million to the World Food Programme. In terms of resources committed, 58 per cent of the total was being devoted to the development of agriculture, 21 per cent to the development of human resources (including special feeding projects), 18 per cent to the development of infrastructure (including community development) and 3 per cent to the development of industry and mineral resources. Twelve emergency relief operations had been undertaken during the year covered by the Committee's report, and it was noted that requests for such assistance were on the increase. On the other hand, the resources available to the Programme for the period 1966-1968, amounting on 20 April 1967 to \$167.2 million, continued to fall far short of the \$275 million target.

127. In a statement to the Council,^{8/} the Executive Director of the Programme drew attention to the fact that the Programme was doing more than simply meeting food deficits; it was helping to solve the problems which created food shortages in the first place. In its development work, the Programme did not pursue independent policy objectives of its own, but worked together with other organizations—the United Nations (including UNIDO), FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO—and provided additional support for their efforts. Co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was being progressively extended, and collaboration with the development banks was also being promoted.

128. In the course of the debate, a number of speakers pointed out the value of the experience being acquired by the World Food Programme, which could be relevant in the long-term context of the multilateral food aid study, and also in the administration of certain food aid contributions to be made available as a result of the recent agreement reached under the auspices of GATT.

129. Support for the proposed new \$200 million target for 1969-1970 was expressed by many delegations. It was pointed out, in particular, that it represented only a minimal increase over the level of the current three-year target of \$275 million. One representative, however, said he doubted whether it was a realistic figure, since its full attainment would involve a very substantial increase in the level of resources actually available to the Programme; furthermore, the fixing of a new target at the current stage could hardly be considered timely, since it would be necessary to allow for the assessment of the effect on the Programme's resources of the GATT agreement on food aid, concerning which discussions were still in progress.

130. At the outcome of its debate, the Council decided (resolution 1255 (XLIII)) to submit a draft resolution for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly. Under the draft resolution, the Assembly would establish a target of \$200 million for voluntary contributions to the Programme for the

^{8/} E/AC.6/SR.418.

two years 1969 and 1970, not less than one third of which should be in cash and services. At the same time, the Council urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO to undertake the necessary preparations for the announcement of pledges at the third Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme.

131. On the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee, the Council also approved (resolution 1256 (XLIII)) a revision of General Regulation 6 of the World Food Programme, governing the amount of resources that might be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of FAO for the provision of emergency relief.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Section I. Surveys and reports before the Council

132. International financial questions were considered by the Council at its forty-third session^{1/} on the basis of a number of reports prepared by the Secretary-General.

133. The annual report on International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1966 (E/4371),^{2/} reviewed some of the salient trends in the flow of resources to the developing countries in recent years. The report indicated that in the first half of the Development Decade, over two-thirds of the transfer of resources had been in the form of official flows; less than one-third had consisted of private flows. Approximately nine-tenths of the flows had been bilateral, while about one-tenth had come from international institutions. The share in the form of grants had declined from about one-half of the total in 1962 to about two-fifths in 1965. The flow of resources from developed market economies had failed to increase as rapidly as their economies, with the result that the ratio of net-resource outflows to combined gross products of developed market economies had declined between 1961 and 1965.

134. In a report entitled "Factors affecting the ability of developed countries to provide resources to the developing countries" (E/4375),^{3/} the Secretary-General examined the economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to the developing countries in the light of recommendations set forth in the Final Act of UNCTAD; it reviewed the progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of the recommendation of the terms of assistance; it took note of the disappointing trends in the flow of resources to the developing countries; and considered the factors of importance in affecting those flows.

135. The report contrasted the success of the aid transferred for the post-war reconstruction of western Europe with the far more difficult task of long-term assistance to the developing countries. Sustained efforts in the transfer of resources from the developed countries were viewed as competing with domestic requirements, recently under conditions of generally full utilization of capacity and full employment. While the balance-of-payments difficulties of the developed countries were primarily a problem among those countries, States faced with such difficulties, notably the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, had tended to restrain capital outflows, although with respect to a number of measures the developing countries were

exempted from restrictions. The report also noted the budgetary constraint on the expansion of assistance and suggested that improved access to capital markets could ameliorate the budgetary difficulties.

136. A report entitled "The outflow of capital from developing countries" (E/4374^{3/} and E/4374/Add.1) presented available data on the flow of capital and invisibles from developing to developed countries, and a review of some of the problems associated with those movements and of the policies influencing such flows. The report also included the replies of Governments to a questionnaire aimed at obtaining the views of countries on the outflow of capital from developing countries, its causes, consequences and means of control.

137. The Secretary-General also submitted to the Council a report entitled Measurement of the Flow of Resources to Developing Countries (E/4327-ST/ECA/98),^{4/} The report, which was prepared by a group of experts who had earlier prepared a preliminary report on the subject, considered further the problems associated with the meaningful presentation of accurate data on outflows from developed and inflows into developing countries. The report made a number of recommendations relating to the collection and presentation of data in order to serve the objectives of measuring the volume and adequacy of resource flows to developing countries.

138. The Council had before it also the summary and conclusions (E/4293 and Corr.1 and Add.1) of the Secretary-General's report entitled Promotion of Private Foreign Investment in Developing Countries,^{5/} The study was prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2087 (XX) and recommendation A.IV.12 of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^{6/}

139. The study was concerned mainly with the form and terms on the basis of which foreign investment could be most effectively encouraged and most beneficially used by the countries interested in attracting it. The analysis and recommendations contained in the report emphasized that there were in most developing countries a need for and receptivity to larger flows of foreign funds. The report suggested that while a number of internal and external obstacles might deter a substantial increase in the flow of foreign private capital, there was a large margin of additional private investment which could materialize even under prevailing conditions.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.D.17.

^{5/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{6/} Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.B.II.11), p. 49.

^{1/} E/AC.6/SR.427-431; E/SR.1506, 1507.

^{2/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

140. It indicated that the principal problems and obstacles in the way of additional foreign private investment might be grouped under two main headings. The first group related to the inadequate supply or the lack of information concerning suitable projects. The report suggested systematic investment promotion, calling for the location and formulation of useful projects, as well as action to bring those projects to the attention of appropriate foreign enterprises and foreign financing sources for implementation. National development banks would be especially well placed to develop the necessary facilities and capabilities for playing a central role in that process. The United Nations and other multilateral and bilateral agencies should—and to some extent already did—assist in establishing and strengthening those programmes and in providing the institutional links between those institutions in the developing countries and interested business and financial circles in the developed countries, especially through the intermediary of regional development banks. Supporting technical services (such as industrial extension services and technological institutes) could be directly related to the task of aiding local entrepreneurs to play more than a nominal part in the management and control of joint ventures with foreign investors. The second group of problems included all those issues which arose from the legitimate divergences of interest which existed between foreign investors and Governments of developing countries, just as they did in other national and international economic relationships. Those divergences could and must be reconciled on bases on which Governments and investors could agree—an agreement without which no foreign investor could make his way into a developing country, nor the latter secure his contribution.

141. The report analysed and contained specific recommendations concerning the principal issues in that context, namely, the security of the investment from other than business risks; foreign exchange considerations; employment and the utilization of domestic human and natural resources; and the taxation of foreign enterprises. As to the latter area, the report specifically pointed out that the taxation of foreign enterprises was a matter of primary concern both to Governments and to investors. The latter were often major contributors to government revenue and at the same time frequent beneficiaries of tax concessions. While such concessions might have temporary justification, they did not in the long run provide a substitute for a development-oriented tax system, either from the point of view of the Government, or indeed from that of the investor. The foreign investors' tax régime was complicated by the fact that their home Governments also usually claimed tax jurisdiction over their foreign profits.

142. The resulting problems of double taxation and the role of tax treaties in resolving them had long been the object of studies by the United Nations Secretariat. The time might be ripe for bringing tax administrators from developed and developing countries together under United Nations auspices, in order to negotiate guide-lines for tax treaties between developed and developing countries which would set the over-all tax liability of foreign investors at an

appropriate level and protect the revenue requirements of the developing countries.

143. The report went beyond the area of direct investment, and drew attention to the substantial possibilities for expanding foreign indirect or loan investment to developing countries through direct access to the major money markets as well as through the expanding range of international, regional and national development finance institutions.

144. In its final recommendation, the report suggested that all those issues might be usefully considered, in the light of the discussions in the organs to which the report was submitted, by a selective panel of authoritative representatives of the Governments, international agencies and investors, to be convoked by the Secretary-General in co-operation with interested organizations within and outside the United Nations family.

145. The Secretary-General's final reports on Export Credits and Development Financing (E/4274 and E/4274/Add.1),^{7/} which were also submitted to the Council at its forty-third session, indicated that, while primary attention was generally given to direct investment, there were substantial possibilities also for expanding foreign indirect or loan investment. Such loan capital had been attracted to developing countries under various types of guarantees provided by the investor's home Government. The outstanding example of that was the large flow of medium-term and long-term export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements and infrastructure projects as analysed in the report. Such export credits were currently estimated to run at the gross rate of \$2,000 million annually from the countries members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development alone, and, compared to portfolio investments in developing countries of only about \$450 million a year, they had become by far the major form of private loan financing for economic development. The countries with centrally planned economies also provided export credit financing of from five to eight years as a significant element of their over-all aid programmes.

146. The report showed that export credits were an expensive form of development financing, though in many cases their cost was reduced by interest subsidies. Yet the needs of the developing countries for capital goods and technology, beyond what public aid at current levels would provide, were well matched by the developed countries' interest in expanding their sales to those goods and services.

147. It was the combination of those powerful attractions and the threatening debt burdens resulting from over-reliance on export credits that had focused the attention of the United Nations organs on that problem for many years. The mandates of the General Assembly in 1960 and of the Committee for Industrial Development since 1962 had led to a series of studies by the Secretariat within the framework of its continu-

^{7/} Export Credits and Development Financing, Part One, Current Practices and Problems (E/4274-ST/ECA/95); and Part Two, National Export Credit Systems (E/4274/Add.1-ST/ECA/96). See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 121-126.

ing analysis of development financing techniques and policies. The results of those studies were embodied in Part One of the report. In the meantime, the subject had also been considered by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which had asked the World Bank to prepare a report. In view of the work on export credits already carried out by the United Nations Secretariat, the Bank's staff and the Secretariat felt that their tasks were largely complementary and they had co-operated closely in the preparation of their reports.

148. Part Two of the United Nations report added a detailed survey of the availability, terms and conditions of export credits and export credit insurance in nineteen industrialized countries. The UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its recent second session had requested that that information be kept up to date,^{8/} thus strengthening the United Nations financial advisory services to the Governments of Member States.

149. An annex to Part One of the report pointed to the potentialities of export credits and export credit insurance in the promotion of exports and export industries in the developing countries themselves. That was a relatively new field in which the United Nations had been giving technical assistance to a number of Governments at their request. There were also possibilities of schemes for the financing of intraregional trade such as that initiated by the Inter-American Development Bank. The UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had therefore called for a systematic inquiry into the existing experience as a basis for devising practical national and regional export credit schemes, especially through the intermediary of the regional development banks, which would help to make the capital goods exports of developing countries more competitive with those of the industrialized countries.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

150. The discussion in the Council^{1/} covered a wide range of problems, policies and issues relating to the external financing of economic development. They included such matters as the trends in the international flow of finance, factors influencing the supply of that flow, the terms and conditions of the supply of finance, the links between the availability of external finance and the implementation of development finance, and the technical complexity of the concepts involved in the measurement of international flows of finance.

151. Concern was expressed over the inadequate expansion of the flow of finance to developing countries in the past few years. It was emphasized that income and output had been rising substantially in developed countries but that there was no parallel trend in the funds made available to developing countries. The result was that the total supply of international capital had remained significantly less than 1 per cent of the combined gross product of the economically advanced countries and that, in fact, the ratio had shown a tendency to decline. According to several representatives, that factor was one of the

principal reasons for the shortfall in achieving the target for the over-all rate of economic growth of the developing countries established for the United Nations Development Decade.

152. A number of representatives stated, on the other hand, that the amount of finance made available by developed countries was inevitably influenced by their balance-of-payments considerations. There were also forces at work in the domestic economies of those countries that required budgetary restraints. No means had yet been found for increasing the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries in such circumstances. However, that was a problem to which a solution had to be found by developed countries.

153. It was stated that, while the trend in the international flow of finance was far from promising, the ability of developing countries to use capital effectively as a result of the experience gained and the administrative improvements made, was becoming greater. Attention was drawn to the importance of strengthening international co-operation in order to ensure that the economic advance of developing countries should not be retarded. For that purpose, it was felt, both financial and technical co-operation needed to be enlarged. It was equally important to supplement the flow of development finance by an expansion in the trading opportunities open to developing countries.

154. Deep concern was expressed over the mounting external debt of developing countries, which threatened to lead to a significant diminution in the net transfer of resources to them. If that trend continued, developing countries would be faced with a very serious problem. It was emphasized, therefore, that development finance should be made available on liberal terms. Several representatives stated that the grant component of international aid was not sufficiently large and that loans were often being provided for short periods and at relatively high rates of interest. There was a feeling that the trend towards softening of the terms of aid had recently suffered set-backs.

155. The problems created by the mounting external indebtedness of developing countries, according to a number of representatives, suggested how important it was to make strong efforts to mobilize domestic finance. Foreign finance could play a significant part in promoting economic development; but it had to be remembered that such finance could not be a substitute for domestic efforts. It was also stated that care should be exercised in contracting loans, which should be obtained only for reasonable purposes.

156. A number of representatives drew attention to the difficulties that were created when credits were tied to sources of procurement, with a consequent adverse effect on prices. It was argued therefore that, as far as possible, aid should be provided on an "untied" basis. One representative, however, stated that the balance-of-payments situation in developed countries was such at times that only "tied" aid could be considered a practical approach.

157. Comments were also made about the difficulties emerging from sharp fluctuations in flows of international finance. It was stated that year-to-year

^{8/} See Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (TD/B/I.18/Rev.1), para. 56.

aid commitments were not only sensitive to non-economic pressures, but they also made the task of implementing development plans more difficult. Further, the tying of aid to specific projects was prone to create a certain degree of rigidity. In order to prevent distortions in the pattern of production and in the progress of developing countries, international assistance needed to be given on a long-term basis, together with provision for greater flexibility in its use.

158. It was pointed out that the great differences in terms and conditions on which finance was made available to developing countries often cast doubt on what really constituted economic aid. A common definition for that purpose still remained to be achieved. One representative suggested that, instead of adding together all types of external funds at their face value, some sort of weighting system should be used which would take into account the difference in terms and conditions.

159. Several representatives stressed that outflows or what were often called reverse flows from developing countries were a matter of major concern. It was pointed out that such flows appeared to have reached serious proportions. There was not only a diversity of forms of those outflows but also a diversity of motives prompting them. That was one of the most poorly documented parts of the balance-of-payments information. The reverse flows needed to be carefully studied. It was a matter of appreciation that a beginning had already been made in the Secretariat's work in that direction. It was hoped that the work would be continued so that more light might be shed on reverse flows.

160. A number of representatives also commented on the report of the group of experts on methodological problems involved in the measurement of the flow of resources to developing countries (E/4327). It was stated that the report had clarified important concepts and that the recommendations made by the experts, if implemented, would lead to improvements in statistical information. It was also pointed out, however, that the report, because of the many complex and technical issues involved, required a more detailed study by Governments before it could be adequately discussed.

161. On the subject of the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries, the representatives who took the floor reiterated the view incorporated in the underlying General Assembly resolution 2087 (XX) that, as the report on that subject (E/4293) showed, private foreign investment on terms and conditions acceptable to both the Government of the host country and the foreign investor could make an important contribution in financial and technical resources to the growth and diversification of the developing countries' economies.

162. Several representatives agreed with the emphasis placed in the report on the need to establish bases for the reconciliation of the legitimate divergence of interests between the Governments of developing countries and private foreign investors. Many speakers endorsed the view expressed in the report that one major obstacle to the promotion of foreign private investment in developing countries was the

fact that foreign investors were not adequately informed about worth-while projects in developing countries in connexion with which the Governments of those countries would welcome foreign investment. Those speakers agreed with the view expressed in the report that development banks in developing countries, acting especially through regional development banks, could play a useful role in bringing such projects to the attention of interested financial and business circles in developed countries. One representative observed that the report discussed quite clearly the need for technology in the developing countries and pointed to the desirability of building strong technical services and institutions in those countries as a means of supporting the ability of private capital to assist their economic growth. Addressing themselves more particularly to a draft resolution on the subject introduced by the delegation of Dahomey (E/AC.6/L.369), several representatives from developed countries, and one from a developing country, reiterated their general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the Secretary-General's report, but expressed the view that the proposal for the convocation of an expert panel designed to develop a consensus on those matters between investors and Governments concerned should not be acted upon until the Council had fuller documentation as to the composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of that panel. It was, therefore, agreed 2/ to defer action on the draft resolution to the resumed forty-third session of the Council.

163. There was general agreement in the debate that bilateral treaties for the avoidance of double taxation between developed and developing countries could be of great value in facilitating the flow of foreign investment to the latter. It was widely noted that such agreements were as yet very limited in number since the prevailing pattern of agreements, evolved as between developed countries, was not readily applicable, without some adaptation, to tax relations between developed and developing countries. The representatives of several developed countries felt, however, that further study would be needed before a working group composed of specialists from both groups of countries could usefully attempt to identify principles and guide-lines which would find sufficiently wide acceptance by Governments to permit the conclusion of a substantial additional number of tax treaties. However, after further discussion an amended text was adopted without dissent (see paragraph 167 below). Two members abstained on the grounds that the matter did not concern them since they were not engaged in the export of private capital.

164. As for export credits, a number of representatives praised the analysis of the relevant problems contained in Part One of the report (E/4274) and the detailed information on national export credit systems given in Part Two of the report (E/4274/Add.1). Several representatives stressed the role that export credits had played and could play in development financing. One representative emphasized that, in principle, export credits should be used only to finance projects that would be expected to

2/ E/AC.6/SR.430; E/SR.1506.

yield a quick return in balance-of-payments terms. Another representative stressed the need for distinguishing between commercial credits and development aid.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

165. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council noted ^{10/} with appreciation the documents submitted to it on the subject of the flow of resources to developing countries (E/4371, ^{2/} E/4374 ^{3/} and E/4375 ^{3/}) and expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would continue to work on the problems in question in the light of Council resolution 1183 (XLI) and report to it at its forty-fifth session.

166. The Council adopted a resolution (1272 (XLIII)) in which it recorded its deep concern over the delay in the replenishment of the funds of the International Development Association and appealed to Governments members of IDA to treat the question of further increasing the resources of IDA as a matter of high priority.

167. On the question of tax treaties between developed and developing countries, the Council adopted a resolution (1273 (XLIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to set up an ad hoc working group consisting of experts and tax administrators nominated by Governments, but acting in their personal capacity, both from developed and developing countries and adequately representing different regions and tax systems, with the task of exploring, in consultation with interested international agencies, ways and means for facilitating the conclusion of tax treaties between developed and developing countries, including the formulation, as appropriate, of possible guidelines and techniques for use in such tax treaties which would be acceptable to both groups of countries and would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests. The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a report on the progress of the group's work after its first session.

168. The Council adopted a further resolution (1270 (XLIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to keep up to date the country studies included in Part Two of his report on Export Credits and Development Financing; and to consult with the appropriate national and international authorities on the best means of establishing the most practical national and regional schemes for the financing of capital goods exported by and among the developing countries, on the basis of the experience of existing export credit schemes in developed and developing countries.

Section II. Reports of the World Bank Group

169. The annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) ^{11/} and the annual report of the International Finance Corpora-

tion (IFC) ^{12/} as well as the summary of the 1965-1966 annual reports and supplementary information on developments in the World Bank Group between 1 July 1966 and 31 October 1966 ^{13/} were before the Council for consideration at its resumed forty-first session. ^{14/}

170. Presenting the annual reports of the World Bank Group to the Council, the President of IBRD stated that during the previous financial period the total amount of funds committed by the Bank Group had been more than \$1,000 million. Recently the Group had extended its activities to projects relating to electric power supply, agriculture, tourism and education.

171. The President of the Bank stressed the importance of co-operation between the Group and UNESCO and FAO and the increasing role of the Offices which the Bank had established in western and eastern Africa in 1964-1965. The IFC had begun negotiations for the construction of fertilizer plants in the developing countries, in partnership with oil and chemical companies in North America, western Europe and Japan. Progress in that field would have been more rapid if the developing countries had realized more fully that the best policy was to create favourable conditions for foreign capital and technical knowledge. The Group always tried to encourage private initiative and investment, and during the past year it had committed more than \$325 million for the financing of private industry in the developing countries. Just recently a Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, ^{15/} prepared by the Bank had come into force. Under that Convention, an international centre had been established to deal with disputes between States and foreign investors. The Bank had also prepared a draft of a multilateral investment insurance scheme, which would be submitted to member States for review and comments. The first half of the Development Decade had shown clearly the need for greater international co-ordination of development assistance. There was one field for co-ordination which was as yet untouched, namely, co-ordination between the countries of western Europe, North America and Japan, on the one hand, and the countries of eastern Europe on the other, and every means of encouraging such co-ordination should be explored. To continue its activities, the Bank must continuously borrow capital in the financial markets of the world. The financial position of the International Development Association was extremely critical and it now seemed certain that IDA would have to interrupt its activities because of the lack of resources.

172. In conclusion, the President of the Bank stressed that it was time for the industrial countries

^{12/} International Finance Corporation, Annual Report, 1965-1966 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4273).

^{13/} Summary of the 1965-1966 annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation and supplementary information on developments in the World Bank Group between 1 July 1966 and 31 October 1966 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4272/Add.1 and E/4273/Add.1).

^{14/} E/SR.1457, 1458.

^{15/} Text to be published in United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 575.

^{10/} E/SR.1506.

^{11/} International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, Annual Report, 1965-1966 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4272).

to make a joint and thorough examination of the aid they were providing to the developing countries and to try to give the proper priority in international affairs to the acceleration of the growth of those countries.

173. In the ensuing debate in the Council, the Bank's expanded assistance to the development of agriculture in its member countries was welcomed. In that connexion, it was considered that emphasis had rightly been placed on creating capacity in developing countries for the large-scale manufacture of fertilizers. Some delegations noted with satisfaction the advances made in education with the Bank's help.

174. At the same time, some representatives said they regretted that the Bank's contribution still remained modest in comparison with the magnitude of the developing countries' needs. It was suggested that the Bank should concern itself with the problems of land reform, which had vast political implications. The Bank might also consider investments in the fields of health and housing, which would form part of the broader framework of structural reform. Considerable efforts should be made to promote the transfer of technical skills.

175. Some representatives noted that the lending countries clearly preferred tied bilateral aid to multilateral aid and that they also preferred loans to grants. The cost of private capital had steadily increased, thereby aggravating the burden of external debt repayment.

176. The developing countries pinned their hopes on the international financial institutions and it was disappointing that the level of Bank and IDA loans had not changed noticeably in recent years. On the other hand, repayments to the Bank and to its creditors had shown an increase, without any corresponding rise in lending. The view was expressed that a number of developing countries were adversely affected by the Bank's continuing refusal to grant loans for State-owned or State-sponsored projects. Regret was expressed that the Bank and IMF had so far taken no steps to comply with General Assembly resolutions on assistance to Portugal. Some delegations noted that IBRD and IMF had asked developing countries to spend several years preparing and submitting projects. It was suggested that the Bank should offer loans at lower interest rates, with longer maturity and grace periods.

177. Replying to questions raised during the discussion, the President of the Bank observed that the Bank Group would take into account the comments made by delegations. He also expressed the hope that the Economic and Social Council would be used to an increasing extent for an exchange of views between the Bank Group and both the industrialized and the developing countries.

178. The Council, in resolution 1192 (XLI), took note with satisfaction of the reports of the three agencies.

Section III. Report of the International Monetary Fund

179. The annual report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1966^{16/} was before the Council at its resumed forty-first session.^{17/}

180. Submitting the report, the Managing Director of the Fund observed that one of the most encouraging aspects of the development of the world economy over the past few years had been the steady growth in the volume of world production (50 per cent since 1958) and world trade (70 per cent since 1958). Unfortunately, the industrial countries had not always succeeded in reconciling the objectives of economic growth and full employment with those of price stability. Interest rates had risen as a natural result of the shortage of liquidity, and to remedy the situation Governments had preferred monetary measures to fiscal ones. Scarce money and high interest rates in the industrial countries had inevitably had some repercussions on the flow of capital to the developing countries. The amount of aid flowing to those countries had shown scarcely any increase since the beginning of the Development Decade. Moreover, the adverse movement in their terms of trade had impeded efforts to strengthen their external financial position and to accelerate economic growth. Many developing countries had suffered continued inflation, which had subjected available resources to acute pressure and had aggravated already difficult structural problems, but higher external receipts and the comparatively slow rise in imports in 1965 and 1966 had resulted in a significant reconstitution of reserves of the developing countries as a group. There were, however, a comparatively large number of developing countries whose reserves were still extremely low. In 1963 the Fund had established a system of compensatory financing to assist members experiencing payments difficulties produced by a temporary shortfall in export receipts. Drawings under the 1963 decision had normally been limited to 25 per cent of a member's quota. Later, in response to a recommendation adopted by UNCTAD in 1964^{18/} and to suggestions made by a number of Fund Governors in 1965, the maximum limit on outstanding drawings had been increased from 25 to 50 per cent of their quota. Countries making compensatory drawings would repurchase their currency from the Fund within three to five years, in accordance with the Fund's established policies. The Fund also offered its members advice on how to anticipate and overcome temporary balance-of-payments problems and provided technical assistance to countries requesting it. The activities of the Fiscal Affairs Department and the Central Banking Service had been expanded, and the IMF Institute had continued to give courses on monetary policy.

^{16/} International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1966* (Washington D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4282).

^{17/} E/SR.1455, 1456.

^{18/} 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), annex A.IV.17, p. 52.

181. The total of Fund quotas, which had amounted to the equivalent of just over \$9,000 million at the end of 1958, now amounted to the equivalent of almost \$21,000 million. In nearly twenty years of existence, the Fund had devoted \$22,800 million to currency drawings, and three fifths of that amount had been drawn by the reserve currency countries—the United States of America and the United Kingdom. In the past few years, those two countries had also received various forms of special short-term financial assistance, mostly from their partners in the General Arrangements to Borrow.

182. The claims of the reserve centres, together with gold and reserve positions in the Fund, constituted the aggregate of world reserves. The total level of world resources had been growing relatively slowly since the end of 1964, and foreign exchange reserves had been lower in June 1966 than they had been at the end of 1964. It seemed likely that the period immediately ahead would also be one of comparatively slow growth in international reserves. The problem of devising an acceptable way of meeting the reserve needs of the world economy had been actively studied in the Fund during 1966, and study of the possible creation of new reserves instruments had been one of the most important activities of the Fund in that year. There was already a general understanding that the creation of new reserves should be based on a collective judgement of global needs and not on the balance-of-payments needs of individual countries. Any decision to create reserves should be taken in order to meet long-term needs. Much remained to be done to create a generally acceptable medium of reserves.

183. In conclusion, the Managing Director of the Fund pointed out that the world community had reached a new and extremely important stage in the evolution of the international monetary system, and he expressed the hope that agreement would soon be reached on a contingency plan for the equitable creation of international liquidity.

184. The representatives who spoke in the general debate welcomed the expansion of the Fund's activities during the year under review, the recent increase in

quotas and the liberalization of the Fund's compensatory financing facility. On the other hand, some representatives pointed out that relatively little use had been made of the compensatory financing arrangements for offsetting fluctuations in the export earnings of the primary producing countries: in 1966 only two countries had made drawings under those arrangements. In the views of some representatives it was surprising that the Fund provided assistance to countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties but was not prepared to help developing countries to avoid those difficulties through the stabilization of commodity prices.

185. Several delegations said they were of the opinion that the most important aspect of the Fund's work was international liquidity and the creation of a new reserve asset but there was a divergence of views as to whether there was a shortage or an excess of liquidity. The view was expressed that the developing countries had little to gain from the creation of liquidity if their share in the new resources was fixed in proportion to their Fund quotas. It was suggested that UNCTAD should be associated in the study of international monetary questions, for UNCTAD was not only more representative than the Fund but approached such problems in a different spirit.

186. In replying to comments made during the discussion, the Managing Director stated that although IMF was doing its utmost to improve the world monetary situation, the nature of the resources at its disposal necessarily meant that its activities were confined to a limited and specialized field. Nevertheless, it welcomed its co-operation with the Council and with UNCTAD. The Statutes of the Fund prevented it from participating directly in the financing of commodity stocks but it could help exporting countries when they suffered declines in their export earnings or were faced with special financial problems as a result of market fluctuations. He assured the Council that the Fund was doing its utmost to reach agreement on the principles that should govern international monetary reform.

187. The Council, in resolution 1191 (XLI), took note with satisfaction of the report of the Fund.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

Section I. Development of natural resources*

188. At its forty-second session, the Council considered three reports pertaining to the development of natural resources: a report of the Secretary-General on water desalination, with special reference to major developments in 1966 (E/4307),^{1/} a progress report on new sources of energy (E/4303),^{1/} and a report of the Secretary-General on "Implementation of a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources" (E/4302).^{1/}

WATER DESALINATION

189. The report on water desalination (E/4307), prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1114 (XL), reviewed growth in desalination plant capacity, significant problems and possibilities of desalination schemes, major international developments and United Nations activities in 1966. The Secretary-General recommended that the United Nations work programme in desalination be intensified through the addition of three studies: on methods of determining water demand and water demand forecasting; on the utilization of local energy sources in desalination; and on foreign exchange aspects of different desalination processes.

190. In the debate,^{2/} members of the Council generally expressed appreciation of the report and of the activities of the United Nations with regard to desalination and supported the recommendations for further work. Nevertheless, it was suggested that the proposed studies should be in the nature of project or case studies rather than global studies. Some reservations were also expressed concerning the financial implications of the proposals. It was pointed out, however, that the services of two desalination experts and the sum of \$15,000 had already been offered by the United Kingdom, and the hope was expressed that further voluntary support through Governments would obviate the need for additional United Nations funds.

191. It was suggested that in the future the Secretariat should adopt the practice of submitting reports on desalination developments less frequently than once a year and that the Council might wish to consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on any technical aspects of proposals submitted to it. It was also suggested that the Secretary-General should present the financial implications of his proposals together with the proposals themselves and not at a later date, as was the current practice. Governments would thus be in a posi-

tion to consider both the recommendations and their financial implications, if any, simultaneously.

192. The Council adopted a resolution (1204 (XLII)) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General and approved the additions to the work programme. Member States were invited to join those which had already provided support for the programme and to consider the need for co-operation by all concerned in exchanging information through the United Nations as a focal point. They were also invited to explore the applicability of desalination in specific cases through the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund component) projects and through direct assistance. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, to intensify the work on water desalination, with special regard to the problems facing the developing countries in the application of water desalination techniques, and invited Member States possessing the necessary technology in the field of water desalination to make all practicable use of the machinery of the United Nations in channelling their assistance to developing countries.

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

193. The report on new sources of energy (E/4303)^{1/}—submitted pursuant to resolution 1033 B (XXXVII), in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare periodic reports on the subject—described recent developments in research and in the application of solar energy, geothermal energy, oil shale and fuel cells, reviewed related co-operative activities at the international level, and made recommendations for further work by the United Nations. In particular, it recommended that symposia on geothermal energy, solar energy, and oil shale be convened and that the Solar Energy Experimental Centre at Niamey, Niger, which the United Nations had helped establish, be further assisted and strengthened.

194. In the debate,^{3/} appreciation was generally expressed for the quality of the report and for the attention being given by the United Nations to the development of new sources of energy. It was noted that, except in the case of wind power, the progress achieved in research into the new sources of energy was encouraging. Most representatives approved, at least in principle, the idea of holding the proposed symposia. Interest was expressed particularly in the symposium on oil-shale utilization, and representatives welcomed the fact that the USSR Government had offered host facilities for such a symposium. Concerning the symposium on solar energy, it was suggested that the Secretariat should investigate the

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

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-Second Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.402-406; E/SR.1469.

^{3/} E/AC.6/SR.402-403, 406-409; E/SR.1469.

possibility of collaborating in the symposium that was being planned for 1970 by the Solar Energy Society. Strong interest was expressed by several delegations in the Solar Energy Experimental Centre of Niamey. It was stressed that the Centre could perform work of significance for all arid-zone countries in Africa and elsewhere.

195. Some representatives requested clarification of the financial implications of the proposals. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that the bulk of the costs of symposia were usually borne by the host countries and that other expenditures incurred by the United Nations for such meetings were usually met out of technical assistance funds. Concerning the proposal for the strengthening of the Solar Energy Centre, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that assistance could be sought from the UNDP through the requests of interested Governments. An explanatory note by the Secretary-General (E/4303/Add.1)^{1/} on the financial implications was also provided. The note indicated that the recommendations would not give rise to a request for new credits on the regular budget. In the light of the explanations given, it was concluded that the Council could endorse the proposals in the report in so far as the necessary funds from the other sources became available.

196. The view was expressed that, in general, proposals of a technological nature should in future be considered by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the Committee might advise the Council on their technical or scientific aspects.

197. The Council concluded its consideration of the report by adopting a resolution (1205 (XLI)) in which it took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (E/4303); endorsed his recommendations to the extent that the necessary funds would be made available; recommended that States Members of the United Nations should do what they could to facilitate the exchange of information and the provision of symposium facilities in that field; and suggested that the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Development Programme should give consideration to the possibility of further strengthening the Solar Energy Experimental Centre at Niamey if so requested by the Governments concerned.

FIVE-YEAR SURVEY PROGRAMME

198. The Secretary-General's report on the implementation of a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources (E/4302)^{1/} was submitted in pursuance of resolution 1127 (XLI), in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General to make a full and final report on the implementation of a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources. In his report the Secretary-General briefly recounted the successive stages through which the programme had passed since its presentation a year earlier. He stated that in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution three groups of consultants had been set up and had carried out a study on the previously proposed programme. He then reviewed the programme as it had been formulated by those specialist groups, pronouncing his general

satisfaction with the results. The reports of the three groups—on minerals, water and energy, respectively—were presented as annexes to the Secretary-General's report.

199. The Secretary-General went on to examine, as the Council had requested him to do, the possibilities for the financing of the programme—which would require, according to the estimates of the three groups, a total of \$11.4 million over five years—in terms of the United Nations regular budget, voluntary contributions from Governments, and other appropriate means, including the UNDP. He concluded that the solution of the question rested principally with the Member States themselves.

200. Lastly, the Secretary-General suggested that the Council might wish, as an immediate step, to establish at the intergovernmental level a committee to supervise the five-year survey programme and, in the first instance, to study further the financing of the programme from various sources. He stated that he himself, in turn, would be prepared to implement the programme as soon as means were put at his disposal.

201. In the debate,^{4/} representatives confirmed their belief in the significance and value of the programme. Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the consultants' work in re-examining and improving its formulation. Representatives differed as regards the relative importance they attached to the three components of the programme and the topics within each component but welcomed the emphasis placed on the need for a development-oriented programme. Most members of the Council agreed with the Secretary-General that the further elaboration of the programme requested in resolution 1127 (XLI) could be considered to have been completed and thought that the Council should approve the modified programme at least in broad outline.

202. Members of the Council generally supported the consultants' recommendation to the effect that the three consolidated components of the programme should be under unified direction furnished by the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

203. On the basic question of financing, a number of representatives were of the view that the greater part of the costs should be met from voluntary contributions. It was noted, however, that only two firm offers had so far been received, one from the Government of Italy to provide a geothermal expert and the other from the Government of Iran to make a donation of \$50,000. The hope was expressed that other Governments would announce substantial pledges in cash and in kind. Views differed as to how the balance required beyond such contributions could be covered. Some representatives believed that it should be met from the regular budget of the United Nations; others stressed that, in principle, the regular budget should be reserved for administrative expenditures.

204. It was agreed that a representative of the UNDP should be invited to inform the Council of the extent, if any, to which the UNDP might be in a position to help finance the programme. The UNDP repre-

^{4/} E/AC.6/SR.401-403, 405-407, 412-413; E/SR.1469 and 1474.

representative stressed the interest of the UNDP in any programme that concerned the development of natural resources, since such development was an important part of the activities of the UNDP, under both the Technical Assistance and the Special Fund components. Referring to the numerous projects approved by the Special Fund, he stated that they were resulting in the accumulation of a great deal of information which, in effect, would, within a period of five to ten years, lay the groundwork for a de facto inventory of the natural resources of the developing regions of the world. However, the complex problem of the retrieval of that information was as yet unsolved, although it was being studied. The representative confirmed that the financial assistance of the UNDP could be obtained only at the specific request of one Government or a group of Governments and that in all such cases the Government or Governments concerned were obliged to make a counterpart contribution.

205. It was concluded that while data collection was a legitimate part of the activities of the UNDP, the survey programme as it stood, particularly in its initial phase, did not come within the terms of reference of the UNDP. It was however agreed that the means for financing from UNDP resources should be studied further.

206. Representatives stressed the view that provision should be made for full use of existing information and facilities within the United Nations system and for the co-ordination of work. In particular, several representatives emphasized the view that UNIDO should be closely associated with the programme. There was general support for the Secretary-General's proposal that an intergovernmental ad hoc committee should be set up to study further the financing of the programme. It was suggested that the committee might also be asked to explore organizational matters. After some debate, it was agreed that the committee would be composed of twenty-two members.

207. Upon the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1218 (XLII)) in which it approved the broad outlines of the survey programme as formulated by the three groups of consultants and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the preparatory work for its execution to the extent that funds from various sources, including the UNDP, permitted, drawing upon the data available from States Members of the United Nations and from the United Nations system of organizations. The Council decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee composed of twenty-two members, namely, Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, and Venezuela. The Council requested the Committee to review the preparatory work for the execution of the programme and related problems of co-ordination with the organizations concerned in the United Nations system, particularly UNIDO; to undertake an analysis of the programme, including the different stages of the implementation of its three components; and to assess ways and means of financing the programme from all possible sources. The Council further re-

quested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the UNDP, to examine the possibility of financing a part of the survey programme from UNDP resources and to report thereon to the Ad Hoc Committee. It also requested him to extend all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee in the performance of its functions; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Council not later than at its forty-fourth session; and invited States Members of the United Nations and private organizations which were in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions in cash or in kind to meet the cost of the survey programme. Lastly, it recommended that the General Assembly review at its twenty-second session the financing arrangements for initiating the preparatory work for the execution of a survey programme in the light of the voluntary contributions that might be made available or pledged, and provide funds, as appropriate, from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1968, to meet the administrative costs of initiating the preparatory work.

Section II. Transport development

208. Pursuant to Council resolutions 935 (XXXV) and 1082 A (XXXIX), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-second session a progress report on transport development. In his report, the Secretary-General reviewed the work done in transport development by the United Nations and by UNCTAD, the ILO, FAO and IMCO, placing those activities within the broader framework of the problems of transport development in developing countries and technological approaches to transport development.

209. He drew the conclusion that the assistance currently given by United Nations bodies for transport development was inadequate and marked by a tendency towards organizational and substantive proliferation and fragmentation of effort. There was thus a need for an intensification of work and for stronger liaison and co-ordination to improve its effectiveness. He further suggested that he should be asked to convene a panel of experts to review and advise on the United Nations programme in the field of transport, including its substantive and organizational aspects, bearing in mind the Council's previous recommendation in resolution 1082 A (XXXIX) regarding the strengthening of the role of the Secretariat as a focal point for liaison and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations and its related organizations in the field of transport.

210. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in presenting the report,^{5/} noted that there was now a greater awareness throughout the world of the importance of transport and communications for any unification movement and progress. He stated that the United Nations had carried out a number of useful projects and programmes in the transport field over the past twenty years and he referred to the substantial work and investment activities undertaken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He pointed out, however, that the efforts of the United Nations family had been frag-

^{5/} E/AC.6/SR.404.

mentary rather than systematic and that the time seemed ripe for the drawing up of a general programme and for the study of the broad direction of United Nations policies. He observed that there had been much discussion recently of a world transport centre under United Nations auspices. On the other hand, as Governments seemed anxious to keep down their expenditures, the Secretariat had thought it should limit itself to a modest proposal for a panel of experts and to the commitment to continue to seek fruitful arrangements with other organizations for the joint organization of projects and programmes. He added that Headquarters co-operation was closest with UNCTAD since both secretariats were under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

211. In the debate,^{9/} representatives generally expressed appreciation of the quality and value of the progress report and agreed with the general conclusions concerning the need for improved interagency co-ordination and the avoidance of duplication of activities. There was also general support for the idea of a review of the work of the United Nations system in the field of transport. A number of representatives stressed the role of ports and shipping services in promoting international trade. They welcomed the fact that the Committee on Shipping of the Trade and Development Board had approved an extensive work programme for the secretariat of UNCTAD. Appreciation was expressed of the studies undertaken by the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the application of recent technological advances, including containerization. There was considerable support for the holding of seminars as envisaged in the report. Representatives appeared to favour small seminars relating to specific needs rather than interregional or regional seminars. Representatives were sceptical that the proposed panel of experts could give the desired results. It was felt that the Secretary-General should be given an opportunity to consider first what steps could be taken within the United Nations itself.

212. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1202 (XLII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of avoiding duplication of activities within the United Nations Secretariat units dealing with shipping and ports and to report to it thereon not later than at its forty-fourth session; to continue to study the applicability to transport development in developing countries of the latest scientific and technological advances and to report to it thereon at its forty-fourth session; and to examine, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies concerned, the ways in which the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field could best be co-ordinated and improved and to report to it thereon at its forty-fifth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section III. Land reform

213. The Council had before it at its forty-second session^{7/} the report of the World Land Reform Con-

ference (E/4298)^{8/} and a note by the Secretary-General on the proceedings of the Conference (E/4310)^{9/} as well as the sections of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its eighteenth session relevant to land reform (E/4324,^{10/} paras. 40-70, and E/4324/Add.1, paras. 19-23).

214. The report of the World Land Reform Conference contained a brief account of the work of the Conference, the reports of the three working parties in which most of the work of the Conference was done, the report of the Rapporteur général, the resolution adopted by the Conference, and an analysis of the main issues of the Conference. Additional material was included in annexes.

215. The Secretary-General's note (E/4310) summarized the report, describing briefly the background of the Conference and its major conclusions and giving certain indications with respect to the future work programme of the United Nations in regard to land reform.

216. In introducing the item^{11/} the representative of the Secretary-General recalled that the Council at its thirty-ninth session had welcomed the idea of organizing the World Land Reform Conference.^{12/} The purpose of the Conference was to review and exchange experience rather than to make recommendations to Governments, and the resolution of the Conference, to which he drew the attention of the Council, should be seen in that light. The Conference stressed that there was no substitute for basic structural reforms, but that tenure reform was not enough. It had to be accompanied by the building up of the infrastructure and social overheads in rural areas, as well as by institutional development, and by effective popular participation. The Secretary-General was taking full account of the recommendations of the Conference with respect to further international action in regard to agrarian reform, to which high priority would be given, and he had made certain suggestions for the consideration of the Council with respect to operational activities and further research (E/4310, para. 24). The regional commissions were closely associated with the implementation of the follow-up action.

217. The representative of FAO, speaking on behalf of the Director-General, stated^{11/} that his organization had attached great importance to the World Land Reform Conference, which it considered decisive for the orientation of the work of FAO in that field in the coming years. It was firmly convinced that in many countries land reform in the sense of a radical change in agrarian structure was an essential means of promoting economic and social progress in rural areas, the development of a more equitable social structure, and the growth of a dynamic agriculture and that it was thus of major importance in helping to bridge the gap between food production and population growth. His organization agreed with the main conclusions contained in the note by the Secretary-

^{8/} A printed version of the report will be published at a later date.

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

^{10/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5.

^{11/} E/AC.6/SR.408.

^{12/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 165.

^{6/} E/AC.6/SR.404-405, 408-409; E/SR.1469.

^{7/} E/AC.6/SR.408-410, 414-415; E/SR.1473.

General (E/4310) and the emphasis given to institution building, popular participation, the need for an integrated attack on outdated tenure systems, and the importance of improving the administrative arrangements for land reform measures and evaluation. Land reform was a continuous process, the need for which would continue in the following decade and later, in both developing and developed countries. It was an urgent problem requiring immediate co-operation at the national and international levels and FAO was prepared to play its full role as the agency with major responsibility in that field.

218. Most representatives expressed their appreciation of the results of the Conference and stressed its usefulness in bringing together representatives from such a large number of countries for a full exchange of experience at the technical level. The wide range of subjects covered in the discussion illustrated convincingly the complex nature of land reform in its various economic, social and political aspects. Some representatives, however, expressed certain reservations regarding some aspects of the Conference. Not all Governments had been invited to send delegations; there was a preponderance of experts participating, rather than government representatives directly involved in land reform; the results, as revealed in the report of the Conference, were not sufficiently practical. It was suggested that it would be preferable to organize meetings at the regional level, possibly restricted to the consideration of a limited number of topics, with participants chosen from among those who were directly involved, administratively or technically, in land reform programmes. The representatives of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of FAO explained that the Conference had been convened and organized in accordance with the terms of Council resolution 1078 (XXXIX) and of a resolution of the Social Commission,^{13/} and that for financial reasons it had not been possible to obtain the views of the Governments through a preparatory committee or similar means. It was pointed out that the United Nations and agencies concerned were already giving major attention to regional and even national meetings concerned with land reform and to practical activities.

219. During the course of the discussion the representatives reviewed the conclusions of the Conference in the light of land reform in their own countries and referred to the importance of the subject for economic development and social progress. There was unanimity on the need for careful preparation and planning of land reform and for such measures to be placed within the framework of over-all development plans. Members stressed the urgency of taking measures to correct defects in the agrarian structure as a prerequisite of closing the gap between food production and population growth and as a means of promoting better farming and improved level of living for the farm population. An integrated approach and a co-ordinated attack were considered essential. Land redistribution alone was not enough; it needed to be accompanied by a variety of supporting measures. Nor should such measures as land settlement, tech-

nical agricultural development or taxation reform be considered as substitutes for basic structural reforms. Several members emphasized the necessity of considering the social function of land ownership. Great stress was laid on the need to improve administrative arrangements for the implementation of land reforms and for a careful evaluation of the results, as well as on the necessary institutional improvements, especially credit and extension services. There was general agreement on the important role which co-operative organizations of various types had to play and on the desirability of ensuring full popular participation in the formulation and implementation of land reform measures, including the encouragement of peasant organizations. Reference was made to the close interrelationship between agricultural and industrial development and between rural and urban development, to the importance of adequate price policies for agriculture, and to the need for obtaining adequate finance for land reform activities. Representatives from the developed countries laid emphasis on the continuing process of improvements in the agrarian structure which required attention even in their countries, and said that developing countries could profit from that experience, including the mistakes.

220. The Council endorsed the resolution adopted by the Conference (E/4298, part two). With respect to paragraph 4 of that resolution, in which developed nations were called upon to extend to the developing countries, on request, adequate economic and technical assistance in land reform and related fields, the representatives of a number of countries reviewed the nature and extent of their aid programmes, both technical and financial. There was unanimous support for increased activity on the part of the United Nations system of organizations in the technical assistance field. It was, however, recognized that it was up to the Governments concerned to formulate their land reform programmes in the light of the conditions prevailing in each country. Full agreement was expressed with the proposals made by the Secretary-General (E/4310, para. 24) for operational activities in the future, especially with respect to training and evaluation. Some representatives considered that less priority should be given to research and study and to seminars, since those activities had received considerable attention for many years, and that the focus should be on activities of a highly practical nature. One representative insisted that international funds should not be used to finance the expropriation of large holdings.

221. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1213 (XLII)) in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the World Land Reform Conference, recommended it to Governments as a useful reference document, and endorsed the resolution adopted by the Conference. The Council approved the work programme for operational activities outlined in the Secretary-General's note (E/4310, para. 24). It reaffirmed resolution 1078 (XXXIX), in which it had recommended that Governments should take measures for the rapid implementation of land reform and recommended to Governments the importance of taking supporting institutional and

^{13/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12, chap. IX, draft resolution II.

other measures necessary for the implementation of effective land reform. The Council re-emphasized the need for the Governments concerned to establish economic and social infrastructure in the agricultural sector in conformity with the objectives of land reform. It further urged Member States to intensify the

exchange of experts, personnel and trainees in the field of land reform and, finally, requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to hold seminars and regional and national study groups on various aspects of land reform having direct and immediate relevance to specific problems.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Section I. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

222. On the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its sixth session at FAO headquarters in Rome from 17 to 28 October 1966. At that session the Committee reviewed its activities during the past three years and reached the conclusion that it could now move into a new phase of its work. While it would continue with its broad studies, it felt it should also study in depth some of the important problems arising in the application of science and technology to development which it had identified in its earlier reports. The purpose of the study in depth would be to define in more detail what needed to be done in each case, and the resources required, and to submit recommendations to the Council in a more precise and concrete form than had been possible in the Committee's previous general reports.

223. The first of the problems selected by the Advisory Committee and considered at its sixth session was that of the supply and consumption of edible protein. The Advisory Committee recommended the establishment of an ad hoc Panel of Experts to draw up a comprehensive plan of action for increasing the supply and consumption of edible protein. Two other subjects selected by the Committee and on which deeper studies were begun at its sixth session were the development of natural resources and certain aspects of science education.

224. With regard to natural resources, it was agreed that the Committee should issue a general report on the subject, and that the question would be further considered at the Committee's seventh session. The Committee also considered problems involved in the preparation and examination of the statements to be prepared by the organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with Council resolution 1155 (XLI) concerning the proposed World Plan of Action in the field of the application of science and technology to development. Taking advantage of the session at FAO headquarters, the Advisory Committee devoted two days of its session to a review and discussion of the parts of the agency's programme of interest to the Committee. After extensive discussion, the Committee indicated its general agreement with the priorities put forward by FAO and expressed the hope that the gaps indicated in the statements would be speedily filled. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the general scope and extent of the activities of FAO.

225. With regard to its membership, the Advisory Committee took note of the views expressed in the

report of the Co-ordination Committee of the Council (E/4260),^{1/} which emphasized the importance of maintaining the advisory nature of the Committee, and stated that, as it was a committee of experts chosen in their individual capacity, only members of the Advisory Committee should take part in its sessions and participate directly in its discussions and work.

226. During the sixth session of the Advisory Committee, the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology met and considered the following questions: (a) arrangements for the drawing up of the Committee's report on protein; (b) arrangements for the preparation of statements from the specialized agencies and IAEA called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 1155 (XLI), and the scope and methodology of the inquiry into the measurement of expenditures on science and technology by the United Nations system. A special meeting was held by the Sub-Committee on 18 and 19 January 1967 in Geneva to give further consideration to questions involved in the preparations, by the agencies, of the statements called for in Council resolution 1155 (XLI).

227. As it entered a new phase of its work, the Advisory Committee decided that in future it would present a brief factual report to the Council each year outlining its activities during the year under review, and that it would prepare, as appropriate, a series of separate reports on substantive items which would be submitted to the Council as they became available.

228. The fourth report of the Advisory Committee (E/4300),^{2/} which was before the Council at its forty-second session, constituted the first report prepared in accordance with that decision. It covered the Committee's activities during the second half of 1966, including the proceedings of its sixth session, and dealt with questions such as the World Plan of Action in the field of the application of science and technology to development, the supply and consumption of edible protein, natural resources, the measurement of expenditure on science and technology, science education and regional activities. As the Council had decided, pursuant to its resolution 1156 (XLI), to consider the reports of the Advisory Committee in future at its spring session, it did not have before it an account of the work of the seventh session, held from 1 to 5 May 1967.

229. A brief note concerning certain matters covered in the fourth report that had received further consideration at the seventh session (E/4300/Add.1)^{3/}

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

^{2/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 8.

^{3/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

was, however, prepared for the information of the Council at its forty-second session. The note stated, among other things, that the regional groups of the Advisory Committee for Africa and Latin America had submitted reports on recent meetings to the Advisory Committee. In the light of those and other documents it had been agreed that it would be useful if a statement could be drafted for adoption by the Advisory Committee which would outline its considered views on the advantages and disadvantages of a regional approach to the application of science and technology to development as compared to a national approach. It had been decided to assign the drafting of that statement to an Ad Hoc Working Group on Regional Activities set up by the Advisory Committee for the purpose.

230. The fourth report was presented to the Council by the Director for Science and Technology,^{4/} who emphasized that the Committee had developed a close relationship with the organizations of the United Nations family. In the course of the discussion, some members expressed their gratification at the fact that the Committee had made progress in such questions as those of increasing the supply and consumption of edible protein, and natural resources, but cautioned against overburdening the Committee with a request for special advice or assistance. Other members welcomed the great interest attached by the Committee to the question of scientific education, and expressed support for the expansion of its regional activities. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1200 (XLII)) in which it took note with appreciation of the fourth report of the Advisory Committee.

Section II. Increasing the production and use of edible protein

231. The Advisory Committee's report "Feeding the expanding world population: recommendations for international action to avert the impending protein crisis" (E/4343)^{5/} was presented to the Council by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.^{6/} He pointed out that the earlier reports submitted to the Council by the Advisory Committee had been concerned with establishing a general policy for applying science and technology to development. The latest report provided a detailed plan in relation to one of the most important areas identified by the Committee for concerted attack. There was great concern at the ever increasing imbalance between population growth and food production. One of the most important points brought out in the report was that, scientifically, the food problem was near solution, as regards both the protein gap and the calorie gap. However, the question of the transfer of knowledge involving economic, social, cultural and educational problems remained. While placing appropriate emphasis on the purely scientific aspects of the problem and their multidisciplinary nature, the report underlined the importance of those general problems. It also dealt with questions of technical education and training and the establishment and support of regional and national centres for research and training in agricultural

technology, food science, food technology and nutrition. The proposals put forward in the report were inseparable from one another, forming part of a whole, but they should nevertheless be applied in different ways in different parts of the world, depending on the needs characterizing each national ecology. The proposals had considerable budgetary implications but those implications had to be judged in relation to the scale of the problem facing the world.

232. The Council heard statements from the representatives of FAO, WHO and UNICEF,^{7/} all of whom welcomed the report and indicated the willingness of their respective organizations to support the proposals.

233. The Council, in the course of its debate,^{7/} commended the Advisory Committee for the production of the report. There was general support for the specific proposals it contained, although most members felt that priority should be given to increasing the production of protein from conventional sources. There was also general agreement on the importance of building up facilities for training, research and extension work in relation to food problems. On the question of the financial implications of the report, there was a feeling that before the question of providing new funds within the United Nations family for attacking the protein gap was examined, there should be a detailed review of the work in progress. Such an examination could form the basis for a reallocation of resources if that proved desirable, before the advisability of appropriating additional resources was considered.

234. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1257 (XLIII)) in which it underlined the importance of activities designed to close the protein gap, and expressed its appreciation to the Advisory Committee for the important contribution it had made to clarifying and defining the problem. It expressed the hope that the Advisory Committee would report to the Council from time to time on that question and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, and of the executive heads of the appropriate specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, to the recommendations contained in the report, inviting them to give favourable consideration to requests from developing countries for the provision of increased technical and financial assistance in support of activities designed to speed up work on the production, availability and use of edible protein. The Council invited Governments to distribute the Advisory Committee's report widely and to strengthen their respective national programmes and encourage non-governmental activities for increasing the production, availability and use of edible protein. The Council recognized the value of the fourteen specific proposals of the Advisory Committee and considered that, to help immediate needs, priority should be given to the following four: (a) the promotion of the production and use of conventional sources of protein food within developing countries; (b) the increasing of the direct

^{4/} E/SR.1468.

^{5/} To be issued in revised form as a United Nations publication.

^{6/} E/AC.6/SR.419.

^{7/} E/AC.6/SR.418-422; E/SR.1502.

use of oilseed production and the promotion of the use of fish protein concentrates; (c) the utilization of measures for the avoidance of wastage of food, and (d) the building up of relevant and national research, development and training institutions in developing countries. The Council recommended that WHO, FAO and UNICEF should examine the utility and feasibility of expanding the scope and functions of the WHO/FAO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group as recommended in the Advisory Committee's report. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the ACC and drawing as appropriate on the advice of the Advisory Committee, to review the existing and proposed programme of the United Nations system of organizations with a view to the possible reallocation of resources at the national and international levels and to make any appropriate and feasible recommendations for further action.

Section III. Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries

235. The actual experience and cost for developing countries of the acquisition of advanced patented and non-patented "know-how" and technology are being examined in a series of selected country and industry case studies in response to General Assembly resolution 2091 (XX) and to a request of the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The pilot case studies are designed to examine in depth the nature, operations, cost and effects of direct arrangements for the transfer of managerial and technical know-how between enterprises (public and private) in developed and developing countries. The studies are being undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat jointly with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

236. A progress report entitled "Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries" (E/4319),^{8/} outlining the conditions and plans for implementing the case studies, was submitted to the Council at its forty-second session. The

^{8/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

report indicated the real cost of foreign technology and possible financial and institutional measures for reducing it. A questionnaire on that subject had been circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments and interested international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

237. The progress report set out in detail two technical assistance projects in the field of patent legislation and administration, initiated in response to General Assembly resolution 2091 (XX). The first, for the establishment of regional patent co-operation centres, was designed to enable Governments of developing countries in the same region to pool their resources for the examination of patent applications. The second project was for a central training institute for industrial property administration, which would provide special training facilities for government officials engaged in industrial property administration.

238. In the discussion in the Council,^{9/} delegations from developing and developed countries voiced their general approval of the main areas of activity considered in the report. It was pointed out that the gap between rich and poor countries was immense in the field of technology; the efforts of the Secretary-General in that connexion were therefore welcomed. The respective roles of the public and private sectors were emphasized. There was general agreement that the case studies undertaken in a number of countries, initially in Latin America, would be valuable for other countries in spite of geographical, political and economic differences and differences in national laws. A number of delegations expressed their approval of the suggestions in the report with regard to the technical assistance projects on the administration and organization of national patent offices and international patent co-operation.

239. In a resolution which it adopted on the subject (1201 (XLII)), the Council requested the Secretary-General to expedite the country case studies on arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, and to strengthen his technical assistance in that field.

^{9/} E/SR.1468.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION*

240. As in the past, 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 were submitted to the Council at its forty-third session by the respective Executive Secretaries, who made statements reviewing the economic situation in their regions and describing the salient features of the work of their commissions in 1966. Summaries of the commissions' reports are given in paragraphs 246 to 328 below; a synopsis of the statements by the Executive Secretaries is contained in paragraphs 329 to 343. Summaries of the economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America and a note on the "Economic Survey of Conditions in Africa, 1960-1964" (E/CN.14/397) appear in chapter I.

Section I. Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions

241. The Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions met twice, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, during the period under review, first at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 25 to 27 January 1967 and then at the Palais de Nations, Geneva, from 14 to 17 July 1967. The reports of those meetings^{1/} were submitted to the Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII).

242. At the January session, special attention was given to the co-ordination of the activities of UNIDO and the regional economic commissions. A number of other topics were also dealt with, including the second session of UNCTAD; personnel; increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations programme of information in regard to its economic and social activities; ACC matters; demographic aspects of economic development; science and technology; social development and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

243. At the July meeting the subjects considered included economic development and planning; the five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources; the application of science and technology to development; the population programme; administrative, budgetary and personnel questions; co-operation between UNITAR and the regional economic commission; co-ordination of activities in the industrial field between the regional economic commissions, UNESOB and UNIDO; and the United Nations Export Promotion Programme.

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Regional development".

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, documents E/4301 and E/441J and Add.1.

244. The January session was attended by the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the Executive Director of UNIDO, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Co-Administrator of the UNDP, the Director of Personnel, the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs in charge of Public Information, and the Legal Counsel, as well as representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and IAEA. The July meeting was attended by the Executive Secretaries and the Director of UNESOB, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Administrator and the Co-Administrator of the UNDP, the Executive Director of UNITAR, the Under-Secretary for Inter-agency Affairs, the Director-General of GATT and the representatives of UNIDO and FAO. The expanding participation at the Executive Secretaries' Meetings would appear to indicate that they were becoming an effective instrument for the co-ordination of United Nations programmes in the economic and social fields.

245. One outcome of the January session was the United Nations Export Promotion Programme; it was decided to combine activities and resources in a United Nations programme for the promotion of exports from the developing countries, which was conceived of as a co-operative effort of all interested United Nations bodies. The programme received the full support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the July meeting the participants reaffirmed that the programme should be a co-ordinated effort in which all interested organizations and agencies in the United Nations family would participate to ensure the harmonious utilization of all existing facilities and efforts in the various units and agencies of the United Nations system in the field of export promotion. It was agreed that the Executive Secretaries' Meeting, with the participation of the organizations and agencies concerned, was the proper body for the co-ordination of the programme, but also that each regional economic commission in the developing parts of the world should establish regional trade promotion centres. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Director-General of GATT agreed to examine the possibility of combining their resources in a joint International Trade Centre, designed to make the most effective contribution possible to the United Nations export promotion programme. The UNDP, UNIDO and FAO also indicated their willingness to co-operate in implementing the programme.

Section II. Reports of the regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

246. On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, which coincided with its twenty-second session, the

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held a commemorative meeting and unanimously adopted a Declaration (E/4329, 2/ para. 260) in which representatives of the Governments participating in the work of ECE expressed their belief that the situation then presenting itself in the ECE region called for active work and joint efforts in developing further the co-operation within the framework of ECE which was in the interests of all nations. They undertook to contribute by all possible means to the encouragement of the development of trade, and of economic, scientific and technical co-operation in traditional as well as new fields, on a mutually beneficial and long-term basis.

247. As indicated in its annual report (E/4329), 2/ the Commission at its twenty-second session, held at Geneva from 11 to 28 April 1967, 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 I of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1966 (E/ECE/656). 3/ The Commission 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 activities in the field of industrial development, tourism, and other questions, as reported below.

248. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, a number of delegations stated that the principle of the universality of the Commission required that a sovereign European State such as the German Democratic Republic, which was an important element in the economic life of Europe and whose policy corresponded to the aims and purposes of the United Nations and of the Commission, should occupy its rightful place among the members of the Commission. They stressed that the development and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and of effective co-operation in Europe called for a new approach to that problem. A number of other delegations expressed regret that the question of the status of the so-called German Democratic Republic, which was an eminently political question, should once again have been raised in a body dealing with economic and technical matters. They expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution would be found for the problem, but they nevertheless felt that on that subject the Commission should adhere to the position it had maintained for many years.

249. The Commission adopted a number of resolutions with regard to its work (E/4329, part III).

250. In a resolution on the work of the Committee on the Development of Trade, the Commission decided to convene a meeting of governmental experts from any ECE member country interested in participating, to draw up practical proposals, including possible draft recommendations, for the removal of the economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles to the development of trade; and to draw the attention of the Committee on the Development of Trade to the

need to prepare, pursuant to Commission resolution 9 (XVI), practical proposals and recommendations for the removal of the above-mentioned obstacles as well as a long-term (three to five years) programme of work of the Committee relating to problems reflecting the common interest of countries of the ECE region. It also decided to review at its next session the progress made by countries, members of ECE in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Declaration adopted at its commemorative meeting (E/4329, para. 260).

251. In the field of science and technology, the Commission adopted two resolutions: one on research, in which it invited the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the Governments of member countries, a survey on methods by which those countries had organized and were supporting scientific and technological research activities related to economic development, taking into account the work already done by other international organizations; and the other on co-operation, in which it invited member States to intensify their efforts to promote scientific and technological co-operation, to facilitate the exchange of information and experience among scientists and national technical-scientific research institutes on a reciprocally beneficial basis, and to pay particular attention to the means of stimulating and extending scientific and technological co-operation. It also requested the Executive Secretary, after consulting the Governments of the member States and with due regard to the work of other United Nations bodies and international organizations in that field, to study the possibility of effecting a greater degree of scientific and technological co-operation and an exchange of technical expertise on a reciprocally advantageous basis.

252. On the subject of tourism, the Commission adopted a resolution in which it invited its member countries to exert all possible efforts for the success of International Tourist Year and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations as well as with interested United Nations bodies, an assessment of (a) the current state of tourism in Europe and its outlook; and (b) the scope for measures to be taken both by individual Governments and in joint efforts conducive to the further development of the tourist industry and investment opportunities to that effect, and the simplification of the system of frontier formalities with a view to encouraging travel. It further invited the Executive Secretary to study the possibility of devoting periodically a section of the Economic Survey of Europe to problems relating to tourism and to co-operate closely with the IUOTO as well as with interested United Nations bodies.

253. The Commission decided to convene, in 1969, a meeting of governmental experts from the countries members of ECE who were responsible in their countries for dealing with problems relating to the environment and to its influence on society. It invited the Governments of all member countries to submit to the Executive Secretary suggestions on specific questions which might usefully be dealt with at that meeting and requested the Executive Secretary and the competent subsidiary organs of the Commission to begin making preparations for that meeting and to under-

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.1.

take all necessary measures in co-operation with the international organizations concerned with the matter.

254. The Commission also decided to convene, in 1968, an ad hoc meeting of government officials (from local as well as national administrations) having senior responsibilities for policies and measures aimed at the prevention of air pollution. It decided also to establish, within its terms of reference, a body on water resources and water pollution control problems in the ECE region. It invited the Executive Secretary, within his competence and resources, to prepare for that body a draft programme of work for submission to member Governments, and requested him to convene that body for its first session in 1968.

255. It took note with satisfaction of the progress made in the preparatory work on the study on market and consumption trends and prospects for chemical products and the steps taken by the Executive Secretary with a view to completion of the study in time for its presentation at the International Symposium on Industrial Development. It invited the Governments of member countries to supply any statistical data requested and, for that purpose, requested the Executive Secretary to proceed with the collection of statistics and forecasts relating to the production and consumption of, and trade in, chemical products and to convene another meeting of government experts in order to assist the secretariat in bringing the study up to date periodically. It requested him to prepare with the help of government experts, for the twenty-third session, a report on the problems arising in connexion with the development of the chemical industry in member countries which could be studied to good purpose by a permanent group of government experts.

256. As regards the contribution of ECE to other United Nations programmes, the Commission adopted a resolution on its activities relating to preparation for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which it decided to extend its full co-operation in preparations for the session and invited member Governments to do their utmost to achieve the greatest possible progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference at its first session relating to the matters in which progress could be expected before the second session, and to exert maximum efforts, as envisaged in resolution 2206 (XXI) of the General Assembly, for the success of the second session. It also adopted a resolution on co-operation between ECE and UNIDO in the field of industrial development, in which it requested the Executive Secretary to continue to contribute, as appropriate, to the preparation of the International Symposium on Industrialization, called upon member countries to assist UNIDO in the preparation of the Symposium by elaborating appropriate documentation, and requested the Executive Secretary to make suggestions with regard to further means of co-operation and collaboration between the Commission and UNIDO.

257. Several resolutions were adopted relating to the Commission's work programme. In one of them the Commission invited the Meetings of Senior Econ-

omic Advisers to ECE Governments to include in their work programme a study on the long-term trends in the economy of the ECE region and an overall evaluation of those trends; recommended that the subsidiary bodies accord an important place in their work programmes to the study of the future outlook of developments in the sectors of the economy that were within their respective competence, and requested the Executive Secretary to consult member Governments on proposals for new activities to be entrusted to the Commission; and, if necessary, to have those proposals which commanded general support elaborated by experts of the member countries and subsequently submitted to the Commission for consideration and decision. In another resolution it invited the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft outline of a long-term programme of work for three years including subjects related to the new economic developments that were taking place in the ECE region as a whole and to the problems of the less developed member countries; it requested its subsidiary organs to review their programmes of work with the aim of concentrating their work on the most significant problems in their respective fields of activity, involving if appropriate some rearrangement of their programmes, and recommended the Executive Secretary to draw attention to the resolution at the commencement of the meeting of each subsidiary organ in the course of 1967-1968. In another resolution it approved its programme of work for 1967-1968.

258. Other resolutions and decisions of the Commission concerned meetings of senior economic advisers to ECE Governments, the productivity of labour, activities of the Commission in the field of standardization, the application of modern mathematical-economic methods and computer techniques to economic research, the statistical activity of the Commission, automation, and mechanical and electrical engineering.

259. 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 of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations family.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

260. The annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) (E/4358)^{4/} covered the Commission's twenty-third session, which also marked its twentieth anniversary. The session was held at Tokyo from 5 to 7 April 1967. The Commission's unique place in the region, particularly as an instrument for the promotion of regional co-operation, was highlighted in the resolutions on its twentieth anniversary and on the Tokyo Declaration. The Commission evaluated its achievements of the past two decades and the manner in which challenges had been met, and outlined the directions in which its future work needed to be developed. The Commission had achieved concrete results in regional

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 2.

and international co-operation and had established institutions for accelerating such co-operation. It had also streamlined its work programme and methods of work to promote pre-investment and related operational activities in the economic and social fields. Co-ordinated programmes in planning, production and trade among countries of the ECAFE region were being implemented. The Commission noted the increased co-ordination with global programmes. It endorsed the financial implications of the programmes and emphasized the need for additional staff resources at the current stage of development of some of its major projects.

261. It adopted a series of resolutions on various aspects of its work (E/4358, part III), some of which are indicated below.

262. The Commission reviewed the economic situation in the region on the basis of the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966^{5/} and the introduction to it (E/CN.11/L.185). It was concerned that the rate of growth for the region had dropped in 1965 to as low as 1.9 per cent, representing a decline of per capita income. Some of the countries, however, had continued to register satisfactory growth rates. The problem of food supply was considered critical; the region's output had dropped by 5 per cent in 1965/1966 and was 3 per cent below the pre-war average. The Commission analysed the factors responsible for the set-back in agriculture and suggested measures that would take account of the interdependence of agriculture and industry.

263. It also discussed other deterrents to growth, in particular obstacles in foreign markets, the instability of export prices, the lack of adequate commodity agreements and the slow progress in implementing even the recommendations unanimously adopted by UNCTAD. It pointed to the considerable scope for increasing intraregional trade through the harmonizing of production programmes. It welcomed the new attitude towards, and examples of, the granting of preferential treatment by developed countries to the manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by developing countries.

264. The Commission discussed problems relating to savings and their utilization. It noted the shortage of foreign exchange in relation to requirements and was concerned at the decline in the net inflow of foreign aid, and the terms of that aid. It underlined the need for prompt and large-scale aid on a continuing basis at the current stage of development.

265. It referred to the proposed formulation of a global development strategy for the 1970's and requested careful examination of its implications for the ECAFE region. It emphasized the problems of implementation of development plans and projects, at times created by defective plan formulation, and decided to concentrate on those problems at the Conference of Asian Economic Planners.

266. It confirmed the need for pragmatic step-by-step approaches to regional plan harmonization, on a selective commodity or sectoral basis. The action should begin with subregional grouping, which should

be regarded only as a step towards wider regional co-operation. The Commission requested the secretariat to take the initiative through a series of studies and to carry forward operational programmes. The Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Co-operation was to be the policy-making body for the programme, with a Committee on Plan Harmonization as its subsidiary and technical arm.

267. The Commission noted that the number of fellows trained at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had so far exceeded that originally envisaged in the plan of operations. Courses in agricultural planning and industrial development administration were soon to be introduced. The Commission adopted a resolution on the financing of the Institute for the second five-year period (1969-1973) and welcomed the pledges as well as indications of support from various Governments.

268. The Commission reviewed the progress achieved in the statistical activities of the countries of the region and in those of the secretariat through such means as guide books and seminars. It noted the great demand for data-processing equipment and decided to convene an expert working group to consider the setting up of a regional data-processing centre. It welcomed the offer made by the Government of Japan to provide host facilities for a regional Institute for Training and Research in Statistics appropriately supported by the United Nations Development Programme.

269. The Commission noted that the Asian Development Bank had completed internal arrangements, and was now concentrating on operational policies and staff recruitment. It hoped to send a survey mission of member countries in the region in order to identify suitable projects for financing. An appeal was made to the developed countries to contribute to the Bank's special or trust funds. The Commission also noted that the Bank would favourably consider multinational development projects, and that it would pay special regard to the small or less developed countries. The mutual desire of ECAFE and the Asian Development Bank for close contact and co-operation was reaffirmed.

270. With regard to trade activities, the Commission welcomed the invitation by the Government of Iran to member Governments to consider participating in the second Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Teheran in 1969.

271. Serious concern was expressed regarding the increasing trade deficit in the region and its implications. On the other hand, the notable increase in trade with centrally planned economies was observed. Concern was expressed at the outcome of the "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Concern was also expressed at the fact that developing countries were being reduced to the role of residual suppliers of raw materials to the developed countries. The fluctuations in commodity export prices, and unsatisfactory marketing conditions for them, were noted. The need for preferential treatment of imports from developing countries was underlined. Supplementary financing, trade liberalization and

^{5/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.F.1.

regional trading arrangements were among the solutions discussed. A resolution was adopted on the convening of a ministerial conference of countries in the ECAFE region, to be preceded by a study group, and to be held before the second session of UNCTAD.

272. Regarding the forthcoming session of UNCTAD, the Commission noted with satisfaction a considerable measure of agreement among both developing and developed countries of ECAFE on several substantive issues. It agreed that attention should be centered on the implementation of the recommendations of the first session and on subjects likely to provide concrete results. To that end the member countries and the Executive Secretary were requested to work together on preparations for the session.

273. The Commission noted the establishment of meaningful instruments for industrialization, such as the Asian Industrial Development Council and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, geared to operational work. The need for balanced development of the agricultural and industrial sectors was emphasized and its implications discussed. The Commission also discussed the question of the acquisition of technology and technical skills, the existence of unutilized capacities in various industries, and a proposal to establish an Asian Food and Fertilizer Bank.

274. The problem of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures was considered and the close co-operation among ECAFE, UNCTAD and UNIDO in that field was noted.

275. In view of its outstanding success in its own activities in geological survey and mineral resources development, it was felt that the Commission could contribute usefully to the United Nations five-year survey programme of non-agricultural natural resources. Disappointment was expressed at the delay in the establishment of the proposed Regional Petroleum Institute.

276. The Commission noted that one prerequisite of success in regional or subregional co-operation was equitable distribution of benefits among participants. It resolved to establish an Asian Standards Advisory Committee, and a small central industrial library to accommodate all national industrial development plans and related information. The Commission believed that the Asian Industrial Development Council appeared to be the agency best suited to carry out, in the region, the tasks arising out of the global strategy developed by UNIDO.

277. The Commission noted the offers of assistance made by various countries and United Nations bodies and agencies with regard to activities concerned with prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas. It decided to include territories in proximity to the Pacific Ocean, and to form a similar group for the countries in proximity to the Indian Ocean.

278. The Commission noted the impact of technological developments on planning and investment in the field of transport and communications. It discussed problems of urban transportation, the feasibility of establishing regional pools of construction, salvaging

and dredging, and air-cum-sea search and rescue equipment. It commended the comprehensive, useful and realistic surveys carried out by the Port Survey Team. It discussed new developments in unitized methods of cargo conveyance. It endorsed the inclusion in the work programme of feasibility studies on a trans-Asian railway system. Studies regarding appropriate regional machinery for the facilitation of all modes of international traffic were recommended.

279. The Commission noted with appreciation the institutional support that was to be provided to the Asian Highway project by the UNDP. It reaffirmed its decision to have at least one through east-west highway completed by the end of the Development Decade. It also noted the importance of feeder roads.

280. As regards water resources development, the Commission noted that while the increase in installed power capacity had been 14.2 per cent per annum, the increase in the irrigated area had been only around 2.3 per cent per annum. It emphasized the need for co-ordination among different disciplines and different agencies dealing with water resources development problems. It stressed the value of the regional approach to development in projects such as that of the Lower Mekong Basin and expressed the hope that the secretariat's Compendium of Major International Rivers in the ECAFE Region^{6/} would stimulate co-operation among the countries concerned. It reviewed the achievements of the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons and of the Working Group of Experts on Cyclones.

281. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the Nam Ngum Tributary Project in Laos. It noted the progress and problems relating to the implementation of work on the Prek Thnot Tributary Project in Cambodia and urged all friendly countries to assist the Committee in meeting the requirements for implementing the project in accordance with the decision of the Government of Cambodia.

282. The Commission also noted the proposed work regarding My Thuan International Bridge in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Austria and Indonesia had joined the international community co-operating in the Mekong Project. It was suggested that a special fund should be established for the Lower Mekong Basin development under the Asian Development Bank.

283. The Commission felt that inadequate attention was being given to the social aspects of development plans, and suggested that appropriate measures be taken. It also suggested the examination of problems hampering rural development. It reviewed the population problems in the region and endorsed a number of measures to meet them. In that connexion, it also noted a proposal for a United Nations consortium of Governments and private sources, with provision for contributions to a special trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General.

284. With regard to agriculture, the Commission expressed concern at the possibility of a large gap between supply and demand by 1975 and at the sharp decline in food grain surpluses in the United States

^{6/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.8.

of America. It suggested that a whole range of well-known factors applied with discrimination to suit each country would have to be used. The possibility of assistance from the Asian Development Bank in the agricultural field was welcomed. The Commission urged that co-operation between FAO and ECAFE be strengthened, especially with a view to developing action-oriented programmes.

285. The Commission reiterated its concern that the region's share in technical assistance and Special Fund provisions had continued to be comparatively small in relation to its population and absorptive capacity. It welcomed the increasing co-operation and co-ordination on the part of countries (including the aid-giving countries) and United Nations agencies and bodies in ensuring the effective programming and utilization of assistance. It noted the close link between the work programme of the Commission and the provision of technical assistance, an outstanding example of which was the successful formation of the Asian Development Bank. The Commission emphasized the increased need for countries to identify their assistance and pre-investment requirements clearly—a task in which ECAFE was particularly competent to help. It reiterated the clearly beneficial results, even to some of the advanced countries, of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance and strongly emphasized the need to hold a seminar on methods and techniques of evaluation of technical assistance and related activities. It also endorsed the initiative taken by the United Nations in preparing reports on the evaluation of technical assistance in selected countries, including Thailand. It emphasized the importance of the co-ordinating element provided by the resident representatives at the country level and, within that framework, requested increasing involvement on the part of ECAFE in programming and implementing country assistance programmes.

286. Endorsing the secretariat's programme in the field of public administration, the Commission called for a strengthening of staff resources in view of the close relation between public administration and plan and programme implementation in countries of the region.

287. It emphasized the importance of Special Fund activities at the current stage of development and the increased role of the Special Fund in the light of the increasing absorptive capacity and the promised activities of the Asian Development Bank. It drew attention to delays in the maturing of Special Fund requests.

288. The work of the World Food Programme was commended, particularly as regards the meeting of situations resulting from food deficits. Concern was expressed at the fact that the target figure for contributions to the current period of the programme had still not been met.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

289. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) held its twelfth session at Caracas, Venezuela, from 2 to 13 May 1967. An account of the work of the

session is given in the Commission's annual report (E/4359).^{2/}

290. Two new members participated in the session: Guyana, which had joined the Commission in October 1966 after several years of associate membership; and Barbados, which had become a full member in March 1967.

291. The major items of discussion at the twelfth session were economic and social development, the state of planning, regional economic integration, and problems of trade and external financing in the Latin American countries. Emphasis was placed on those subjects in the light of the various developments, some unfavourable and others very favourable, that had affected the current position of the Latin American economies. Among those developments, special attention was given to the agreements adopted at the Meeting of American Chiefs of State held at Punta del Este in April 1967.

292. In its discussion of recent economic trends, the Commission expressed serious concern at the decline in the growth rate for the region as a whole, although it recognized that that decline had not occurred in a uniform way in all Latin American countries. The Commission considered that the persistent stagnation and instability of the economy made it more urgent to implement the measures and objectives that were being formulated at the inter-American level, and to frame an effective development policy with due regard to the changes that were taking shape at the current stage of Latin America's economic evolution. However, the discussion once again confirmed that the difficulties in the external sector were among the major impediments to Latin American development. Although export earnings had increased to some extent in the past few years, it was pointed out that the increase was temporary in nature and did not reflect changes in the structure of foreign trade or in the policy of the industrialized countries. Further concern was expressed at the fact that the heavy burden of external debt servicing had greatly reduced the purchasing power of the Latin American countries, notwithstanding the increase in their export earnings and in gross inflows of capital.

293. In the circumstances, the prospects of accelerating the growth rate in order to attain minimum targets of employment and increase productivity and of implementing economic and social reforms were extremely unfavourable unless there were substantial changes in foreign trade trends and in the volume and terms of external financing.

294. The recent sharp decline in the dynamism of intraregional trade flows was in contrast with the many opportunities offered by the integration schemes. In some cases, that decline reflected the limitations of increasing trade only on the basis of the main traditional trade flows, and in others, it showed that the economic activities of various countries were not sufficiently complementary. The Commission welcomed the fact that the desire to give renewed vigour to the establishment of a Latin American Common Market had been fully reflected in the agreements

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 4.

concluded at the Punta del Este Meeting of American Chiefs of State, whereby it had been decided to create the Common Market, to establish a legal and institutional framework for the gradual amalgamation of the two integration systems (the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC) and the Central American Common Market), to incorporate other countries in those systems and to create subregional groupings. It was stressed that the Commission's twelfth session was the first meeting at the technical level to take place since that meeting; action formulae and procedures still had to be worked out and adopted before Latin America could emerge from the initial stage and overcome the obstacles to its economic integration on a basis of equity and reciprocity, with due regard to the special needs of countries with relatively less developed economies and those with insufficient markets. The need to stimulate internal development and to co-ordinate its aims with regional integration objectives showed the importance of strengthening planning efforts in each of the countries and of extending them to regional activities as well.

295. The discussions on the problems referred to above were reflected in the resolutions adopted at the twelfth session (E/4359, part III); in considering them the Commission welcomed the establishment of the Bogota Office, which would have competence in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, and of the Office for the Caribbean, which would be responsible for the newly independent countries in the Caribbean.

296. In its resolution 263 (XII), the Commission recommended that Governments should intensify their current efforts to improve and extend the scope of planning systems in accordance with a development strategy appropriate to the economic and social circumstances of each country and of Latin America as a whole. It urged the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to prepare technical studies designed to help fulfil the objectives chosen by Governments; to intensify, in collaboration with the ILO and other international specialized agencies, their technical contribution to the programming of human resources; and to promote the exchange of experience among the planning offices of member States. At the same time, emphasis was laid on the need to expand the system of programme financing of development plans and to adapt the terms of international credit to the special circumstances of Latin America.

297. In its resolution 277 (XII) the Commission reaffirmed the importance of co-operation with the ILO, particularly in relation to the resolutions of the Ottawa Conference of American States Members of the ILO concerning manpower planning and employment policy.

298. The Commission was very much aware of the importance of collaboration with the specialized and other international agencies, and particularly commended the working relations established over the years with FAO. In its resolution 281 (XII) it urged that those relations be expanded to include joint research on forest industries and on food industries, and that work on agricultural development and the more widespread use of industrial output in agriculture be intensified. Furthermore, the Commission expressed

the hope that relations with the newly established United Nations Industrial Development Organization would follow a pattern similar to that which had proved so successful in other cases and that any duplication of effort would be avoided (resolution 279 (XII)). In that connexion, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2178 (XXI), the Commission, in its resolution 276 (XII), expressed its interest in ensuring adequate Latin American representation at the International Symposium on Industrial Development, and requested the secretariat to pursue its activities in preparation for the Symposium, in co-operation with the secretariat of UNIDO.

299. The Commission discussed the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in the light of its Director-General's report and the Institute's programme of work and programme budget for 1967 (E/CN.12/778 and Add.1). The Commission took note with satisfaction of the action taken in response to resolution 260 (AC.52) to ensure the continuity and development of the Institute's activities. That action had led to the approval, by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) and the Inter-American Development Bank, of the funds required for the maintenance and development of the Institute for four more years, with effect from July 1967.

300. Several delegations commended the strong support for planning that had been provided in individual countries in the formulation and implementation phases. Since 1962, the Institute had trained nearly 4,000 professionals throughout Latin America. Advisory activities to Governments had been strengthened in 1966 by a supplementary project of the United Nations Special Fund setting up a special advisory division in the Institute. The Commission welcomed the appearance of the Institute's first printed publications at the end of 1966 and the satisfactory arrangements that had been made for their distribution. The Commission elected eight members of the Governing Council of the Institute.

301. The discussion on trade and development centred around the preparations for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; a number of resolutions were adopted on the subject.

302. In its resolution 264 (XII) the Commission referred to the statement in the recent Declaration of the Presidents of America concerning the serious effects on Latin America's economic development of the conditions under which its international trade was carried out and took note of General Assembly resolution 2209 (XXI) concerning the recommendations made by UNCTAD at its first session. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should revise and bring up to date its study on Latin American and international trade policy (E/CN.12/773) in the light of the deliberations at the session, and defined several specific questions to be considered in that revised version; the study should then be transmitted to all States members of the Commission, and the Governments of the developing countries of the region should be consulted with a view to convening a meeting of government experts to consider the study before the second session of UNCTAD. The secretariat

was requested to keep in touch with the secretariats of ECA and ECAFE for the purpose of working out suitable proposals for the position to be adopted by the Latin American countries at the second session of UNCTAD and to collaborate with and advise the Latin American group at the forthcoming meeting of the "Seventy-seven", to be held at Algiers, and at the second session of UNCTAD. Subsequently, the results of that session should be analysed and evaluated at a meeting of the ECLA Trade Committee, and decisions should then be taken on the programme of foreign trade activities meriting priority. In another resolution (266 (XII)), the Commission, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2206 (XXI) concerning the objectives of the second session of UNCTAD, made some specific recommendations on the agenda for the next session of UNCTAD.

303. In resolution 267 (XII), the Commission requested the secretariat to undertake studies, with the co-operation of member Governments, on comparative cost and price levels in the various economic sectors of the Latin American countries in relation to the development of regional trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures and the expansion of such exports to the rest of the world. Resolution 268 (XII) dealt with the need to increase international financial assistance to the Latin American countries and to improve repayment periods and terms in accordance with the relevant recommendations of UNCTAD, with the proviso that if supplementary financing measures were adopted, the resources earmarked for the purpose should represent an effective addition to aid for basic development financing. In resolution 269 (XII) the Commission welcomed the recommendations adopted at the special Meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in New York from 25 to 27 January 1967, concerning joint UNCTAD/UNIDO/ECLA activities in co-operation with the UNDP, relating to the promotion of exports of manufactures within a United Nations programme and recommended that high priority be assigned to the work to be done by the ECLA secretariat in that connexion.

304. In another resolution (270 (XII)) it urged the developed countries, members of the Commission, to take practical steps, prior to the second session of UNCTAD, to implement as fully as possible the commitments assumed at the first session in relation to the removal of obstacles blocking the access to their markets of the exports of the Latin American countries.

305. The resolutions relating to the second session of UNCTAD were adopted by the delegations of the developing countries members of ECLA, with abstentions on the part of the developed countries, most of which qualified their abstention and expressed their regret at the fact that it had not proved possible, despite lengthy discussions and efforts at compromise, to arrive at texts of the resolutions that were acceptable to all concerned.

306. Those reservations applied also to three other resolutions concerning trade problems. In resolution 271 (XII) the Commission requested the secretariat to

undertake, in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, a study of all the elements and factors affecting the determination of world market prices for primary commodities and occasioning the disparity between them and the prices of manufactures. Resolutions 272 (XII) and 274 (XII) reflected the Commission's concern with trade restrictions on grounds of market disruption, and with the question of access to markets in relation to trade agreements among developed countries. The Commission urged States members of the Commission that were members of regional economic groupings of developed countries to take due account of the trade interests of the Latin American countries when formulating policies for supplementing or strengthening their regional arrangements and recommended that, in the event that the areas covered by existing arrangements were extended, the developed countries concerned should take all necessary steps to prevent any worsening of the specific or general conditions affecting the access or marketing of Latin American export products.

307. The importance of the decisions taken at the Punta del Este Meeting of American Chiefs of State, and of their effect on the work of ECLA, was emphasized in resolution 265 (XII), in which the Commission requested the secretariat, in consultation and co-ordination with the regional integration bodies, to co-operate as fully as possible in carrying out studies, developing technical bases and identifying the measures needed to give effect to the decisions contained in the Declaration of the Presidents of America on Latin American integration, including measures for improving the Latin American common market, the establishment of a common external tariff, the identification of procedures and the study of prospects for subregional integration agreements, and the continuation and expansion of studies and technical assistance designed to ensure that the economically relatively less developed countries should share effectively in the benefits deriving from the integration process, taking into account the particular problems of countries with inadequate markets. In resolution 273 (XII) the Commission pursued the matter further, and requested the secretariat to prepare specific suggestions concerning measures, instruments and action programmes for implementing the agreements on foreign trade contained in chapter III of the Declaration of the Presidents of America, and to present an information document on the subject to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at its next session to be held in Viña del Mar, Chile, in June 1967.

308. In resolution 275 (XII) the Commission recommended that an up-to-date study be undertaken of foreign investment in the less developed countries of the region.

309. The Commission decided to recommend (resolution 278 (XII)) that its member Governments should commemorate the twentieth anniversary of ECLA, on 25 February 1968, by issuing a postage stamp for the occasion, which might depict as its principal motif the United Nations building at Santiago, Chile, to which the Commission had moved its headquarters in October 1966, together with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

310. The Commission introduced several changes in the programme of work and priorities to take into account the new tasks required of the secretariat as a result of the deliberations of the Commission at its twelfth session. In resolution 280 (XII), it requested those of its member Governments which were at the same time members of the Council's Committee on Programme and Co-ordination to give favourable consideration, during the Committee's proceedings in May 1967, to the ECLA programme of work and priorities as adopted at the Commission's twelfth session, in view of the efforts made to comply with the requirements laid down by the Council in its resolution 1177 (XLI). Furthermore, it commended the secretariat's continued efforts to improve the use of the programme and performance budgeting technique in the presentation of the programme of work and priorities and to provide more detailed cost data specifying current resources and defining future requirements.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

311. In accordance with the decision taken at its seventh session in February 1965 that its sessions should be held biennially, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its eighth session at Lagos, Nigeria, in February 1967. As indicated in its annual report (E/4354),^{8/} the Commission reviewed its work as a whole for the biennium 1965-1966, took note of Council and General Assembly resolutions bearing on its work, and adopted a number of resolutions and its programme of work and priorities for the next biennium 1967-1968 (E/4354, part III).

312. Pursuant to Council resolution 1066 (XXXIX), the Commission amended the relevant articles of its rules of procedure and recommended that the Council amend its terms of reference to determine the procedure for the submission of its reports to the Council in those years in which the plenary sessions of the Commission were not held (E/4354, paras. 558-559).^{9/}

313. The Commission adopted a resolution (151 (VIII)) on the question of the participation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa in the work of the Commission, originating in Commission resolution 94 (VI)^{10/} in which it referred the question to the Organization of African Unity.

314. The Commission noted that the work of the secretariat could bear fruit to the extent that member Governments were willing and able to take action and endeavour to co-ordinate their national development plans with those of their neighbours and promote a continental strategy. Machinery for such action already existed within the framework of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, notably in its technical working parties as part of the intergovernmental machinery for economic co-operation at the subregional level, and in the Conferences of African Planners and of African Statisticians.

315. Rapid growth in every sector of the continental economy called for vast amounts of investment of both capital and human resources; for the maintenance of intercontinental transport and communication links and the building of intracontinental links for the free flow of goods across the continent and from the rural to the urban areas; for the development and equitable sharing of the abundant, and as yet untapped, sources of energy for industry; for the improvement of agricultural production; and for the exploration and exploitation of the continent's natural riches.

316. Foreign investments, private and public, in the amounts needed, and assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources would flow in as member Governments mobilized more fully their domestic resources of men and material and took the necessary steps to create the climate for investment.

317. During the biennium the work of the Commission was undertaken in the context of multinational, subregional and regional economic co-operation. Efforts were concentrated upon convening subregional meetings at which member Governments could agree on the establishment of machinery for further economic co-operation. Various studies were undertaken covering agriculture, transport, industry, energy, communications, trade, finances and manpower in preparation for those meetings. The terms of association of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa were ratified by ten countries of the subregion: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; and a work programme for the first year was adopted by the Interim Council of Ministers. A subregional meeting held in Central Africa in 1966 to expand the area of co-operation between the Central African Customs and Economic Union and the other countries in the subregion obtained an agreement to recommend to the Heads of State and of Government in the subregion to set up an interministerial Committee of the six countries concerned to consider institutional arrangements for economic co-operation. Similarly, in North Africa, where the Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb embraced four of the six countries in the subregion, a meeting convened in June 1966 examined the main problems of economic development of the subregion and considered the possibilities of widening co-operation in certain areas of economic development with all the countries in the subregion. The meeting called for further assistance from the Commission by way of the preparation of a balanced and integrated industrial development plan for the entire subregion and more studies on agriculture, maritime transport and tourism, suggesting possible specific areas for extended economic co-operation. The cycle of subregional meetings on economic co-operation was completed at Niamey in October 1966, when agreement was reached on the establishment of permanent intergovernmental machinery along the lines followed in the other subregions. In May 1967, a further meeting of ministers and plenipotentiaries of the West African countries held at Accra signed the terms of association and established an Interim Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of West Africa.

^{8/} Ibid., Supplement No. 5.

^{9/} See paragraph 354 below.

^{10/} See also Council resolution 974 (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

318. In its report, the Commission indicated that to advance from the stage of general agreement on multinational action and of prefeasibility studies on a wide range of projects to that of permanent working relations centred on implementation of specific bankable projects, further work was necessary. To promote subregional projects, and to mobilize bilateral and multilateral assistance and apply it effectively, would call for the augmentation of the staff and other resources of the Commission's subregional offices. Partly as a result of the Commission's activities during the biennium, the scope for economic co-operation and development had widened considerably, particularly in the fields of transport and industry. A corresponding change was emerging in the aid policies of some major donor countries and of the multilateral financial institutions, greater emphasis being placed on the identification and financing of multinational projects. However, before the impact of multinational economic co-operation was felt on the economies of the countries in the region, particular initiatives and commitments required to be taken by the member States themselves. The Commission adopted a resolution (176 (VIII)) indicating the further steps to be taken in each subregion to promote active multinational economic co-operation; and, in another resolution (177 (VIII)), requested the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give recognition to the Maghreb Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs, which was the supreme organ of the Maghreb institutions for economic co-operation and empowered to take decisions for the four countries concerned (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), as a body qualified to receive direct technical assistance.

319. Cognizant of the importance attached by the Council and the General Assembly to proper planning and adequate planning machinery, the Commission noted that during the biennium advice had been offered to countries in the region on the establishment or improvement of planning machinery and the preparation of the broad outlines of new development plans. That advice included analysis and evaluation of development plans from the standpoint of structural balance and consistency, as well as in terms of their relevance to known policy objectives and the obvious priorities dictated by the circumstances of the countries concerned. Not all the development plans of African countries had been successful; and several factors were suggested as being responsible for that failure. The first was the inadequacy of statistical and technical data; the second the lack of adequately trained personnel for the preparation and implementation of plans; the third had often been the lack of consultation with the local communities, which had not therefore co-operated in the process of implementation. Some of the projects included in development plans had proved to be impracticable. Balance-of-payment difficulties had also imposed constraints. The Commission reviewed the problems faced by the African Institute for Economic Planning and Development and noted with appreciation the continued financial assistance provided by UNDP for a further period of five years.

320. In the biennium 1965-1966 the emphasis in the work of the Commission had tended to be in the industry sector, coinciding in a measure with the

General Assembly's preoccupation with measures to promote the rapid industrialization of the developing countries as one way of securing a more rapid growth in levels of living. The Commission noted with appreciation the numerous basic pre-feasibility studies already prepared by the secretariat for the subregional meetings and the compendium of investment opportunities expected to be completed shortly to provide a basis for the promotion of industrial investment. It was felt that the studies should be further elaborated by feasibility and engineering studies to show costs, benefits and comparative benefits, carrying through to the implementation stage. However, the need for subregional co-operation to provide the means for undertaking those studies was also stressed. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's timely proposals for the establishment of subregional or multinational industrial promotion centres or industrial investment committees to identify bankable projects, disseminate information, harmonize codes of investment, and assist in negotiations with prospective investors. The Commission emphasized that subregional economic co-operation was indispensable for speeding up the industrialization of the region and for dealing with specific problems that could not be effectively solved with the resources of individual States. To facilitate such co-operation, attention was drawn to the need for the removal of prevailing political barriers, the improvement of transport facilities, the identification of natural resources and the creation of appropriate machinery for investment promotion. In regard to housing, building and physical planning, importance was attached to the maximum use of local building materials and the development of the construction industry.

321. The Commission noted with concern that there had been little change in the agricultural structure, that the application of modern technology and methods was taking place very slowly, and that while production had just about kept pace with growth in population there had, however, been an increase in food imports in many countries. It was realized that the development of agriculture could not be dealt with in isolation, and that it was essential to take into consideration the need for the provision of marketing, credit, research and other institutional services in any attempt to remedy the situation. It was further noted that the World Indicative Plan for Agricultural Development being prepared by FAO would provide a framework for planning the agricultural sector, within which external bilateral and multilateral aid could be co-ordinated; and that it would also serve as a means of reconciling conflicting trade and production policies of individual countries. The session called for co-operation between FAO, the African Development Bank (ADB), IBRD and the Commission in the promotion, financial support and technical operation of such credit institutions. Since the conclusion of the eighth session, a meeting of IBRD, ADB and ECA had been held at Abidjan in February 1967 to consider ways of mutual co-operation in regard not only to agriculture but also to industrial, transport and power development.

322. The exploration and development of the natural resources demanded attention. It was recognized that the problem was one of exploiting the continent's known

natural resources more fully and of setting about systematic surveys for the exploration of the water, mineral and forest wealth of the region as a whole. The task required considerable resources of trained personnel, but was fundamental for setting a strategy for the economic exploitation of the natural wealth of the continent in the interests of its inhabitants. The Commission therefore supported, by its resolution 164 (VIII), the establishment of an institute for research and training in natural resources inventory and management and centres for research and training in all aspects of aerial surveys and cartographic services.

323. In the field of transport and communications the Commission noted the studies and negotiations being conducted to promote a rational system of air, road and maritime transport links in the region, and the emphasis placed on developing an inland transport network, supported by feeder roads, designed to enlarge and integrate national markets and to promote intra-African trade as well. The Commission called for detailed studies on specific rail links and expressed interest in the studies of technical problems relating to the unification of railway systems. Support was also expressed for the establishment of a transport institute. The Commission was concerned with the need for harmonization of shipping policies, in particular the lowering and stabilization of shipping freight rates, and with the effect of shipping monopoly on the external trade of African countries. The Commission also noted that, side by side with the development of transport links, progress was being made in drawing up a master plan in outline for telecommunication links, in consultation with ITU and the Organization of African Unity.

324. The Commission reviewed with appreciation the work of the secretariat in regard to trade, customs nomenclature, banking, and monetary and fiscal problems. Further studies to indicate possibilities of increasing intra-African trade in particular commodities were called for. At the same time it was stressed that diversification and specialization in the production of manufactured goods was a prerequisite of an increase in intra-African trade. Attention was called to the special problems of land-locked countries and support was given to signing the International Convention on the Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries. Concern was expressed at the general shrinkage in the flow of international financial assistance reflected in the curtailment of import demand of member States, and the rapid increase in external debt which was beginning to overshadow the economic situation in some African countries. Disappointment was registered with the results of the first session of UNCTAD as well as with the implementation of its various recommendations, and the hope was expressed that the second session of the Conference would lead to greater achievements.

325. It was recognized that scarcity of manpower was a serious handicap to plan implementation. Since its inception the Commission had laid emphasis on training, and within the resources at its disposal had organized training courses and seminars, supple-

mented by the resources of the United Nations family, the African Institute of Economic Planning and Development and various bilateral agencies. Apart from providing accelerated instruction to meet the short-term need for technical and managerial skills for government, agriculture, commerce, industry and social welfare services, in the long term serious consideration would need to be given to evaluating and revising the pattern of education if the scientific and technological revolution necessary to bring about the economic and social transformation of the region was to be set in motion. The Commission adopted a resolution (173 (VIII)) in which, besides calling for national initiatives, it urged the United Nations and the specialized agencies to co-ordinate their programmes of action in those fields so as to make more effective their contribution to the development and utilization of human resources in Africa.

326. The Commission reaffirmed the importance of the social sector and stressed the need for co-ordinating social policies with economic policies at the planning stage. The role of community development in national development was recognized, and particular stress was laid on the mobilization of youth for that purpose. The Commission also took note of the immediate need for improving the living conditions of refugees in Africa, and for working out appropriate methods for their long-term integration in reception countries. It was decided to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in conducting the necessary socio-economic studies (resolution 183 (VIII)).

327. The Commission's report indicated that the emphasis in the draft work programme for 1967-1968 would be on more studies and investigations, which would be needed as new difficulties were encountered and new prospects were opened up.

328. Accordingly, for the next biennium the Commission would direct its efforts towards assisting member Governments: (a) to enable the farmers and peasants to obtain better returns from their work through improvements in productivity, the provision of storage facilities and efficient marketing arrangements, together with an increase in the local processing of agricultural products; (b) to promote small- and medium-scale industries to enable communities to satisfy their local requirements in simple agricultural implements, household goods, building materials and clothing; (c) to work closely with one another and with the African Development Bank in the identification and preparation of bankable development projects; (d) to make increasing use of the intergovernmental machinery in order to concert programmes and policies for development in the region, to increase their trade and other economic links with one another and to speed up the exploration of further opportunities for development; (e) to create conditions for a substantial increase in the flow of investment funds, both local and foreign, into the modernization and expansion of the economies of the region; and (f) to take measures for rapidly remedying current deficiencies of skilled manpower, and to improve administrative structures and practices, so as to achieve a better record of plan implementation.

329. Introducing the report of ECE (E/4320.2/ and Add.1), the Executive Secretary of the Commission stated^{11/} that at its twenty-second session the Commission had celebrated its twentieth anniversary by adopting a Declaration in which it called upon member Governments to contribute to the further development of trade, economic, scientific and technical co-operation in traditional as well as new fields on a mutually beneficial and long-term basis. It also emphasized the need for a more intensive effort in scientific and technological co-operation between East and West. Guided by the principles incorporated in the Declaration, the Commission had formulated its programme of work and priorities to include such new fields as water resources management and the chemical industry. A permanent body of governmental experts on water resources policy would be established in view of the interest shown in the subject by ECE countries and of the wish expressed by the members of the Commission. Similarly, the chemical industry would be made into a permanent instead of an ad hoc project. Considering the dynamic development of the chemical industry in the past decade, such an arrangement would be beneficial for all co-operating countries and the results would be made available to the developing countries through the other regional economic commissions. The Commission had also shown special interest in the increasing activities of the Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers, as it had proved to be an effective instrument for bringing together governmental economists from all member countries to exchange experience and technical expertise on an increasing number of practical problems of common interest. Meetings were now being prepared on technical progress as a factor in economic growth, on problems of multilevel planning and problems of long-term economic planning. The Executive Secretary noted that in spite of repeated attempts to find an acceptable solution, progress had been slow in creating improved conditions for the exchange of commodities between East and West by eliminating trade obstacles of an administrative, economic and trade policy nature.

330. He drew the attention of the Council to the new programme on scientific and technological co-operation, on which the Commission had adopted two resolutions. In one of them, it invited the member States to intensify their efforts to promote such co-operation both bilaterally and within the framework of the Commission; and called for the exchange of information and experience among scientists and national technical scientific institutes. The second resolution dealt with the organizational methods employed by Governments in setting up scientific and technological research.

331. With reference to the economic situation of western Europe, the Executive Secretary indicated that the combined growth rate of output in that part of Europe as a whole was between 3.5 and 4 per cent for 1966 as compared with the long-term average of 4.5 to 5 per cent. Those rates had been affected by policies designed to check excess demand and to restore internal and external equilibrium in a num-

ber of the larger countries. The smaller industrial countries of western Europe had as a consequence suffered a certain slowing down in their economic activities, but they would benefit when growth was resumed in the larger countries. The slowing down in output had naturally been reflected in a slower growth of trade between western European countries and in some slowing down in western Europe's imports from the rest of the world. Imports from the developing countries had, however, increased in value by 5 per cent in 1966 as in the previous year.

332. In eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there had been an acceleration of growth owing, to a considerable extent, to an improved performance of the agricultural sector. A major event for that part of Europe in 1966 was the launching of the new medium-term plans which aimed primarily at improving the qualitative rather than the quantitative performance of the economy. There had been increased emphasis on efficiency; and technical progress and the benefits to be derived from foreign trade and from economic co-operation especially in industry, science and technology had been stressed. Greater importance had also been attached in the plans to improvements in standards of living. The implementation of the management reform in several countries of eastern Europe seemed to be gathering momentum and it was expected that future years would see greater efforts to provide a closer link between the various price categories, particularly between domestic and foreign market prices. The Executive Secretary noted that ECE was increasingly used by the Governments of the region in the co-operation that was being developed among the member States and also as a contributor to the wider programmes of the United Nations.

333. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE, in presenting the annual report of the Commission (E/4358),^{4/} informed the Council^{11/} that the economic and social development of Asia during the post-war era up to 1964 had been steady, with many of the developing countries achieving an annual growth rate of nearly 5 per cent. There had however been a marked deceleration in the economic progress of the region in 1965 and 1966, owing to the failure of agriculture, the decline in export prices and the stagnation in the net inflow of foreign aid. With the fall in agricultural production during 1965 and 1966, some countries in the ECAFE region had had to rely increasingly upon imports of cereals to help meet the growing food demand. A study carried out by ECAFE and FAO showed that the region's demand for food grains was likely to exceed its domestic production by a sizable margin by 1970. World commodity prices had also been unfavourable to the region's key exports. While the quantity of exports from the developing ECAFE countries had increased, the corresponding unit price index of exports from most of those countries was stagnating or even declining. The major commodities exported from the developing ECAFE countries also faced serious competition from synthetic substitutes. In view of that fact, the case for a system of supplementary financing to cope with short-term fluctuations in export earnings was especially compelling. Although industrial expansion of the developing ECAFE countries had added considerably to their capacity for absorbing foreign

^{11/} E/SR.1491.

aid, the increase in aid had been unevenly distributed and the terms had also been unfavourable to the receiving countries. Added to that was the growing debt-servicing burden, which threatened to cancel out the inflow of financial resources to the developing countries of the region. In the field of trade, the ECAFE countries faced difficulties in finding markets in the developed countries for their semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. With a total population of 1,825 million, which was increasing by over 30 million annually, Asia was also experiencing a serious population problem.

334. The twenty-third session of ECAFE had also marked the Commission's twentieth anniversary. While appreciating the impressive record of achievements made by the countries of the region during that period, the Commission had also acknowledged a significant number of problems and tasks with which it and the member countries would have to cope in the future. The members of the Commission had rededicated themselves to the task of solving those problems, not only by intensifying their developmental efforts, but also by seeking the full co-operation of the developed countries of the world. The Tokyo Declaration and a resolution entitled "Commemoration of ECAFE's twentieth anniversary" also stressed particularly the urgent need for further reorienting the secretariat's activities towards specific action programmes. The Commission had felt that a target growth rate of 7 per cent might well be needed during the 1970's in order to provide the developing countries of the region with the basic momentum to drive their economies forward. One of the dynamic methods of operation of the Commission had been programmes directed towards helping countries work together to solve their common problems. Such regional co-operative efforts included not only those which were well known like the Mekong Development Project, but also the lesser-known projects like the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-Shore Areas. In the implementation of those regional programmes, ECAFE was gradually assuming a greater role in the economic activities of Asia, in close collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the various specialized agencies concerned. There was a growing number of subregional groups in the region such as the Association for South-East Asia, and Regional Co-operation for Development, which might be said to have undertaken the initial work for eventual over-all regional co-operation, and ECAFE would no doubt be called upon to play a key role in providing a general regional framework for the operation of such groups.

335. In reviewing the work of the Commission during the past years, the Executive Secretary mentioned the opening of the Asian Development Bank, with an authorized capital of \$1,100 million and a total membership of thirty-one countries, nineteen of which were in the ECAFE region. The first Asian International Trade Fair, held at Bangkok—the largest such fair ever held in Asia—had demonstrated to a number of developing countries the opportunity for sales of their manufactured products. The second Asian International Trade Fair would be held in Teheran in 1969. The Asian Industrial Development

Council, also established during 1966, had begun its work in a practical way, concentrating on specific industries, for which two survey missions, one concerned with iron and steel and the other with pulp and paper, were being organized. The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-Shore Areas had concentrated its work first on locating mineral deposits suitable for economic exploitation in the Western Pacific areas. The Asian Highway Project had reached a further stage when, with the approval of the Governing Council of the UNDP early in 1967, a transport technical bureau had been established to co-ordinate all activities relating to it. The Commission had also explored the possibility of establishing regional pools for specialized machinery for the construction and upgrading of highways, for the dredging of waterways and ports as well as for the salvaging of vessels. The Mekong Development Programme had progressed further with the inauguration of the construction of the Nam Ngum project in Laos. Slower progress had however been registered in the financing of the multi-purpose Prek Thnot project in Cambodia. The Mekong Committee had received the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation Award for international understanding in 1966. The Commission had also placed emphasis on the training of technical personnel in the region, for which the Asian Institute for Economic Development Planning had proved to be an effective instrument. An Asian Statistical Institute would be established at Tokyo in accordance with a decision reached at the Commission's twenty-third session. Another major decision taken was to embark upon a long-range programme of work in the field of population. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary indicated that one of the most positive and inspiring features of the Commission's work had been the keen sense of mission and partnership that had developed, not only among the Asian members of the Commission but also between them and the advanced countries of the world.

336. The Executive Secretary of ECLA, introducing the report of the Commission (E/4359²/ and Add.1), reviewed^{11/} the important aspects of development policy in the countries of Latin America during the past decade. There had been considerable progress, which was reflected in the establishment of multi-lateral regional machinery and institutions, the formulation of development plans and their implementation, land settlement and agrarian reform, and social aspects of development including education, vocational training, housing and public health. Despite those advances, however, the over-all gross product of Latin America had shown an annual increase of only 4.3 per cent, which was reduced to less than 1.5 per cent per capita product when the growth of population was taken into account. Only in two years of the past decade had Latin America as a whole achieved a per capita growth of between 2 and 3 per cent and in 1966 that rate had dropped sharply. The uneven and sluggish economic development in Latin America was manifested in the low level of productivity, growing unemployment and an increase in social tensions. The level of productivity was affected by the balance-of-payments problems resulting from the low level of export earnings, the loss of purchasing power, the heavy burden of debt-servicing and the

inflexibility of external financing machinery. As internal structural problems still remained unsolved, measures such as anti-inflationary policies, though having positive results, had also contributed to a decline in the economic growth rate as well as to the increasing unemployment. Agricultural production had continued at an unsatisfactory rate of growth and industrial development had also been less vigorous than had been hoped. The latter fact was due to the difficulties of continuing import substitution; to stabilization policies and the structure imposed on demand by the high concentration of incomes among certain groups in Latin America; and particularly to balance-of-payments problems. Industry was not, therefore, performing its function of directly and indirectly promoting employment of the increased labour force created by urban population growth and a surplus rural population. The rapid increase in population had led to a growing labour force for which productive employment would have to be provided if the rate of economic growth was to be higher than at the current time. Another aspect of development found in the Latin American countries had been the increasing public investment and operational expenditures in the social services—health, education, housing and allied public services—for which a greater rate of expansion of the economic sectors would be necessary. As the most serious handicap to development in most of the countries of the region was the external sector, three basic policy objectives had been adopted: first, the acceleration of regional integration so that import substitution could continue on a more rational basis within the wider Latin American market; secondly, the increasing and diversification of exports to the rest of the world, including industrial products at stable and remunerative prices; and thirdly, the securing of external financing on better repayment and interest terms and under more flexible conditions, to facilitate over-all development requirements as well as to offset fluctuations or to cope with emergencies. The Executive Secretary also reported that the meeting of American Chiefs of State held at Punta del Este in April 1967 had helped to forge an internal and external development policy for Latin America. The Declaration adopted at the meeting dealt with important questions concerning the acceleration of regional integration, the improvement of foreign trade, the modernization of living conditions in rural areas, and the need to increase agricultural production and productivity as well as to promote education and scientific and technological research in Latin America.

337. The twelfth session of the Commission, held at Caracas in May 1967, had dealt with four substantive items: Latin America's economic and social situation, planning problems, Latin American trade policy in relation to the second session of UNCTAD, and the integration problems of the relatively less developed countries of the region. Concerning the status of planning in Latin America, the Commission had made an evaluation of the various practical, technical, political and economic factors that had hampered the implementation of plans. The consideration of the subject had been further helped by the work of the Committee for Development Planning, which had held its second session at ECLA headquarters. The Commission had underscored the need to intensify the im-

plementation of development plans since the first phase of the acceptance of development planning by most of the Latin American countries had been achieved. The trade policy of Latin America, international trade problems and the forthcoming second session of UNCTAD had also proved to be topics of vital interest to the Commission. Concern had been expressed by the Commission that the policy of the economically advanced countries seemed to have made no significant progress towards facilitating the expansion of the trade of the developing countries. The recommendations adopted at the first session of UNCTAD had not been reflected in practical decisions. In the resolutions which it had adopted, the Commission had requested the Secretariat to prepare a series of studies in depth dealing with the trade policies of Latin American countries and to convene a session of the ECLA Trade Committee in order to analyse the results of the second session of UNCTAD.

338. The Executive Secretary mentioned that the direction and nature of the secretariat's work were determined, among other considerations, by the problems of Latin American development as well as by the Council's resolutions and current preoccupations and concerns in Latin America. The ECLA secretariat would intensify studies of general and sectoral development policy. There was particular need for a comprehensive study on employment and population policy. The ECLA secretariat would also undertake further studies, on such subjects as systems of tariff reduction, tariff harmonization, subregional agreements and policy co-ordination, in order to contribute towards the movement for regional integration. Study of the technical and economic aspects of production and distribution of both the industrial and the agricultural sectors would also be required. It was further necessary to study the assimilation of technology, its adaptation and the encouragement of scientific and technical research within the Latin American framework. Finally, the Executive Secretary reported that ECLA had co-ordinated its activities with those of the specialized agencies concerned.

339. In introducing the annual report of ECA (E/4354),^{8/} the Executive Secretary of the Commission stated^{11/} that in the past year, Lesotho and Botswana had joined the Commission on attaining independence. The difficulties facing those two countries and Swaziland, which would soon attain its independence, were threefold: first, they were surrounded by and linked in various institutional and economic ways to countries which pursued different social and economic policies from their own; secondly, they were among the poorest in the region, which was itself poor; and thirdly, there were not enough trained people to develop and administer the economy of those new nations. At present, there were several constraints imposed by other neighbouring countries, but it was hoped that the maximum development of their economies would reduce those constraints; the very smallness of their economies should make their development goals attainable, provided that proper support was given from the outside.

340. In surveying the economic conditions of the African continent, the Executive Secretary indicated that during the past decade the average per capita

income for Africa as a whole had probably not increased by more than 1 per cent annually. The slowness in economic development had been due to several factors, among them the pattern of agricultural production. Agriculture constituted the largest sector of productive activity in Africa, accounting for about two fifths of the gross domestic product. Although agricultural production had expanded at a rate of 2.5 per cent annually, the per capita food output in 1965/1966 had been approximately 2 per cent below the average for the years from 1952 to 1958. As the volume of agricultural exports had increased more rapidly than production, there had been a fall in the amount of food available for consumption, resulting in rising food imports, although the region as a whole had been a net exporter of agricultural products. The Executive Secretary indicated that the success of rapid industrial development depended upon support through increases in food production and supply. In view of that fact, one of the priority objectives in the Commission's work programme for 1967-1968 was to provide assistance to African Governments to enable farmers and peasants to obtain better returns from their work through improvements in productivity, the provision of storage facilities and efficient marketing arrangements, together with an increase in the local processing of agricultural products. The development in the industrial sector of Africa had been faster than in all others, except mining and quarrying, but it was still at an extremely low level, accounting for only slightly more than 10 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1964. Industries which processed agricultural raw materials on the spot were on the increase in the region. Non-agricultural raw materials were also being processed more and more in some of the countries. African industries, however, were handicapped by high capital and labour costs and by limited national markets. They were often burdened with costs that had no direct bearing on productivity as expatriates predominated in many ranks of the salaried group. It was necessary, therefore, to provide intensive development of manpower for African industry.

341. One of the main problems faced by the Commission had been that of creating viable economic units out of a multitude of political entities in order to draw the full benefits from the technological progress of the current century. A cycle of meetings on economic co-operation had been organized in the four subregions of the continent. Ten Eastern African countries had ratified the terms of association for an Economic Community of Eastern Africa. Representatives of the Central African countries had agreed that a ministerial committee should be established to consider institutional arrangements for economic co-operation. In North Africa, the Maghreb Council of Ministers, which had been in existence since 1964, was enlarging the scope of its interests and activities. Twelve out of fourteen West African countries had signed articles of association for an interim council of ministers to prepare a treaty for the establishment of an economic community of West Africa. Further work was necessary, however, to move from the stage of general agreement on multinational action and of pre-feasibility studies to that of permanent working relations for the implementation of

specific bankable projects. The work programme of the Commission for the following two years therefore called for an intensification of activities to support the institutional machinery established in the various subregions. The next phase of action to cement African economic co-operation would require large investments of capital and human resources in transport, communications, power and training institutions, besides direct investments in agriculture and industry. In that connexion the aid policies of some major donor countries and of the multilateral financial institutions were putting greater emphasis on technical assistance and the financing of capital projects to strengthen African subregional economic activities.

342. The work of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development seemed to place greater emphasis on the availability of technology than on the capacity of the developing countries to utilize such technology effectively. As it was necessary for African education to produce trained specialists, without whom it would be difficult to apply modern technology to development, appropriate programmes would have to be instituted. The recent expansion of primary education in Africa had resulted in primary school leavers with no special skills swelling the ranks of the unemployed; that called for a new type of institution for pre-vocational training to prepare young persons for semi-skilled and eventually skilled jobs. The Commission expected to work closely with the ILO in developing such a programme.

343. The Executive Secretary stated that between 1960 and 1965, Africa's export earnings had increased at an average rate of 8 per cent annually. More than half of the export expansion had, however, been due to increased exports of petroleum from the new oilfields in Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Gabon. The region had increased its earnings also from a number of other leading commodities although most of the primary agriculture-based commodities had experienced not only slow growth in total sales to the principal markets but even some decline. Although the trade deficit had virtually disappeared between 1960 and 1965, the closing of the trade gap had been due not only to the increase in exports but also to the slowness of the growth of imports required for general economic development. While the Commission had given full support to UNCTAD and UNIDO, it felt that African countries would benefit from the work of those organizations only if the direction of their work and the emphasis and the scope of their activities were clearly formulated. Although countries at a low level of development might not, at first, be capable of making use of complex equipment for sophisticated production purposes, such countries had relatively large capacities for the absorption of technical assistance, education and training facilities. It was even possible to match the financial assistance designed to increase the productive power of African economies with that of technical assistance designed to improve their absorptive capacity so that the two types of aid would support each other, but measures would need to be taken deliberately to achieve such co-ordination. Preliminary surveys had been initiated by the Commission with a view to drawing up rational plans for creating an African air transport system,

and road, water and tele-communication links to connect African countries, both between major urban centres and between the capitals and the interior. In view, however, of the large proportions of the budgets of African States already allocated to the development of transport and communications, assistance from multinational or co-ordinated bilateral sources for such purposes as those mentioned above would not prove effective unless African countries would work together closely through subregional co-operation. The Commission expected industrialists and financiers in developed countries to participate in developing mutually advantageous enterprises. Without such joint efforts, even the granting of concessions for the export of semi-manufactures and manufactures would not bring immediate benefit to the less developed countries in the developing regions. The Commission would also need special assistance from the advanced countries for the establishment of technical facilities and institutions for the training of indigenous technicians, instructors, managers and scientists. Only with such assistance would the Commission be able to help Africa's development and thus enter into partnership with others in creating a fuller life for all men everywhere.

344. The Council's debate on the reports of the regional economic commissions^{12/} acknowledged the growing importance of those commissions as focal points in their respective regions for the co-ordinated implementation of United Nations economic and social programmes, and emphasized the increasingly useful work they did, especially in promoting regional as well as international co-operation. The activities of the commissions had resulted in the building up of institutions for co-ordinated action by developing countries among themselves, as well as between them and the developed nations. It was felt that without the regional economic commissions, whose programmes gave particular emphasis to regional and local needs, it would be difficult for the global United Nations programme to be fully effective. In a situation in which the developing regions suffered from common problems such as low agricultural productivity, the insignificant role of industrial production, unfavourable trade conditions, a mounting debt-servicing burden and inadequate aid, the regional commissions seemed to be the best instruments for implementing United Nations economic and social programmes in the regions concerned. The work of ECE among developed countries had relevance for the developing countries also. Furthermore, the advances made in science and technology could be applied effectively in the developing countries as a result of the experience gained in the more developed nations. The Council felt that for that reason it would be useful for the regional economic commissions to intensify their co-operation.

345. The statements made by the Executive Secretaries were useful in that they described succinctly the economic conditions in their regions as well as the work programmes and priorities of their commissions. A request was made that consideration be given to informing the Council of the economic situa-

tion in the Middle East and of the activities of UNESOB. The Council also noted the growing importance of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, in which the heads of other United Nations bodies and representatives of the specialized agencies were increasingly participating. It appreciated that trend and expressed the hope that it would lead to a greater co-operative effort within the United Nations family in economic and social matters. Members expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the two Meetings of the Executive Secretaries in 1967, particularly the establishment of the United Nations export promotion programme. Members of the Council agreed that the Executive Secretaries' Meeting was the proper body for the co-ordination of activities in trade promotion and they called for an early establishment of regional trade promotion centres as decided at the July Meeting. A suggestion was made that one of the functions of the regional trade promotion centres should be to collect and disseminate commercial information on prevailing prices of commodities exported from the developing countries. The Council also noted with satisfaction the co-operation between UNCTAD and GATT for the establishment of an international trade centre designed to make the most effective contribution to the United Nations trade promotion programme. It approved the procedure envisaged for the implementation of the programme by which the UNDP and other United Nations bodies would offer technical assistance in the field of trade promotion to the developing countries. All in all, the Council felt that the spirit of co-operation with other heads of organizations developed by the Executive Secretaries' Meetings augured well for the entire development work of the United Nations.

346. The work programmes of the regional economic commissions were generally considered to be well balanced, with adequate priorities given to both the agricultural and the industrial sectors. The commissions seemed to emphasize industrialization as the basis for development of the developing countries. Due attention, however, was being given to agricultural development, which would be supported by the progress made in the industrial sector. It was felt that with the increased attention given to problems of trade, reflected in the co-operation which all the regional economic commissions had arranged with UNCTAD, the work programmes of the regional economic commissions should be achieving even more effective results from the viewpoint of the developing countries. Some representatives felt, however, that in strengthening the work programmes of the regional economic commissions, stress should be placed on programmes in certain fields such as manpower. The Council emphasized the need to decentralize United Nations operational activities in the economic and social fields by giving greater support in the form of financial and personnel resources to the regional economic commissions.

347. The view was expressed that the co-ordination of programmes between United Nations Headquarters and the regional economic commissions should be intensified in such fields as the development of natural resources and development planning, programming and projections. Some representatives

^{12/} E/SR.1491, 1493, 1494, 1495.

called upon UNCTAD and UNIDO to draw upon the experience of the regional economic commissions in implementing their work programme. It was also indicated that the work of the resident representatives of the UNDP should be properly co-ordinated with that of the regional economic commissions to enable developing countries to derive the maximum benefit from the United Nations technical co-operation programme. The Council also noted that some specialized agencies were regionalizing their operational activities and that special efforts were being made by some of the agencies to co-ordinate their programmes with those of the regional economic commissions. It was felt, however, that there was room for greater co-ordination of activities between the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies.

348. The regional economic commissions, though similar in purpose, were different in character, reflecting the different approaches necessary to meet the needs of the regions they served. In that respect, the Council noted that the regional co-operation programmes of the commissions had taken different forms. In Latin America, the objective was regional integration; in Europe, it was the development of a "European consensus", with increased co-operation between East and West; in Africa it was the establishment of subregional groups for economic viability; and in Asia, the development of subregional activities of common interest and of larger programmes designed to meet region-wide needs. While the commissions had inspired and initiated many regional programmes in conformity with the requirements of their respective regions, and had had a measure of success in implementing those programmes, there had also been other subregional groups formed by the countries themselves. The Council felt that organizations of the latter type would greatly benefit by associating themselves with the regional economic commissions, which had had experience in that field.

349. Several representatives noted that in spite of the programmes that were being implemented by the regional economic commissions, progress in the economic and social development of the developing regions had been disappointing. Greater efforts on the part of the developing as well as the developed countries would be required in addition to those to be made by all the United Nations organizations and agencies. A number of representatives from the developed countries indicated the willingness of their Governments to render increased assistance in the implementation of programmes by the regional economic commissions. The view was expressed that the combined action of the regional development banks, the World Bank and its affiliates and the UNDP could ensure the financing of industrial and agricultural development programmes of the developing countries.

350. The Council, noting that ECE included in its membership most of the industrialized countries of the world, and that it was the only body in Europe for co-operation between States with different economic and social systems, commended the work of the Commission at its twentieth anniversary. It expressed the hope that the future work programme of ECE, recommended in the Declaration unanimously adopted

on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary, would lead to an increase in the understanding which the Commission had developed between East and West since such understanding could lead to greater co-operation throughout the world. The Council felt that co-operation among ECE members in the scientific and technical fields, called for in the Declaration, would further serve to improve their economic and social relations. As progress had been slow in the liberalization of European trade, it was hoped that the implementation of the ECE resolution on the subject would remedy the situation. Some representatives felt that ECE should also resume the work of its Committee for Industrial Development. A number of representatives expressed regret that the German Democratic Republic had not been admitted to membership of the Commission.

351. The Council agreed that among the resolutions adopted by ECAFE, the one commemorating the Commission's twentieth anniversary and the one on the Tokyo Declaration indicated evidence of a consensus among developing and developed, regional and non-regional, member countries on the need for faster progress in the region's development. It was pointed out that, to fulfil that objective, ECAFE had placed emphasis on regional co-operation projects, including the establishment of a regional statistical institute and an Asian Standards Committee; it had also made the Asian Population Conference a permanent body and expanded the population programme of the Commission. A number of representatives expressed appreciation of the fact that ECAFE was the first regional economic commission to deal with the sensitive problem of population. Some representatives, however, felt that ECAFE still needed to expand its regional co-operation activities, particularly to stimulate the trade and exports of the countries in the region. ECAFE could also help in the process of stabilizing commodity markets through international agreements.

352. Appreciation was expressed by the Council of the valuable work undertaken by ECLA to help solve the problems of the countries in the Latin American region, particularly in initiating such sub-regional co-operation as the Central American integration programme, and in establishing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Council noted that at its twelfth session ECLA had paid special attention to the foreign trade problems of Latin America as well as to its efforts to co-ordinate its activities in that field with those of UNCTAD. A number of representatives, however, expressed the reservations of their Governments on some of the decisions embodied in the resolutions adopted on that subject at the Commission's twelfth session. The Council was satisfied that ECLA was giving priority in its work to the implementation of development plans. Some representatives also felt that the useful work ECLA had done in organizing its work programme on the basis of a system of programme and performance budgeting could well be studied with a view to its application by other regional economic commissions. The studies undertaken by ECLA in many fields including agriculture were considered to be relevant to the region's

economic and social development efforts, and further work on the prospects of import substitution as well as on the external sector would be useful. Some participants expressed the view that ECLA should pay greater attention than in the past to the development of trade between the Latin American countries and the socialist countries. The Council welcomed the establishment of subregional offices of ECLA in Bogota and in the Caribbean during the past year.

353. The efforts of ECA to promote regional and subregional co-operation were commended by the Council. The progress being made towards industrial co-operation at the regional level was welcomed, particularly the recommendation made at the conference of industrialists and financiers at Addis Ababa in January 1967, and endorsed by ECA, that multinational industrial promotion centres be established throughout Africa. For the attainment of economic co-operation at the subregional level it was, however, considered desirable that the subregional bureaux of the Commission be further strengthened. The recent ECA resolution on agriculture and on co-operation with FAO was likewise welcomed, and the activities of the Commission in the development of natural resources and of transport and communication systems were noted with satisfaction. The opinion was expressed that the Commission might obtain better results if it took greater advantage of the facilities for co-operation presented

by existing intergovernmental organizations, such as customs unions, conferences of ministers of finance and economy, and commissions for the development of large rivers. Some delegations shared the view expressed by the Executive Secretary of ECA concerning the economic situation of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The work of the Commission in the development of human resources was considered essential, for on the successful development of those resources depended the most effective use of the capital available to the African countries. The Commission's "Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1960-1964" (E/CN.14/397) was most valuable and it was noted with satisfaction that, from 1967 onwards, an annual survey on the economic situation in Africa would be published. Concern was expressed, however, at the difficulties currently facing the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

354. In its resolutions 1245 (XLIII), 1246 (XLIII), 1247 (XLIII) and 1248 (XLIII), the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA respectively and of the resolutions and recommendations contained therein, and endorsed the work programmes of the Commissions. In resolution 1246 (XLIII) the Council also commended the progress of work and the achievements of ECAFE during the twenty years of its existence, and in resolution 1248 (XLIII) it commended ECA for the measures it had taken to expand its activities.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

355. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), the Council had before it at its forty-third session^{1/} the report of the Industrial Development Board on its first session (A/6715),^{2/} held in New York from 10 April to 5 May 1967.

356. In introducing the report, the Executive Director of UNIDO informed the Council that the transfer of UNIDO Headquarters to Vienna, under the agreement concluded with the Austrian Government, was proceeding normally and that he hoped the organization would begin to function from its new seat in Vienna in October of the current year.

357. Recalling the words of the Secretary-General in his address to the Council regarding the pioneering role that UNIDO would be called upon to play, he stated that the Industrial Development Board had recognized the need for a new approach and adequate flexibility. The guide-lines established by the Board had given priority to operational activities through technical assistance programmes, financed both from the regular budget and from voluntary contributions. UNIDO had also a promotional role to play; in particular to promote the flow of resources for the industrialization of the developing countries.

358. The General Assembly had given UNIDO a central and functional role in the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system of organizations in industrial development, and the Industrial Development Board had recognized the need for co-operation and harmonization of those activities. A great deal of experience had already been gained by some United Nations organizations in certain aspects of industry, but, particularly as regards the basic problems of industrialization, much remained to be done by UNIDO. Mutual adjustments in the operational activities and studies were required in order to develop a balanced and harmonious approach to the industrialization problem.

359. The Executive Director referred to instances of co-operation between UNIDO and other organs of the United Nations, such as the co-operation of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the preparation of the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrial Development, and the regional meetings which had preceded it. In that connexion, the Executive Director felt that UNIDO should stress closer co-operation with the regional commissions rather than

establish, at the outset, regional machinery of its own. It was in the process of establishing a network of field representatives as advisers to the resident representatives of the UNDP, each representative to work with a group of developing countries and serve as liaison officer between UNIDO and the regional economic commission concerned. As regards the specialized agencies, the basis for co-operation with the ILO had been fully established; joint studies on training had been prepared by the ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO for the forthcoming Symposium; close co-operation had been developed with UNCTAD, particularly in the field of export promotion, and with FAO for the preliminary studies for the Food Production Resources Programme; UNIDO would co-operate with the UNDP in the establishment of a programme and procedures for developing pilot industrial plants. Thus, while there were still some areas in which full co-operation had not been established, much had already been achieved.

360. The Executive Director further mentioned that close liaison would be maintained with industrialized countries in order to benefit from their experience and resources in implementing operational and promotional activities. Their assistance would be essential, in particular for the recruitment of qualified staff for the field service, a problem of particular complexity in the industrial field. It was also essential for UNIDO to follow developments in industrial technology and the experience of the developed countries in order to recommend them, as appropriate, to the developing countries. Contacts with sources of finance, both public and private, in the more advanced countries would be established, as developed, to promote the financing of industrial undertakings in the developing countries.

361. On the subject of the International Symposium, the Executive Director recalled the circumstances in which it had been decided to hold it at Athens in November and December 1967. The four regional symposia, which had taken place in 1965 and 1966, were forerunners of the International Symposium and had been held in preparation for it. The latter had been postponed several times. The preparation and distribution of the documentation were now well advanced. Special missions had been organized by UNIDO, and some were already consulting with Governments on the preparations for the Symposium and on the parallel organization of an Industrial Promotion Service. UNIDO had assumed financial and legal responsibilities, and other participating agencies had allotted substantial resources to it. The usefulness of the results of the regional symposia, and of the results anticipated from the International Symposium, would be diminished if the latter were postponed.

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

^{1/} E/SR.1499, 1500, 1502, 1506.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 15, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4385).

362. UNIDO was confronted with a number of difficulties during the coming months as it had to face simultaneously the undertaking of the establishment of its headquarters at Vienna and the preparation of the International Symposium. The Executive Director had no doubt, however, that his organization would overcome them and progress towards the fulfilment of its objectives.

363. During the ensuing discussion, members of the Council commended the Executive Director for his statement. It was noted that, despite the Board's many difficulties, the final results of its first session had been encouraging. Some members observed that the decisions taken by the Board had followed the lines indicated by the General Assembly, and that by a constructive interpretation of its task it had set the stage for a promising start for the new organization. The Board had realistically and objectively set about devising ways and means of co-ordinating the industrial development activities of members of the United Nations system and canalizing those activities in such a way as to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

364. The Council noted with satisfaction that the Board had not lost sight of the importance of operationally directed research that would make it possible for it to take an integrated view and maintain a rational connexion between the different aspects of industrialization.

365. The principle of appointing UNIDO advisers to the offices of the resident representatives of the UNDP was expected not only to permit close contact to be maintained with Member States but also, in the light of the experience gained by the regional commissions, to provide machinery for co-ordinating regional activities in the field of industrial development. In that context, members welcomed the approach advocated by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who said that co-ordination should be approached and achieved through negotiations at the secretariat level rather than result from statutory texts. It was observed, in particular, that the implementation of the United Nations programme for the promotion of exports was bound to call for close co-operation between UNCTAD, UNIDO and GATT.

366. Some members considered it important that the study of the public sector and State planning should figure prominently in its activities. They added that UNIDO, by acting as the focal point of the United Nations system for industrial development, should become a centre for information and the exchange of experience among all countries. They observed that the principle of universality ought to apply to the activities of the new organization.

367. Different views were expressed concerning ways of financing the operations of UNIDO. The need for homogeneity, co-ordination and greater efficiency was the argument especially of those who wished to maintain the role of the UNDP as the sole source of finance. The contrary view, based on the autonomy of the organization, was that separate funds should be placed at its disposal through the voluntary con-

tributions announced at conferences periodically called by the Secretary-General.

368. During the discussion of the forthcoming International Symposium, the Council noted that work was actively in progress and that Governments and United Nations organs and institutions were being kept constantly informed, through secretariat memoranda, of progress in the preparation for the Symposium. The hope was expressed that the results expected of the Symposium would be commensurate with the hopes it had inspired. It was suggested that there should be the greatest possible participation by technicians, representatives of industry and of other related economic sectors, including financial agencies. Such participation would facilitate fruitful discussion of problems affecting developing countries and investors alike.

369. Confidence was expressed that the Symposium would contribute to accelerating the industrial development of developing countries by providing additional guidance to the long-range programme of UNIDO; by assisting in defining Government policies and acting as a forum for the fruitful exchange of information and views on national and international aspects of industrialization.

370. Criticism of the agenda was expressed by some delegations on the grounds that it was too comprehensive, and it was suggested that efforts should be made to focus attention on a certain limited number of major topics.

371. Objections were raised by some representatives to holding the Symposium in Athens, on the grounds that such action could be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the current Greek Government. A meeting such as the Symposium should, they stated, be held in an environment favourable to international co-operation, which could not be said to describe the current atmosphere in Greece. Participation in the Symposium would also be affected by the prevailing political climate, and that was a matter of some importance. One delegation recalled the suggestion made at the first session of the Board that the Symposium be held in Geneva. It was also suggested that the work of the secretariat would be facilitated if the Symposium were to take place in the city where the new Headquarters of UNIDO was being established, and that the Executive Director should thoroughly examine that possibility.

372. Other delegations favoured adherence to Athens as the site of the Symposium. The view was expressed that the Council should not disregard the agreement that had been concluded between the Greek Government and the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly; nor should it interfere in the internal affairs of a Member State. Concern was also expressed by several delegations lest anything be done to delay the Symposium. Some other delegations stressed the need above all to ensure that thorough preparations were made for the Symposium even if that were to require additional time.

373. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1269 (XLIII)) in which

it took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its first session and transmitted it to the General Assembly. The Council also decided^{3/} to

^{3/} E/SR.1506.

recommend to the Assembly that it consider early at its twenty-second session such additional information as the Executive Director might provide concerning the state of preparation of the International Symposium, with a view to ensuring its success.

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES*

374. At the request of the Council at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1090 A (XXXIX)) and of the General Assembly (resolution 2083 (XX)), the Secretary-General, in consultation with the other organizations concerned in the United Nations system, had prepared a comprehensive report on the development and utilization of human resources in developing countries (E/4353 and Add.1).^{1/} The emphasis in the report was on measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the organizations in the United Nations system with regard to the training of national personnel for economic and social development. The first part of the report (E/4353) set forth a statement on the nature of the problem and the main conclusions; the second part (E/4353/Add.1) reviewed current activities and included a number of specific proposals for intensified concerted international action in various fields.

375. In his report, the Secretary-General stressed that while the major constraint in economic growth had until recently been considered to be the shortage of capital, it was being increasingly realized that the knowledge, skills and capacities of human beings were equally important for development. The shortage of skilled personnel was a universal problem even in the industrialized countries. The number of people without education and training was increasing rapidly from year to year in most developing countries because of the rapid population growth and in spite of increasing efforts to extend educational and training programmes. The Secretary-General noted that, although difficult to express in precise quantitative terms, the gap in skills between the developing and the developed countries appeared to be greater than the gap in per capita income or in the level of living between those two groups of countries.

376. The anticipated rapid growth of population and increase in the supply of manpower in developing countries added to the difficulty of the problem of the development of human resources. The total population of those countries would double before the end of the century and the population of working age would increase even more rapidly during that period. At the current time about two thirds of the world's total manpower resources were found in the developing countries, and projections indicated that by the end of the century that proportion would rise to three quarters.

377. The large increase expected in the number of children and in youth underlined the vital importance

of promoting educational programmes and other measures for children and youth. With regard to the working population, the annual increase in developing countries would triple its current rate before the end of the century. While at the current time new job opportunities had to be created for almost half of the new workers entering the labour force in developing countries, that ratio would increase in the future, and after 1980 about two thirds of all jobs required for newcomers would have to be created.

378. The Secretary-General recognized that there could be no universal blueprint for the development and utilization of human resources at the national or the international level. Each area had its own problems, which might require special measures. The main focus of attention in the report was on education and training for development. It was considered essential that education and training programmes be fully adapted in content, phasing and techniques to the needs of economic and social development. Great hopes were sometimes placed in formal education alone as a solution to the problem of economic development but it had to be recognized that large amounts spent on education would not automatically reduce the shortage of skills. The problem was not only one of providing more education and training but more particularly of ensuring that the types of education and training given should be those that were most urgently needed for the development process.

379. The whole system of education and training needed to be reviewed from the point of view of the needs of development and imbued with the development spirit. For example, at the university level, scientific and technical fields should have higher priority than status subjects such as law, the arts and the humanities, which often predominated at the current time. Training programmes often concentrated too much on problems that were not the most relevant to the needs of the developing countries concerned and gave too much emphasis to scientific techniques and skills that were not likely to be applied in the countries for a long time. The earlier stages of education were often designed to serve mainly as a preparation for higher education, which most of the pupils never reached. Where initial school enrolment was impressive, the drop-out was often enormous, many children failing to complete their education owing to poor teaching, over-crowded class-rooms, and the lack of books and equipment, as well as for other reasons.

380. In the field of training, insufficient emphasis was often given to practical and in-service training programmes. The potential importance of intermediate

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries".

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

level personnel for development and of their training needs was often particularly neglected.

381. Intensified development and utilization of human resources required careful manpower and educational planning. Estimates should be prepared of the manpower needed for development and of the educational and training facilities necessary to produce the educated and trained personnel required. Such planning in developing countries encountered serious difficulties owing to the lack of quantitative and qualitative data, the tentative character of many over-all development plans, the severe limitations of existing methodology for preparing projections and setting targets, and a lack of suitable planning machinery and of popular participation in planning.

382. Because of the limited resources available to them, developing countries were generally faced with a difficult problem in establishing priorities in human resources development. The establishment of priorities did not rest entirely on government action but required the active co-operation of all sectors of the economy. On the one hand, the developing countries needed to promote a broadly based increase in enrolment for general education in order to raise the literacy and cultural level of the population and, on the other, they needed to develop the nucleus of high-level personnel required for development and research and for the training of the personnel required for the furtherance of general education. Although the elimination of illiteracy and universal primary education might be long-term objectives, efforts had often, in the short run, to be concentrated on making maximum use of possibilities for promoting in-service training, re-training and part-time courses. High priority should be given to types of training which had the greatest multiplier effect, such as the training of teachers, training personnel, managers, community development personnel and industrial maintenance staff.

383. Although the report gave special attention to education, training and the utilization of human resources, as requested by the Council, it recognized at the same time that other factors entered the problem of human resources development. Among such factors were health, nutrition and environment. The report noted that ill health was almost certainly the greatest single cause of loss of productive man-hours in developing countries and was often responsible for the premature loss of experienced workers from the active labour force. The extent to which pre-school-children and school-children could benefit from the educative process in the home and at school depended very much upon their state of health, nutrition and general well-being. Furthermore, adequate housing, water supply, sanitation and recreational facilities were important material prerequisites of the development of human resources. Roads and means of transport were also essential in order to make educational systems effective and to ensure the fuller utilization of manpower.

384. The main focus of attention in the report was on the role of the United Nations system in assisting the developing countries to build up and use their cadres of trained personnel. It was recognized that the problem of the development of human resources

remained primarily one for each country to tackle. Assistance from external sources would always fall short of needs. Efforts should be made to utilize all available national resources and to ensure the best possible co-ordination of various national programmes. The report outlined a number of proposals for intensified concerted activities of the international organizations, including areas which required further study with a view to determining possible future action. The details of those proposals were outlined in the second part of the report and related to manpower planning and educational planning, education and training programmes to meet the requirements of development, teaching media, the location of training, the development of the rural and urban sectors, and the role of women and youth in the development and utilization of manpower. The main recommendations with regard to intensified concerted action were formulated in sixteen proposals outlined in the first part of the report (E/4353, para. 66).

385. During the discussion of the report at the Council's forty-third session,^{2/} representatives commented favourably upon the Secretary-General's report and the many proposals made therein for concerted action. A few members expressed regret that the French translation of the report had not been distributed in time for the government departments concerned to review the text in detail. It was therefore proposed that the Governments be given further time to examine the report in view of its importance.

386. Many representatives discussed the quantitative aspects of human resources development in the light of the current and prospective population growth of developing countries. Concern was expressed about the growing requirements for education, training and employment in those countries resulting both from the accelerating increase in the numbers of children and young people and from the continuing failure to use existing human resources. Reference was made to the estimate by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme that only 10 per cent of the human resources in developing countries were engaged in development programmes.

387. Not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspects of human resources were considered in the discussion. Health, nutrition, social and environmental conditions were important considerations in mobilizing human beings for development. Many educational and training programmes and measures designed to make full use of existing manpower resources remained ineffective owing to serious shortcomings in the social infrastructure. The human factor in development should be taken fully into account at all levels in all programmes.

388. In view of the shortcomings in planning for the development of human resources, it was pointed out that the United Nations system could make a particularly important contribution by assisting the developing countries in training personnel to prepare realistic and integrated development plans. The usefulness of preparing regional or subregional indicative plans of manpower requirements and training needs

^{2/} E/AC.24/SR.330-336; E/SR.1507.

was pointed out. It was noted that the ILO intended to prepare, on the basis of regional plans, a world plan for employment and human resources development for consideration at the International Labour Conference on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO in 1969.

339. Special attention was given by many representatives to the problems of rural areas. It was stated that in many developing countries the largest part of rural manpower was under-utilized. One speaker indicated that in many countries more than nine tenths of the agricultural population was hardly affected by economic development efforts. Special attention was called to the need to provide trained agricultural personnel at the intermediate level and to the role of agrarian reform in facilitating the better utilization of human resources in the agricultural sector.

390. With regard to education, the relationship between literacy and human resources development was underlined. A stronger emphasis on development should be given at all stages of educational systems. Greater efforts should be made by the United Nations system to assist developing countries to cover their vast requirements of teaching and training material and to adapt such material to local needs. As regards high-level training, the Secretary-General's proposal to undertake a reappraisal of international fellowship programmes received considerable support, as did the proposal to undertake a review of international aid to regional institutes and to national training.

391. Several representatives emphasized the role which women could play in development. It was recognized that many countries had given too little attention to the potential role to be played by women through work in the community and in the home. Considerable wastage of human resources occurred on account of social discrimination and the disadvantages suffered by women, in particular the inadequacy of educational and training facilities for them. Reference was also made to the need for the fuller utilization of youth in the process of development through special youth service programmes providing an effective transition from school to work, and measures to cope with the problem of school drop-outs.

392. Considerable attention was paid in the debate to the drainage of highly trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries. It was pointed out by some representatives that skilled personnel were being lost to the highly developed countries on a scale which, to some extent, outweighed the technical assistance provided by those countries to the developing world. As no exact figures were available, other representatives expressed some doubt about the true magnitude and scope, and the economic and social consequences, of international migration of highly skilled personnel. The Secretary-General's proposal that a comprehensive study be undertaken by UNITAR, in co-operation with UNESCO and the various specialized agencies concerned, of the so-called "brain-drain" problem was strongly endorsed.

393. Many representatives outlined briefly some of the measures taken in their own countries in the field of the development of human resources, including

measures to mobilize manpower for development and to limit the exodus of trained personnel. Representatives from the specialized agencies most directly concerned also outlined their programmes of work in the fields related to human resources, expressed their particular interest in the proposals made in the Secretary-General's report, and assured the Council of the full co-operation of their organizations in the implementation of the measures proposed. While the proposals for concerted action outlined in the report were generally endorsed, it was agreed that they required more detailed consideration by the organizations in the United Nations system. It was recognized that it would be necessary to establish priorities among the many proposals. Furthermore, it would also be necessary for Governments to establish priorities and to develop concerted action on the part of the international organizations concerned, at the national level, to assist Governments effectively. It was suggested that concerted action on the part of the international organizations should include consideration of bilateral programmes. Full account of the significance of the development and utilization of human resources should be taken in various United Nations bodies and in particular the Committee for Development Planning.

394. The Council concluded its consideration of the report with the adoption of a resolution (1274 (XLIII)), in which, inter alia, it invited the Governments of Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their observations on the recommendations made in the report and requested the Secretary-General to communicate the report to the competent specialized agencies, IAEA and the other interested bodies in the United Nations system, and to undertake a detailed examination, in consultation with those bodies, through the ACC, of the proposals set out in the report, with a view to submitting specific recommendations to the Council, at its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of those proposals, the priorities to be established among them and the arrangements that should be made for strengthening co-ordination among the participating organizations in the execution of a concerted programme. It also recommended that the interested bodies of the United Nations system take fully into account, when assisting Governments in drawing up their development plans, the close interdependence between economic objectives and the development of human resources. Furthermore, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report to the Council on the progress made in studies carried out by interested organizations in the United Nations system on the "brain-drain" problem. The Council invited the ILO, together with the United Nations, UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned, to consider what measures should be taken in order to ensure that in the long-term programmes which would follow the current Development Decade, special attention should be given to the most urgent problems involved in the development and utilization of human resources as part of a dynamic employment policy. It also requested the regional economic commissions, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Population Commission, in drawing up their work programmes, to take account of the close relationship between

economic growth and social advancement. Lastly, it recommended that the United Nations Development Programme continue to give favourable consideration to applications for the financing of projects designed to intensify educational, vocational and

technical training and to take the fullest account of the requirements of manpower, skilled labour and technical staff in development projects and of the need to begin, even before the investment stage, the training of the personnel required.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Social development*

395. As a basis for its consideration of social development questions at its forty-second session,^{1/} the Council had before it the report of the Commission for Social Development on its eighteenth session (E/4324^{2/} and Add.1). The comments and recommendations of the Commission (E/4324, chap. II) on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fourth session (E/4287^{3/} and Add.1), and a note by the Secretary-General on the same subject (E/CN.5/407), were dealt with in relation to its consideration of the report of the Committee.^{4/} The Commission's views and recommendations on the conclusions of the 1966 World Land Reform Conference in relation to social development (E/4324, chap. IV) were considered in connexion with the Council's debate on land reform.^{5/} Social development questions were also considered by the Council at its forty-third session in connexion with the general discussion of international economic and social policy.^{6/} In the course of the discussion one member pointed out that there was a certain anomaly in the Council's considering the economic and social aspects of development at different sessions, particularly since the Council's debates and decisions consistently emphasized the interdependence of economic and social factors in development.

396. In considering the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session, the first session following its enlargement and the reorientation of its work in accordance with Council resolution 1139 (XLI), the Council noted the increasing importance of the role that the Commission's new mandate would require of it and considered that the work of the past session gave promise of the significant contribution that could be expected from the Commission in relation to the Council's over-all concern with development problems and policies. Council members noted in particular that the work of the Commission had been brought into an even closer relationship than before with economic development activities and with the work of the specialized agencies. In reappraising the role of the Commission in 1966, the Council had attached special importance to the Commission's responsibilities with respect to social development policy, and members noted with satisfaction that the work

of the eighteenth session had demonstrated the Commission's ability to make a meaningful contribution in that area.

397. Several Council members expressed regret that more time was not available for consideration of the Commission's report. The attention of the Council had also been drawn to a recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination^{7/} that items in the report which required interagency consultations should be deferred to the forty-third session of the Council. Members agreed that it was necessary for the specialized agencies to be fully involved in the major projects to which the recommendation was considered to refer, namely the draft declaration on social development, the review of technical co-operation activities in social development, and social questions relating to the extension of health services, but it was also generally felt that the Council should take action on the Commission's recommendations at the forty-second session, at which, in accordance with its resolution 1156 (XLI), it had decided to deal with the reports of the functional commissions and committees, especially those in the social and human rights fields.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

398. At its eighteenth session the Commission for Social Development had begun to consider the preparation of the draft declaration on social development,^{8/} as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2215 (XXI). In that resolution, the General Assembly had called upon the Council to request the Commission to prepare a draft declaration that would define, in general terms, the objectives of social development and the methods and means of achieving them, to be based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as on the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. The Council had decided, at its resumed forty-first session,^{9/} to transmit the matter to the Commission and to consider it further at its forty-second session, together with the Commission's report.

399. In connexion with its consideration of the draft declaration on social development, the Commission had had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/413) in which he had reviewed the background of the question and the substance of the General Assembly's deliberations at its twenty-first session, and had made certain proposals regarding the preparation of the draft declaration. The Com-

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "World social situation".

^{1/} E/AC.7/SR.579-581; E/1478.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5.

^{3/} Ibid., Supplement No. 4.

^{4/} See section II below.

^{5/} See chapter VI, section III.

^{6/} E/SR.1480-1489.

^{7/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document E/4337, para. 71.

^{8/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5, chap. III.

^{9/} E/SR.1459.

mission had also had access to the documentation submitted to the General Assembly on the matter, which included a note by the Secretary-General (A/6434) indicating the scope and nature of relevant existing documents of the Assembly, the Council and the specialized agencies, and a working paper (A/C.3/L.1419) submitted to the Assembly by the representative of Argentina. A sixteen-member Working Party^{10/} had met during the Commission's session, and had drawn up a preliminary list of points to be included in the draft declaration, covering the preamble and sections on the principles, objectives, and methods and means of social development. The report of the Working Party (E/4324, annex III) had been approved by the Commission and submitted to the Council with recommendations regarding the future procedure to be followed. Those recommendations called for a further meeting of the Working Party prior to the nineteenth session of the Commission, to prepare an initial draft of the declaration for consideration by the Commission and subsequently by the Council itself in 1968, and for consultations between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies before that meeting. The Commission had also proposed that after the Council had examined the initial draft it should authorize the Secretary-General to send it to all Member States for comment and that, at a further meeting in September 1968, the Working Party should revise the draft in the light of those comments. It had then been suggested that the Council should authorize the Working Party to submit the final draft of the declaration direct to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

400. The Council noted the importance that many Commission members had attached to the contribution such a declaration might make in providing a stimulus to development and guide-lines for the promotion of progress. The Council noted also that the Commission had given high priority to the question at its eighteenth session, and commended its efforts to begin preparation of the draft declaration in spite of its very heavy agenda.

401. Special attention was given to the Commission's proposals for future work on the draft declaration. Although some members of the Council emphasized the importance of completing the draft declaration in time for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, as requested in Assembly resolution 2215 (XXI), it was generally felt that the draft to be prepared by the Working Party required examination in its final form by the Commission and the Council before being submitted to the Assembly. With that in mind, the Council approved the procedural recommendations of the Commission which required immediate action. In resolution 1228 (XLII) it thus provided for a meeting of the Working Party on the Draft Declaration on Social Development ten to fourteen days before the nineteenth session of the Commission for Social Development, to prepare a preliminary draft for consideration by the Commission

^{10/} The Working Party established at the eighteenth session was composed of the following members of the Commission for Social Development: Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela.

and through it by the Council in 1968, and for consultations between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to be undertaken prior to the February 1968 meeting of the Working Party. There was also general agreement that the Commission should review, at its nineteenth session, the schedule and timing of subsequent work on the draft declaration, and the procedure to be recommended for completion of the draft and its submission to the General Assembly.

REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

402. The Council gave particular attention to the comments and recommendations of the Commission for Social Development regarding the proposed review of technical co-operation activities in social development^{11/} It noted that the Commission attached special importance to the role of international technical co-operation activities in that field, and that the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.5/412) had raised some of the major issues and problems relating to the effectiveness of operational programmes in social development. Among the factors that the Commission had considered particularly significant were a certain degree of fragmentation and relative isolation of some of the United Nations technical assistance projects in the social field, the limited application of an integrated or intersectoral approach to programmes involving social components, and the difficulties attending attempts to assess priorities for action in the social field in the developing countries.

403. Members of the Commission had expressed concern over the imbalance in the use of technical assistance resources for economic and social projects. The potential role of the United Nations Development Programme had been discussed in that connexion, and it had been suggested that greater use might be made of the UNDP for social development purposes; in many cases, for example, Special Fund projects could provide opportunities for linking economic and social programmes in recipient countries. The Commission had stressed the need for a concerted approach by recipient countries in the use of international assistance for social development and had agreed that the United Nations and the specialized agencies could play an important role in that respect, as could the UNDP resident representatives through their function of advising countries on programme planning and the co-ordination of technical assistance programmes. In the discussion, there had been emphasis on the need to integrate various types of assistance in order to avoid unnecessary fragmentation of projects and, when possible, to combine various technical assistance programmes, using a co-ordinated approach involving the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the Governments concerned.

404. The Commission had also noted that the need for technical assistance in social development was especially great in the developing countries in view of the limited resources generally allocated to the social sectors of their national plans, the difficulties

^{11/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5, chap. VI.

in obtaining the data necessary for planning and establishing priorities, and the shortage of development planners qualified to deal with both the social and the economic aspects of development. Importance had been attached to the role of the social development planner in assisting Governments in examining their needs and allocating resources in the social field in order to promote the integration of social and economic development activities, and the Commission had noted, in that connexion, the importance of expanding training programmes in social development planning.

405. The Council expressed great interest in the Commission's proposal for a review of technical co-operation activities in the social field, to be undertaken by special rapporteurs who would be appointed by the Secretary-General. In a statement to the Council, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the proposed review would not constitute an evaluation of operational activities or projects in the different sectors, but reflected rather the need to consider the interrelationships between the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as between United Nations activities in different fields, including those undertaken by UNIDO, UNICEF and the UNDP. He noted that it was the Commission's hope that the proposed "examination and assessment" of those activities would lead to recommendations for strengthening the effect on social development of the technical co-operation activities of the entire United Nations family. The objective would be to ensure that advice and assistance by the United Nations family in the social field should, wherever possible, be given in a fully co-ordinated manner on the basis of the needs and priorities of each country.

406. Several members of the Council stressed the importance of establishing specific and detailed terms of reference for the special rapporteurs and of consultations with the specialized agencies concerned before the rapporteurs were appointed, although others felt that such consultations would be more useful after their appointment, in connexion with the formulation of their plan of work.

407. The representative of the Secretary-General noted that consultations with the specialized agencies would be held during the summer and emphasized the importance that the Secretary-General attached to discussing the terms of reference of the special rapporteurs with the agencies before they were actually appointed. He further noted that the Governing Council of the UNDP had also been informed, at its current session, of the Commission's recommendations.

408. With that understanding, the Council, endorsing a proposal of the Commission for Social Development, adopted a resolution (1227 (XLII)) in which it invited the Commission to make recommendations not later than at its twentieth session on ways of strengthening the operational programmes of the United Nations system in the social field in order to make it possible for them to play their full role in promoting social development in the immediate years ahead and during the forthcoming decade. For that purpose, it requested the Secretary-General to designate, in their individual

capacities and for a period of not more than two years, five special rapporteurs from amongst the States members of the Commission for Social Development, to undertake an examination and assessment of the different programmes and methods used by the United Nations family in technical assistance in the social field for the developing countries, and to make the necessary recommendations to the Commission for Social Development not later than at its twentieth session. The special rapporteurs would carry out their task by means of consultations with Governments of Member States and with the UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF, the specialized agencies concerned with social development, and the regional economic commissions, who were invited to co-operate with them and the Commission for that purpose. The Secretary-General was also requested to elicit from the countries in the developing regions and from the above-mentioned organizations, agencies and commissions the basic information required for the work of the special rapporteurs, by means of a questionnaire. The Council further recommended that Governments accord special consideration in the formulation of requests and in the allocation of resources for technical assistance to problems of social development, and requested the Secretary-General, the UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF and the specialized agencies concerned to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in all aspects of the social field.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF HEALTH SERVICES

409. The Commission for Social Development had attached special importance to a report on social questions relating to the extension of health services (E/CN.5/415 and Corr.1), prepared for its eighteenth session by the World Health Organization. The report represented the first in a series of such reports to be prepared by the specialized agencies on major issues in the sectors of health, education, employment and nutrition as they related to social development. The Commission had considered that its study of those reports, and the recommendations made by it and the Council, could be expected to provide increased guidance on the relationships among those sectors and on means of increasing the support of activities undertaken in those different fields for over-all social and economic development efforts.

410. The Commission had noted with appreciation the role of WHO in combating disease, and particularly its efforts to bring both preventive and curative services to all groups of the population in the developing countries. The Council noted that the Commission's study of the report had pointed out the need for a new examination of the health needs of the developing countries, with the perspectives and data provided by the social sciences, particularly with regard to the approach of health planners to the determination of targets and the establishment of priorities in the health sector, the relationships between health and socio-cultural factors and the need for those relationships to be borne in mind in connexion with the planning of preventive and curative medicine, and the links between health services and other community and social services and activities. It was also recognized that

there was a need for more research regarding attitudes towards health which might influence the use of the health and medical services available. The Council noted that the Commission had been particularly concerned with questions relating to the distribution of health services and the costs of medical care, in both developed and developing countries, as well as with other factors affecting the availability and use of health services by the population at large.

411. The Council also had before it certain findings, conclusions and recommendations agreed upon by the Commission on the basis of its study of the matter (E/4324, para. 76). Several members suggested that those recommendations be brought to the attention of Governments and of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, perhaps by means of a note by the Secretary-General; it was also suggested that Governments be asked to comment on the recommendations, in order to encourage practical follow-up by both the national and the international agencies concerned.

412. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1226 (XLII)) in which it noted that, despite the great progress made by medical science during recent decades, the populations of many countries still had only limited access to health and medical services, owing among other things to lack of financial resources and qualified personnel, the unequal distribution of such services and their high cost. Noting also that the Commission wished to continue the study of the social aspects of the problem in developed as well as developing countries, it invited WHO to prepare, if possible for the Commission's nineteenth session, a study on the differing extent to which basic health and medical services were available in selected representative groups of countries at different stages of development with respect to the provision of such services, and employing different means for their provision, with reference, wherever relevant, to the question of the costs of such services, and giving due attention to the social factors influencing the availability and utilization of health services.

413. In its resolution 1229 (XLII) the Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its eighteenth session and of the work programme contained therein.

Section II. Housing, building and planning*

414. As a basis for its consideration of questions relating to housing, building and planning, the Council had before it, at its forty-second session, the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fourth session (E/4287),^{12/} relevant parts of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its eighteenth session (E/4324),^{13/} and the comments of the Commission on the report of the Committee (E/4330).^{14/}

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

^{12/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 4.

^{13/} Ibid., Supplement No. 5.

^{14/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.

415. The Council considered^{15/} the proposals contained in the report of the Committee (E/4287, chap. X, draft resolutions I and II), as well as proposals contained in the report of the Commission (E/4324, chap. IX, draft resolutions A and B).

416. In introducing the report of the Committee,^{16/} the Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning said that, despite increasing efforts on the part of the United Nations and many Governments, the world housing situation still continued to become worse. The failure to provide adequate shelter, community facilities and physical environment for millions of people was a problem of equal concern to all countries of the world. The general rate of housing construction in developing countries had remained as low as one fifth of the target established by the Secretary-General for the Development Decade. For every ten families in need of adequate housing, only two had been provided with decent dwellings. Of the other eight families, a large proportion were occupying shanty towns or deteriorated districts in cities. Rural migrants often became squatters. In many metropolitan areas, slums and shanties were the environment for from one quarter to one half of the population.

417. Members of the Council expressed their general support for the proposals submitted by the Committee and the Commission. Many of them stressed the gravity of the world housing situation and reported on measures taken in their own countries to meet those problems.

418. Particular concern was expressed over the slowness of progress in meeting the target established for housing construction in the Development Decade; it was suggested that although the original target had perhaps been too optimistic, a further inhibiting factor might be that the sector of housing, too long neglected, was currently being dealt with in relative isolation. In that connexion, the Council stressed the necessity for solutions to housing problems to be sought within the framework of comprehensive economic and social planning.

419. Many members of the Council commented on the role and focus of international assistance in the field of housing, building and planning. It was suggested that the primary role of United Nations assistance in that field was a catalytic one, since the major responsibility for solving housing problems rested with national Governments. Governments were, however, often faced with a serious lack of resources, which meant that insufficient funds were sometimes allocated to the housing sector. It was suggested that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should assist the developing countries to establish a rational system of priorities in order to make the best use of their national and human resources.

420. It was also pointed out that even if the volume of international assistance was greatly increased it would still be inadequate to meet the needs of Governments in the field of housing. Several members proposed that particular attention be given at the inter-

^{15/} E/AC.7/SR.576, 577; E/SR.1478.

^{16/} E/AC.7/SR.576.

national level to such questions as demonstration and pilot projects for low-cost housing for low-income families, the dissemination of information, and the training of national personnel, especially skilled building workers. The training of local personnel should in fact constitute a major element in all United Nations technical assistance programmes.

421. It was noted that the important problem of the costs of housing construction required greater attention. Many Council members commented on the need for the establishment of local building industries and for effective assistance to Governments in that field. The local production of building materials was considered particularly important in that regard.

422. Several members of the Council said there was a need for additional resources to be made available to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; in particular, it was noted that the increasing volume of technical assistance activities for which the Centre was responsible rendered especially important the need for additional staff.

423. With regard to the establishment in New Delhi of a United Nations Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning,^{17/} concern was expressed at the fact that the functions originally envisaged for the Institute had been modified by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It was noted, however, that the functions of the Institute were to be further defined by a study group, which would report on arrangements for its establishment as well as on its field of competence. It was stressed that the work of the proposed Institute should not, in any case, duplicate that of the Centre itself.

424. Several members of the Council said they thought that the proposals submitted by the Commission for Social Development might usefully have been forwarded to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for its comments and advice before action was taken on them by the Council. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that such a procedure would delay implementation, in particular, of the proposed pilot programmes and it was felt that those programmes could in any case be reviewed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and again by the Commission for Social Development on the basis of the experience gained in the initial phase of implementation.

CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

425. On the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,^{18/} the Council adopted a resolution (1221 (XLII)) on co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies, including non-governmental organizations, in which it invited the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the regional housing centres, and governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen and increase their co-

operation in the field of housing, building and planning; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee at each of its sessions, beginning at the fifth session, with a report covering the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family in the field of housing, building and planning; and requested that the report give special attention to the measures of co-operation taking place or to be undertaken among the United Nations agencies engaged in various activities in housing, building and planning.

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

426. On the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,^{19/} the Council adopted a resolution (1222 (XLII)) on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to give the widest possible direct distribution to his report on the subject (E/C.6/52/Add.6-7); to compile a roster of experts who would be available on short notice to give advice and assistance in disaster areas; to undertake, as resources permitted, the preparation of manuals on disasters; to give high priority to the provision of fellowships for architectural and engineering students to make special studies on design and construction aspects in connexion with disaster questions, earthquake engineering and similar fields; and to study the possibilities of introducing special administrative measures to speed up the technical assistance to be provided to countries which had suffered natural disasters.

PILOT PROGRAMMES ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

427. The Council noted that in the discussion in the Commission for Social Development^{20/} on the question of pilot programmes on housing, building and planning, particular importance had been attached to increased technical and professional training as well as to low-cost housing schemes and methods of producing low-cost building materials. The Commission had given special attention to the nature of housing problems arising out of rapid urban population growth, in both industrialized and developing countries, and had stressed the urgency of measures for integrating rural-urban migrants into the economic and social life of cities, and of preventing the growth of slums and squatter settlements. The Council noted that members of the Commission had considered the question of the mobilization of resources for housing construction to be of particular importance for the developing countries, where the competition among all sectors for the scarce resources available often meant that allocations for housing programmes were seriously insufficient and that the role of international assistance, the training of qualified cadres, and schemes for organizing existing resources, such as pilot projects and self-help housing, had been considered especially important in that connexion.

^{17/} See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third session, Supplement No. 4*, chap. VI. See also E/SR.1447.

^{18/} *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. III, section C; and chap. X, draft resolution 4 (I).

^{19/} *Ibid.*, chap. V, section B; and chap. X, draft resolution 4 (II).

^{20/} *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5, chap. II; and chap. IX, draft resolution 1A.

428. Accepting with some amendments a proposal of the Commission for Social Development, the Council adopted a resolution (1224 (XLII)) concerning housing and related community facilities for low-income families in which it requested the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to give attention to self-help, co-operatives, rental housing and government subsidies, as well as to the development of appropriate housing standards. It also recommended to Governments of Member States the implementation of pilot programmes adapted to the needs of developing countries and directed at the improvement of living conditions in squatter settlements or slums of urban and rural areas through a simultaneous attack on the social, economic and physical conditions of such areas, eliciting the participation of the citizens concerned and creating, where feasible, institutions and organizations that would promote or support self-improvement, and requested the Secretary-General to determine, in consultation with Governments of Member States and other United Nations bodies, the possibilities of obtaining financial, technical and material support for such pilot programmes, and to provide the general direction for any pilot programme that might be initiated.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSING YEAR

429. Also on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1223 (XLII)) concerning means by which public attention might be focused on the acute social and economic problems associated with the lack of adequate housing, community facilities and the difficulties of rational development of rural and urban communities, particularly in the developing countries, as well as on means for mobilizing action by means of specific programmes for the improvement of those conditions. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report on the subject, with possible proposals for action; in its consideration of the report, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was asked to consider also the advisability of proclaiming an International Housing Year. Several representatives expressed their reservations on the financial implications of the resolution.

Section III. Population

430. As the Population Commission had not met during the period under review, the agenda of the Council in 1967 did not include a specific item on population. However, population questions received considerable attention during the Council's debates at its forty-third session, particularly in connexion with its general discussion of international economic and social policy.^{21/}

431. The Secretary-General, in his opening statement to the Council,^{22/} had noted the significance of changes in attitude towards the problems posed by rapid population growth. He had pointed out that population questions were no longer being approached strictly with regard to their economic aspects, but were also being studied and dealt with in the broad human and social context of modern society, which

increasingly recognized the need to provide people with the means of controlling the size of their family.

432. The Secretary-General noted that the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) had made it possible for the United Nations to undertake a "bolder and more effective" programme of action in that field. The United Nations itself had acquired an institutional infrastructure which, with the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies and with some additional means, could give more effective support to large-scale programmes. Noting that a five-year programme of work in the field of population had already been prepared, the Secretary-General stated his intention to seek gradually increased budgetary appropriations for those activities. He also informed the Council of his decision to establish a trust fund for population activities, which would be open to voluntary contributions from Governments and institutions; the trust fund would, among other things, make possible the establishment of training centres as well as of pilot projects to assist Governments in instituting or expanding their own programmes.

433. Many members of the Council commented on the significance of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), noting that its unanimous adoption permitted the United Nations to proceed with a broad, balanced and progressive programme in the field of population. It was pointed out also that the resolution, with the decisions taken by the Council at its thirty-ninth session (Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX)), marked a new stage in the recognition of the role of the United Nations family in that field.

434. The relationships between the rapid growth of population and levels of food production and supply were noted by many members of the Council. It was pointed out, for example, that the gap between food production and needs in developing countries was widening, and that population growth was continuing to outstrip increases in world food production; one member stated that unless programmes to increase food production and to control population growth were intensified, many parts of the world might undergo famine during the coming decade. The influence of demographic factors on labour and employment also received attention, particularly in connexion with the complex issues involved in the full development and utilization of human resources available to countries.^{23/}

435. Several members of the Council reported on the policies adopted in their countries and on the programmes being undertaken to meet the problems of rapid population growth. Emphasis was laid particularly on the importance of population control in relation to the promotion of economic and social development. It was also pointed out, on the other hand, that while it was desirable for the United Nations to make greater efforts to solve world population problems, a reduction in the birth rate alone was not a universal solution. In some cases, one member noted, a reduction in the natural rate of population growth could have unfavourable long-term effects.

^{21/} E/SR.1480-1489, 1505.

^{22/} E/SR.1480.

^{23/} See chapter X.

436. Many members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the Secretary-General's plans for an expansion of United Nations activity in the population field. His decision to establish a trust fund for voluntary contributions was welcomed; several members stated that they were prepared to consider making contributions to the fund and that they hoped other Governments as well as private organizations would also contribute. Support was expressed for increased budgetary appropriations for United Nations activities in that field, as the United Nations had an important role to play in seeking solutions to world population problems. As one member noted, it was one of the main responsibilities of the Council itself to ensure that the population problem should be a central topic of international discussion and a focal point of international action. General support was expressed for the proposal that the subject of population should constitute a major item on the agenda of the Council's next session, which would take place during the International Year for Human Rights.

437. Consideration of this question was concluded with the adoption by the Council of a resolution in which it recalled its resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), and referred also to the Secretary-General's statement to the Council with regard to United Nations programmes in the field of population. It noted, in addition, decisions of the governing bodies of WHO, the ILO and UNESCO concerning the activities of those agencies in that field. The Council urged all organizations within the United Nations system to make every effort within their competence to develop and render more effective their programmes in the field of population, including training, research, information and advisory services, and in particular invited UNESCO to pursue actively its education, social science and mass media activities in that regard.

Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund

438. The report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held in New York in June 1966 (E/4403)^{24/} was reviewed by the Council at its forty-third session.^{25/} The Council also heard a brief statement by the Executive Director during its general debate.^{26/}

439. In introducing the report, the Chairman of the Executive Board said that a major task of the Board at its last session had been to review a report, prepared by the Executive Director at its request, on the strategy, criteria and priorities in the use of UNICEF aid. The conclusions set forth in the report were warmly endorsed by the Board. There were no suggestions in the report for major innovations in basic policy. The central recommendation of the report was that the humanitarian aims of UNICEF could best be served and its resources most effectively used by the "country approach", that is, by assisting key programmes of benefit to children and young people which had recognized priority within the context of the development efforts of individual

countries. Since countries' needs differed at different times, it followed that UNICEF could not establish global priorities for the allocation of its resources; instead, priorities had to be chosen in agreement with each country in relation to the local situation of children and youth, and on the basis of a strategy for the development of the necessary permanent national services.

440. Since the resources of UNICEF were limited in relation to the needs it sought to serve, its role had primarily to be that of carrying out pilot projects which, through their demonstrated success, could attract additional resources from within the countries assisted and from other external sources. To be successful, projects assisted by UNICEF had to enjoy a sufficiently high priority in the eyes of those concerned with the allocation of resources in the country to receive adequate national support in the form of personnel and finances. That could usually best be achieved by ensuring that the projects should be included in the development plan where such a plan existed, but it could also be achieved simply through the so-called matching principle, which UNICEF had followed throughout its history, and which required contributions from local resources to UNICEF-aided projects. The amount of such resources required could represent heavy demands on the developing countries. The Board had recognized that problem for some years by endorsing a policy of "special assistance", which reduced those amounts. Nevertheless, it was an encouraging fact that UNICEF-aided projects were being successfully carried out, and that, on the average, receiving countries contributed, from their own resources, some two and a half times the value of UNICEF aid.

441. UNICEF resources had also to be used with a view to maximum multiplier effect, which could be obtained in various ways, including helping countries to assess needs and possibilities, directing assistance to "growing" points in services benefiting children, and helping to remove bottle-necks, especially by training. The Board considered it desirable to concentrate UNICEF resources on fewer and larger projects. While it had recognized that a small project could be justified by the smallness of a country or by the value of giving a stimulus to experimental endeavours, the Fund's main objective was to support only projects which were currently or potentially significant. In the view of the Board, it was neither possible nor desirable to lay down, in advance, precise criteria for the allocation of assistance among types of projects and among countries. The main endeavour must be to continue the flexibility and pragmatism which had characterized the Fund's approach in the past and to give priority to projects having a low cost per beneficiary.

442. The Board welcomed the increased emphasis placed on efforts to co-ordinate UNICEF assistance with that of the rest of the United Nations family, not simply to avoid overlapping, but to develop a dynamic approach on the basis of a real team spirit.

443. The Board had approved allocations totalling just over \$50 million, representing the highest level of allocations since the emergency relief of the earliest days of the Fund. The allocations were divided among

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8.

^{25/} E/SR.1503.

^{26/} E/SR.1484.

various fields of activity, as follows: 52 per cent for the health field, including disease control; 13 per cent for nutrition; 5 per cent for welfare; and 24 per cent for education. The total number of projects approved, including emergencies, integrated services and planning, was 251.

444. The major shift from previous years was in the proportion of aid going to education. The greatest emphasis was on teacher training but the allocations approved for 1967 also provided for teaching materials. In fact, an important feature of most of the projects for which UNICEF provided aid was in-country training of personnel, reflecting the high priority which Governments placed on the strengthening of national training facilities. By the end of 1966, UNICEF had provided equipment, stipends and other aid for the training of over 220,000 workers to staff programmes serving children and it was devoting nearly one third of its resources for that purpose. The greatest emphasis was on the training of middle-level and auxiliary workers as well as community leaders and volunteers.

445. The percentage of funds allocated to health had dropped slightly from prior years, but the actual dollar value had increased significantly. Approving the recommendations of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policies, the Board had agreed that UNICEF could provide aid for family planning as an integral part of the comprehensive health services for mothers and children. In practice, UNICEF assistance would be given in response to government requests, as part of a country's health services, and not as a separate category of assistance; its assistance would be limited to the usual forms of aid that had been approved by the Board for many years, such as training of personnel, provision of vehicles and supplies, and equipment for maternal and child health services; UNICEF would not take any responsibility for the organization and administration of the governmental programme relating to family planning; and it would request the technical advice of WHO with regard to any such assistance.

446. The Board also reviewed a number of assessments made in various fields. From an assessment by WHO and UNICEF, it was clear that assistance to maternal and child health services during the period 1960 to 1964 inclusive had contributed to noticeable progress both in the quantity and the quality of services. However, it was evident that far too few mothers and children were being reached by mother and child health programmes and that the services they received were sometimes of poor quality. With regard to malaria eradication, the Board had noted that interest had begun to wane—particularly in countries where malaria had been reduced to a low level—in continuing the heavy financial outlays required to see the campaigns through to completion. It had agreed with the recommendation of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy that both WHO and UNICEF should use their influence with Governments in countries where that was happening to revive their interest, and that in the event that a country failed to provide the national funds required for carrying out the malaria eradication programme, the international agencies would not be justified in continuing their assistance.

447. The effect on children of the race between population and food supplies—a race being lost in some parts of the world—had been a source of major concern throughout the Board's deliberations. The Board had reviewed a progress report on protein-rich food development and an assessment of assistance to applied nutrition. FAO, WHO and UNICEF had worked together for some years on the development of protein-rich concentrates and mixtures. Over two thirds of UNICEF's allocations in the nutrition field in 1967 had been for applied nutrition directed to the rural family, particularly the diets of mothers and children, combining nutrition education and training with the production and consumption of various protective foods. An assessment of assistance to applied nutrition provided by UNICEF jointly with FAO and WHO indicated that the basic ideas underlying the programme were valid, but that there was need for greater flexibility.

448. The Board had also had before it a preliminary assessment of the results of the regional conferences in Latin America (November/December 1966) and in Asia (March 1966) on planning for children and youth in national development. It seemed clear that the conferences had fulfilled their purpose and had stimulated activities which should be continued. The Executive Director had, however, stated that he did not foresee the need for any similar large conferences in the near future and that more work in that field should now be done on the country level.

449. While the Board had reaffirmed its belief that the bulk of the Fund's resources should be devoted to long-range programmes, it recognized the responsibility of UNICEF to be alert and responsive to the need for emergency aid. Towards the end of 1966 and early in 1967, the Board had approved allocations by mail-poll vote totalling \$2.5 million for children and mothers affected by the drought in India. At its 1967 session the Board had requested the Executive Director to study ways and means whereby the help of UNICEF could be extended, with the co-operation of Red Cross organizations, in emergency situations to both parts of Viet-Nam. The Board had also taken action to provide aid to children and mothers who were victims of the military operations in the Middle East.

450. The Board was, however, acutely aware of the appalling and persistent disparity between the needs of children and the totally inadequate means at its disposal to meet them. Some 40 per cent of the population in developing countries was under fifteen years of age. In view of the urgent needs, the Board had authorized allocations at the level of \$50 million, which implied drawing down all of UNICEF's modest reserves. That had amounted to a calculated risk that unless income increased from the current level of about \$40 million to the target of \$50 million already supported by the Council, allocations in subsequent years might have to be significantly reduced. The Chairman of the Board concluded by asking the Council, on behalf of the Board, to lend its full weight to the appeal for additional funds.

451. In the Council's discussion of the Board's report, there was general recognition of the magnitude of the needs of children and of the importance of

trying to meet them, not only for humanitarian reasons but also because of the important relationship between programmes of benefit to children and the economic and social development of the countries in which they lived. It was appreciated that, on the one hand, the level of development of a country determined fundamentally the conditions in which children were born, lived and grew to maturity and on the other, that development itself greatly depended on the suitable preparation of the younger generation.

452. There was also general endorsement of the "country approach" and of the close co-ordination which that implied with other sources of external aid, especially with other organizations within the United Nations system. Several representatives commended the efforts of UNICEF in that regard; one representative referred to UNICEF as a model of success in the first Development Decade, as an enterprise of co-operation with other agencies in providing assistance for "the whole child", both as an individual and as an element of society.

453. It was generally agreed that the priorities for UNICEF aid had to be worked out with each country in relation to its needs at a particular time and its over-all development efforts, rather than on a global basis. The importance of the role of UNICEF as a catalytic agent was also generally accepted. It was stressed that, while there was validity in some efforts to concentrate on fewer and larger projects, UNICEF should not become bogged down in a few projects in a few countries but should remain flexible and able to move on to new areas of need as soon as its projects had demonstrated their success and attracted sufficient assistance from other sources able to provide larger amounts of aid.

454. Some representatives expressed concern over disparities among different regions in the amount of aid given per child. The Chairman of the Board explained that that was, to some extent, the result of different levels of requests from receiving countries, the basis of all the Fund's actions. Nevertheless, it was a problem of which the Fund was aware and he would bring it again to the attention of the Secretariat and of the Board at the next meeting of the Programme Committee.

455. With regard to the Fund's programmes and its various fields of activity, it was almost unanimously agreed that the Fund was utilizing to the maximum the resources at its disposal to help meet priority needs of children and youth. One representative expressed some reservation on that point, asserting that UNICEF should place a greater emphasis on the needs of younger children particularly in the age group from one to six years, that it should not provide aid to youth, and that it should not be providing assistance for education and training as those were the fields of UNESCO and the ILO. In reply, the Chairman of the Board recalled the extensive discussion on that subject at the Board's 1961 session, which had resulted in the decision that UNICEF should provide aid in those fields. He stressed that there was no overlapping with UNESCO or the ILO, but rather that UNICEF's aid helped programmes in their fields. He also pointed out that the distribution of assistance among various fields was a natural

consequence of the country approach; the Fund's aid to education and training had increased in response to decisions by developing countries that those were the fields of priority need for their children. With regard to age limits generally, he recalled that earlier resolutions of the General Assembly on UNICEF had endorsed programmes for children and adolescents or young people. In general, UNICEF tended to concentrate on the younger age groups but it was difficult to have a hard-and-fast maximum age. Another representative expressed regret that the proportion of aid to nutrition had not been higher, noting that the amounts allocated for 1967 were still lower than the 1961-1965 average. The same representative, however, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of a draft resolution on UNICEF, expressed general satisfaction with the utilization of the Fund's resources and said he felt that the Board and the Secretariat should be commended for their courageous decision to take the calculated risk of approving allocations at the \$50 million level. As that had been achieved only by drawing down limited reserves, increased contributions would be needed if the level of allocations was to be maintained. Several representatives of recipient countries expressed their appreciation of the Fund's aid, particularly in such fields as mother and child health services, disease control, nutrition and education.

456. With regard to family planning, many representatives expressed their satisfaction that the Board had been able to reach a unanimous decision at its 1967 session in view of the difficulties that had been encountered in the discussion of the matter at the 1966 meeting. One representative expressed reservations concerning that decision, asserting that family planning was not a proper field for UNICEF aid. The Chairman of the Board stressed that UNICEF would neither urge countries to adopt policies of family planning nor discourage them from doing so; it would provide assistance only in response to requests from Governments. He also pointed out the practical difficulties of limiting UNICEF aid to mother and child health services exclusively, if those services also included family planning.

457. The prompt response of UNICEF to calls for assistance in emergencies during the past year was generally appreciated. One representative felt it was inappropriate for UNICEF to be providing aid to Viet-Nam and requested further information concerning the implementation of the Board's decision on aid for the Middle East. The Chairman of the Board pointed out that UNICEF's aid to the Republic of Viet-Nam had been going on for some time, and that it had been directed to those children whose needs in the health, education and social welfare fields were not being met from other sources. He recalled the Board's decision to ask the Executive Director to study ways and means whereby the help of UNICEF could be extended, with the co-operation of the Red Cross organizations, to both parts of Viet-Nam and said that contact with those organizations had been initiated. Regarding the Middle East, he reported that some \$470,000 had already been allocated and that much of the assistance involved was already being provided or was on its way there. Further allocations, above \$500,000, would have to be

approved by the Board by mail poll and, thus far, additional requests for such allocations had not been received by the Governments concerned.

458. One representative expressed concern about the level of administrative costs. The Chairman of the Board pointed out that the costs of UNICEF's field staff were not purely administrative; that that staff contributed a great deal to the successful implementation of projects and also assisted Governments in many other less tangible, but none the less important, ways. In recent years there had been some exceptional increases in those costs over which the organization had no control, such as the necessity to move its headquarters to rented offices. He stressed that ultimately the answer lay in increased contributions to reach the \$50 million income target since expenditures at that level would not involve a proportionate increase in administrative costs.

459. There was general support for UNICEF's income target of \$50 million. A number of representatives referred to recent increases in their own Governments' contributions and to others that were planned for the future. The representative of the United States of America expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when his Government

could honour its pledge to consider an increase in its own contribution in accordance with the usual 40 per cent matching principle. Several representatives noted the importance of contributions from private sources to UNICEF, which now amounted to over 20 per cent of the total contributions. They expressed appreciation of the valuable work of national committees in that regard.

460. At the close of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1258 (XLIII)), in which it endorsed the policies and programmes of UNICEF, commended the Fund for its continued close co-operation with other agencies in the United Nations family; noted that the Fund was utilizing to the maximum the resources at its disposal to help meet the priority needs of children and youth, and that the Board had approved allocations amounting to just over \$50 million at its last session; expressed its concern that that level of allocations, attained by drawing on limited reserves, could not be maintained without increased financial support; and urged Governments and private groups to consider, as a matter of urgency, increasing their contributions to UNICEF so that the Fund's income goal of \$50 million would be reached by the end of 1969.

HUMAN RIGHTS

461. At its forty-second session, the Council considered ^{1/} and, in resolution 1241 (XLII), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session, held from 20 February to 23 March 1967 (E/4322 ^{2/} and Add.1). It examined ^{3/} a communication from the Director General of the International Labour Office regarding alleged infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa. It also considered ^{4/} the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twentieth session, held from 13 February to 6 March 1967 (E/4316 ^{5/} and Add.1) and in resolution 1210 (XLII) took note of it. It also discussed ^{6/} the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

A

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

462. The question of measures taken to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments against such discrimination, which had been considered by the Council at its thirty-seventh, ^{7/} thirty-ninth ^{8/} and forty-first ^{9/} sessions and dealt with by the General Assembly in resolutions 1905 (XVIII), 2017 (XX) and 2142 (XXI), was again before the Council at its forty-second session. ^{10/}

463. In accordance with Council resolution 1146 (XLI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a further report (E/4306 and Add.1-4) 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 10 May 1967, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had been signed by fifty-seven States and ratified by twelve.

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

^{1/} E/AC.7/SR.562-575, 577-578; E/SR.1479.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6.

^{3/} E/SR.1463, 1465, 1473.

^{4/} E/AC.7/SR.558-560; E/SR.1470.

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{6/} E/AC.7/SR.581; E/SR.1479.

^{7/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. IX, sect. VII.

^{8/} *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. XIII, sect. IV.

^{9/} *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. XI, sect. I.

^{10/} E/AC.7/SR.560-561; E/SR.1479.

464. During the discussion in the Council, ^{10/} it was agreed that no general debate would take place on the item, which had been thoroughly considered at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, ^{11/} and that the discussion should be centred on two proposals submitted by the Commission.

465. The first of those proposals, concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance (E/4322, para. 427, resolution 11 (XXIII)), met with unanimous approval. Acting on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1211 (XLII)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly resolutely condemn any ideology, including nazism, which was based on racial intolerance and terror, as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and that it call on all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance.

466. The second proposal, on measures for the speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination (E/4322, para. 435, resolution 12 (XXIII)), gave rise to a discussion. The Commission had requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly a draft resolution under which the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, ask the International Conference on Human Rights to consider the question of giving effect to the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of implementing various other conventions in so far as they related to racial discrimination, and would recommend that the Commission prepare for consideration by the General Assembly a draft appeal by the United Nations to all countries to apply fully the Declaration and, where eligible, to ratify the Convention.

467. All members of the Council agreed that the proposal was an important step towards the speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination. However, many representatives shared the view that certain explicit references should be made to South Africa, the colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the Territory of South West Africa, because gross violations of human rights were being practised in those countries as a matter of State policy. A few representatives expressed the opinion that the draft resolution was an instrument of general scope, which was concerned with racial discrimination wherever it existed in the world, and that the mention of specific countries would weaken the text and imply the exclusion of other countries and of other forms of racial discrimination.

^{11/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VI.

468. The Council decided (resolution 1244 (XLII)) to recommend that the General Assembly adopt a resolution in which it would urge all eligible Governments to sign, ratify and implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and all other conventions directed against discrimination in employment and occupation and in education. It would request the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights at its regular sessions the information submitted by Governments on measures taken for the speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and, together with specialized agencies and all organizations concerned, to continue measures to propagate the principles and norms set forth in the Declaration and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Assembly would request the International Conference on Human Rights to consider the question of giving effect to the Declaration and International Convention and the question of the implementation of conventions directed against discrimination in employment and occupation and in education in so far as they related to racial discrimination, especially in the Republic of South Africa, in the rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia and in the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and then illegally occupied by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. In addition, the Assembly would recommend that the Commission on Human Rights continue to give consideration, as a matter of priority, to the measures for the speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and that it report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. The General Assembly would also state that it condemned the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for their open and nefarious practices of racial discrimination and intolerance against the African and other non-white peoples in those countries and in the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and currently illegally occupied by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Finally, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should decide to consider, at its twenty-third session, the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

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*

469. In accordance with the proposal made by the Council in its resolution 1164 (XLI), the General Assembly, in resolution 2144 (XXI), *inter alia*, invited the Council and the Commission to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity

of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they might occur.

470. The Council was informed, at its forty-second session,^{12/} that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 5 (XIX) (E/4322, para. 274), had *inter alia* requested the Commission on Human Rights, in considering the question of the Commission's tasks and functions and its role in connexion with violations of human rights in all countries, including the provision of the necessary assistance to the Special Committee in implementing, in so far as it related to questions of human rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the General Assembly decisions based on the Declaration, to take account of the Sub-Commission's special interest in the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially racial discrimination, and the protection of minorities. The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its twentieth session an analytical survey of the petitions and materials on the basis of which the question of violations of human rights had arisen in the Special Committee and had been brought to the attention of the bodies concerned with human rights in its resolution 5 (XIX), with special reference to those phenomena which were regarded in the petitions and in the aforementioned materials as manifestations of discrimination and infringements of the rights of minorities.

471. At its twenty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights had adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, as indicated below.

472. In the course of its debate on the relevant part of the Commission's report, the Council, at its forty-second session, considered^{13/} various proposals contained in the Commission's resolutions. It had before it, in addition to the Commission's resolutions, the first annual supplement (E/CN.4/923) to a document (E/4226) which the Secretary-General had prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1102 (XI), containing the texts of, or extracts from, relevant decisions taken by United Nations bodies. The Council also had before it the report of the Seminar on Apartheid held in Brasilia, Brazil, in August 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/27).

473. As regards the Commission's resolution 5 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 350) on the "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", it was observed that it was essentially an internal resolution except for one operative paragraph which called for action by the Council. Divergent views were expressed on the procedure that should be followed by the Council in order to bring the designation of South West Africa contained in the resolution into line with the terminology already adopted by the Council during its current session, and, more generally, in order to endorse or amend resolutions of the Commission.

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

^{12/} *Ibid.*, chap. V.

^{13/} E/AC.7/SR.565-571; E/SR.1479.

474. The Council adopted a resolution (1234 (XLII)) in which it noted with satisfaction the provisions of resolution 5 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and also noted that since the adoption of resolution 2145 (XXI) of the General Assembly, South West Africa was to be designated as Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that wherever reference was made to that Territory in the resolutions and the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session, it should be read accordingly. It recommended to the General Assembly that it continue to encourage all eligible States to sign and ratify forthwith the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the other conventions and protocols which aimed at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

475. With respect to resolution 6 (XXIII) of the Commission (E/4322, para. 368), concerning the setting up of an ad hoc Study Group to consider the establishment of regional commissions on human rights, some members expressed their great interest in the establishment of such commissions, which, in their opinion, would play an essential role in the protection of human rights. On the other hand, one member opposed the idea on the ground that the establishment of such regional commissions lay exclusively within the competence of the States in any particular region.

476. No views were expressed on Commission resolution 7 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 376), which set forth the Commission's decision to appoint a special rapporteur to report on measures that might be taken by the General Assembly effectively to combat racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation. The Council took note of the Commission's resolution.

477. The Council discussed Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 394) and resolution 9 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 404) jointly because of their close relationship.

478. In resolution 8 (XXIII) the Commission had requested the Council to authorize the Commission and the Sub-Commission to examine relevant information contained in the communications listed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII). It had also requested authority "to make a thorough study and investigation of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights and to report with recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council". In resolution 9 (XXIII), it had recommended that the Council confirm the inclusion in the terms of reference of the Commission of "the power to adopt general and specific measures to deal with violations of human rights". Furthermore, the Commission had instructed the study group established under its resolution 6 (XXIII) to study the ways and means by which the Commission might be enabled or assisted to discharge its functions in relation to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to pay particular attention to the question whether additional sub-commissions should be established.

479. While there was unanimous agreement in condemning the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, strong differences of opinion were voiced as regards the expansion of the terms of reference of the Commission on Human Rights as envisaged in the two resolutions.

480. Certain members objected to the proposed broadening of the scope of competence of the Commission, which would empower it not only to study but also to investigate violations of human rights as well as to propose remedial measures, thus giving it powers that went beyond those of the Council itself. They emphasized that such an enlargement of the terms of reference of the Commission was contrary to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter and to Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII). Furthermore, it ignored the existence of implementation machinery already set up in connexion with the International Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, thereby creating a risk of conflicts of competence and confusion. In their opinion, the new tasks of the Commission were not clearly or adequately defined, particularly as regards the criteria of selection of violations to be studied and investigated and the information which should be available to it, and which, they stressed, should not be limited to the communications referred to in resolution 8 (XXIII) of the Commission but should cover all information available to the United Nations. They proposed therefore that the resolution in question be referred to the ad hoc Study Group to be established under the provisions of Commission resolution 6 (XXIII), or back to the Commission itself for further study.

481. Various other members supported the widening of the scope of competence of the Commission on Human Rights. They recalled that the Commission had adopted the resolutions in question in order to comply with the specific request contained in resolution 2144 A (XXI) of the General Assembly that urgent consideration be given to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they might occur. They emphasized that the new course of action that the Commission was taking was a welcome departure from the strictly academic activities in which it had been involved since it was created. They strongly opposed any repetition of consideration by the Commission on Human Rights or any other body of a matter that had been exhaustively discussed at the previous session of the Commission, a procedure which would unduly delay compliance with the General Assembly's request.

482. On the basis of resolutions 8 (XXIII) and 9 (XXIII) of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1235 (XLII)) in which it welcomed the Commission's decision to give annual consideration to the item entitled "Question of violations 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", without prejudice to the functions and powers of organs already in existence or which might be

established within the framework of measures of implementation included in international covenants and conventions on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and concurred with the requests for assistance addressed to the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to the Secretary-General. The Council authorized the Commission and the Sub-Commission to examine information relevant to gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as exemplified by the policy of apartheid as practised in the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and racial discrimination as practised notably in Southern Rhodesia, contained in the communications listed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII). It also decided that the Commission might, in appropriate cases, and after careful consideration of the information thus made available to it, make a thorough study of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, as exemplified by the policy of apartheid as practised in the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and racial discrimination as practised notably in Southern Rhodesia, and report with recommendations thereon to the Council.

483. In the same resolution the Council decided to review those decisions after the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and took note of the fact that the Commission had instructed an *ad hoc* Study Group to study in all its aspects the question of the ways and means by which the Commission might be enabled or assisted to discharge functions in relation to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, while maintaining and fulfilling its other functions. It finally requested the Commission to report to it on the result of that study after it had given consideration to the conclusions of the Study Group referred to above.

Section III. Charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa

484. The Council was informed, at its forty-second session,^{14/} that the Commission on Human Rights had had before it at its twenty-third session, a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/935) drawing its attention to a communication, dated 3 February 1967, received from the Acting Chairman of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa concerning evidence of the continuing ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and persons in police custody in South Africa.

485. After an extensive debate on the question, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4322, para. 268, resolution 2 (XXIII)) in which, *inter alia*, it had condemned the practices described and complained of in the testimony transmitted by the Special Committee as constituting a double injury against the victims of the inhuman policies of apartheid who were imprisoned and detained for violating those policies, and requested

the Secretary-General immediately to address, on behalf of the Commission, a telegram to the Government of the Republic of South Africa conveying the deep distress and serious concern of the Commission at that situation and requesting that Government to take positive action so that its treatment of political prisoners should conform with civilized standards of penal law and practice. The Commission had also decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts composed of eminent jurists and prison officials to be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission; (a) to investigate the charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa; (b) to receive communications and hear witnesses and use such modalities of procedure as it might deem appropriate; (c) to recommend action to be taken in concrete cases; and (d) to report to the Commission on Human Rights at the earliest possible time.

486. The Commission had further called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to co-operate with the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, providing it with the necessary facilities for the discharge of its task within South Africa. It had requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the documents received from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee containing the testimony of political prisoners, victims of torture and ill-treatment in the prisons of South Africa, as well as the statements of Nelson Mandela and Abram Fischer in their recent court trials in South Africa, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to give the widest national publicity, through all available information media, to the substance of the contents of those documents. The Commission had also drawn the attention of all international humanitarian organizations to those documents and appealed to them to take, as a matter of urgency, any appropriate action in their power to help alleviate the inhuman situation described therein. Furthermore, it had appealed to all Member States, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations, as well as private individuals, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa through financial and other aids, and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the resolution to the members of the Security Council. It had further requested the Secretary-General to convey to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa the desire of the Commission on Human Rights to maintain close collaboration with it in achieving their common objectives. Finally, the Commission had recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, arrange to provide facilities whereby registers for the receipt of contributions from all sources, private and public, for the victims of the policies of apartheid and racism in South Africa might be opened in each country, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the degree of co-operation he had received from the various Member States. The Commission also decided to review the situation at its twenty-fourth session.

487. On 22 March 1967, the Chairman of the Commission announced that the Working Group would be composed of Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria), Mr. Luis

^{14/} See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. IV.*

Marchand Stens (Peru), Mr. Ibrahima Boye (Senegal), Mr. Waldo Emerson Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania), and Mr. Branimir Janković (Yugoslavia).

488. As requested in the Commission's resolution, the Secretary-General had, on 8 March 1967, addressed a telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa informing him of the adoption of the resolution and of the concern of the Commission at the situation described in the documents transmitted by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. By two letters from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations, dated 13 and 17 April 1967 respectively (E/4340 and Add.1),^{15/} the Government of the Republic of South Africa had, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to convey to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights its strong protest at the Commission's decision to establish the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, which it considered a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State Member of the United Nations, and stated that it could not accept the legal validity of the resolution in terms of the Charter of the United Nations.

489. After a discussion at its forty-second session,^{16/} the Council, by resolution 1236 (XLII), welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights set out in its resolution 2 (XXIII) and condemned the Government of South Africa for refusing to co-operate with the United Nations in expediting the work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under that resolution.

Section IV. Slavery

490. Pursuant to Council resolution 1126 (XLI), the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-third session,^{17/} adopted a resolution (E/4322, paragraph 480, resolution 13 (XXIII)) in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake regular consideration of the question of slavery and to report to the Commission its recommendations on measures designed to help the United Nations and Member States which so accepted in dealing with those problems; and it asked the Secretary-General to prepare an analysis of technical assistance and other resources in the United Nations system which might be useful to Member States in eliminating all vestiges of slavery, and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism. In the same resolution, the Commission recommended to the Council for adoption a draft resolution in which the Council would request the Commission on the Status of Women to recommend measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms of slavery and the slave trade affecting the status of women. The Council would further invite the Commission on Social Development and the specialized agencies to give attention to the problems involved and to means for their solution.

^{15/} *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.

^{16/} A/AC.7/SR.565-566; E/SR.1479.

^{17/} See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VII.*

The Government of the Republic of South Africa would be called upon to put an end immediately to the slavery-like practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the mandated Territory of South West Africa. The Secretary-General would be requested to proceed to organize, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars on measures and techniques which had proved effective in the eradication of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices and aspects of apartheid and colonialism.

491. During the discussion in the Council^{18/} there was unanimous agreement in condemning slavery and in calling for its suppression. However, there were some differences of opinion as to whether the racist policies of apartheid and colonialism constituted slavery-like practices. In the opinion of some members, slavery was a precise concept legally defined on the basis of the provisions of 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, while other members stated that the slavery-like aspects of apartheid and colonialism constituted the most vicious form of contemporary slavery.

492. The Council adopted a resolution (1232 (XLII)) in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to study the report of the Council's Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168/Rev.1)^{19/} and to formulate specific proposals for immediate and effective measures to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave trade affecting the status of women. It called the attention of the Commission on Social Development to the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, and suggested that it take the recommendations contained in it into account in developing its work programme. The Council further called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to put an end immediately to the slavery-like practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and in the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and currently illegally occupied by that Government. The Secretary-General was requested to proceed to organize, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars on measures and techniques which had proved effective in the eradication of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices and aspects of apartheid and colonialism. The specialized agencies were invited to give attention to the problems involved and to means for their solution.

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

493. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2020 (XX), in which the Commission on Human

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

^{18/} E/AC.7/SR.562; E/SR.1479.

^{19/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVI.2.

Rights was requested to make every effort to complete the preparation of a draft Declaration and a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance in time for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-first session, the Commission at its twenty-third session^{20/} gave the highest priority to the consideration of the draft Convention, which it had initiated at its twentieth session and continued at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions. Owing to lack of time, it did not, however, resume consideration of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, on which it had begun work at its twentieth session.^{21/}

494. As the basis for its discussion of the subject at its forty-second session,^{22/} the Council had before it a resolution adopted by the Commission (E/4322, para. 134, resolution 3 (XXIII)) in which the Commission forwarded to the Council, for transmission to the General Assembly, the texts of certain articles of the draft Convention and additional preliminary drafts.

495. Most members approved of a proposal to transmit to the General Assembly the text of the draft Convention as well as the other texts mentioned in the resolution. However, a few members questioned the advisability of transmitting to the General Assembly a text which they considered incomplete and imperfect and they were of the opinion that the draft should be sent back to the Commission on Human Rights for completion and further improvement. That view was strongly opposed by speakers who felt that the draft Convention was the best possible compromise on a particularly complex matter, to which the Commission on Human Rights had devoted much time and effort, and also that the General Assembly would have no difficulty in formulating the necessary provisions on implementation and the final clauses in the light of its recent experience in connexion with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

496. Certain members objected to the reference to Anti-Semitism in article VI of the draft Convention. They felt that singling out one manifestation of religious intolerance would imply a reluctance to condemn other forms of such intolerance. They proposed, therefore, that mention be made of other manifestations of religious intolerance. The Council decided, however, to take no action on that proposal.

497. A few members noted that the Commission on Human Rights had been given the task of preparing a draft Declaration and a draft Convention and that, while the latter was nearing adoption by the General Assembly, the former had not yet been completed by the Commission. They proposed that the Council's resolution should refer, in one way or another, to the fact that the Commission on Human Rights had not completed the preparation of the draft Declaration. The proposal was withdrawn in the light of the discussion.

^{20/} See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. II.*

^{21/} *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, chap. III. See also Council resolution 1015 C (XXXVII) and General Assembly resolution 2020 (XX).

^{22/} E/AC.7/SR.563-564; E/SR.1479.

498. The Council adopted a resolution (1233 (XLII)) whereby it transmitted to the General Assembly: (a) a preamble and twelve articles of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, adopted by the Commission and annexed to the resolution; (b) an additional draft article submitted by the delegation of Jamaica and one proposed by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which, after some discussion, the Commission had considered should be submitted to the Assembly; (c) the preliminary draft of additional measures of implementation submitted by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 2 (XVII), which the Commission had not considered, owing to lack of time. In the same resolution the Council expressed the hope that the General Assembly would decide upon suitable measures of implementation and final clauses of the draft Convention.

Section VI. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

499. The Council at its forty-second session adopted a resolution (1240 (XLII)) in which it recommended that the Commission on Human Rights give early consideration at its next session to the reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its seventeenth (E/CN.4/882), eighteenth (E/CN.4/903) and nineteenth (E/CN.4/903) sessions, which the Commission had been unable to consider at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions.^{23/} The Council approved the request of the Sub-Commission that the Secretary-General should invite the Special Rapporteur on the study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres to attend the seminar on racial discrimination to be held in 1968 under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and that he should arrange for the Special Rapporteur's progress report to be made available to the seminar together with such observations as the Sub-Commission might make with regard to the study. The Council further requested the International Conference on Human Rights to use the special study on racial discrimination as well as the report of the seminar on racial discrimination to be held in 1968 as background papers on the question of racial discrimination.

500. The Council also adopted a resolution (1239 (XLII)) in which it decided that the twentieth session of the Sub-Commission should be of three weeks' duration.

Section VII. Periodic reports on human rights

501. The Council at its forty-second session was informed^{24/} that, in accordance with the procedure established by Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-third session, had considered periodic reports submitted by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights and, in accordance with its resolution 12 (XXII), had continued, in addition, the study and evaluation of reports and other information on civil and political rights.

^{23/} See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XIII, para. 559.*

^{24/} *Ibid.*, chap. X.

502. Upon the recommendation of its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4322, para. 538, resolution 16 (XXIII)), in which, inter alia, it had expressed the belief that the reports on economic, social and cultural rights revealed the following trends as of special importance and common interest: (a) the concern of Member States to implement human rights according to standards established in United Nations instruments; (b) the constructive efforts in law and practice in States with varying systems of government and at different stages of development to promote the right to education, including the interest shown in the question of adult education, the right to social security, the rights of the child and the family, including the provision of special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood, the right to work and the right to an adequate standard of living; and (c) the attempts by various States to overcome difficulties with respect to the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, and notably, the concern to make available remedies for the violation of those rights. The Commission had also stated that it considered that the task of the United Nations bodies concerned in identifying important trends in the periodic reports would be facilitated in future by concentration on material of an objective nature revealing characteristics such as: the influence, on Member States, of United Nations instruments which contained principles and norms for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in particular, measures adopted to implement such instruments; the common interest of a number of States in particular aspects of the rights under consideration; experience of difficulties in the field of human rights which might be of interest to other States; new developments or methods which might be helpful in overcoming such difficulties; and the participation of increasing numbers of the population in the enjoyment of human rights. It requested the Secretary-General, when presenting future reports for its consideration, to prepare an analytical summary with regard to each of the rights under consideration, bearing in mind the characteristics referred to above and including a description of the important trends revealed in the reports, difficulties encountered, methods adopted to overcome them and suggestions for possible further action, and drawing, as appropriate, on such pertinent material as might be available from other United Nations sources. It further requested him, when inviting the submission of future periodic reports under Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to provide an outline of the headings under which he expected to organize the material received, taking into account pertinent provisions in the United Nations instruments, so that reports might be presented under those headings if those submitting them so wished.

503. The Council was further informed that the reports and information received under its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) had also been considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session.^{25/} In its resolution 2 (XX) that Commission had, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that several Governments had taken legislative or ad-

ministrative steps to promote the civil and political rights of women, in particular as regards electoral rights, jury service, marriage and the guardianship of children, and had enacted measures to ensure equal economic, social and cultural rights for women, in particular with respect to equal employment opportunities and remuneration, retirement, family and maintenance allowances and access to education. The Commission had further noted that many Governments had accepted the standards laid down in instruments adopted by the competent organs of the specialized agencies covering access to education and the working conditions of women, and that the reports of the specialized agencies on the implementation of those standards provided information useful to the Commission, both as regards favourable developments and in respect of difficulties that still existed. The Commission had moreover noted that the number of women members of certain national legislatures had risen and that many Governments had paid particular attention to the needs of women arising out of maternity and the conjunction of family and employment responsibilities. The Commission had expressed the opinion that it would be greatly assisted in the future assessment of progress and problems in the development of women's rights if reports by Governments included more information on progress made in women's rights during the period under review, together with reference to specific difficulties encountered and measures taken or under consideration to give practical effect to constitutional or legislative provisions and if reports from non-governmental organizations contained more information relating to women's rights.

504. Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council, at its forty-second session, decided (resolution 1230 (XLII)) that the provisions of Commission resolution 16 (XXIII) rendered unnecessary the initial study of periodic reports by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as provided for in Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX); and requested the Commission to perform that task with the assistance of its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports. The Council reaffirmed that the Sub-Commission should continue to have access to the material received under resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), and to make use of it in connexion with its work on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Section VIII. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity*

505. The Council at its forty-second session^{26/} noted that, in accordance with its resolution 1158 (XLI), the Commission on Human Rights had had before it at its twenty-third session a study on the question of the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, which had been submitted to it by the Secretary-General at its twenty-second session (E/CN.4/906), a report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by Governments (E/CN.4/927 and Add.1-6), and a preliminary draft convention,

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

^{26/} E/5R.1478.

^{25/} Ibid., Supplement No. 7, chap. III.

prepared by the Secretary-General, on the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity (E/CN.4/928).^{27/} A Working Group established by the Commission to consider the draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General had, however, been unable, owing to lack of time, to complete its consideration of the whole text. Accordingly, by its resolution 4 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 181), the Commission had transmitted to the Council the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General and the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/L.943), together with all proposals submitted to the Commission and the records of the discussions in the Commission on the item. The Commission had requested the Council to transmit those documents to the General Assembly with the request that they be taken into consideration in the preparation and adoption by the Assembly of a draft convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

506. In resolution 1220 (XLII), the Council expressed the hope that the General Assembly would, at the earliest possible moment, adopt such a convention and, as recommended by the Commission on Human Rights, transmitted to the Assembly the preliminary draft convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/928) and the report of the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights, together with all the documents enumerated in the Commission's resolution 4 (XXIII). The Council also requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, as a separate item, the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity.

Section IX. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights

507. By a communication of 1 June 1966 (E/4305),^{28/} the Director-General of the International Labour Office informed the Secretary-General that the Governing Body of the ILO had on 27 May 1967 decided, on the recommendation of its Committee on Freedom of Association, to refer to the Economic and Social Council for consideration, in accordance with Council resolution 277 (X) of 17 February 1950, certain allegations of infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa which had been addressed to the International Labour Organisation by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

508. As the allegations were against a State Member of the United Nations which was not a member of the ILO, the Secretary-General, in notes dated 27 June and 27 December 1966, respectively, requested the consent of the South African Government to having them referred to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the ILO, as provided in resolution 277 (X).

509. In a reply dated 30 January 1967, the Government declined to consent to such referral. That being

the case, the Council was called upon by resolution 277 (X) to give consideration to the refusal with a view to taking any appropriate alternative action designed to safeguard the rights relating to freedom of association involved in the case.

510. After a discussion,^{29/} the Council adopted a resolution (1216 (XLII)), in which, *inter alia*, it condemned the infringement of trade-union rights and the unlawful prosecution, contrary to generally accepted international standards and incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, of trade-union workers reflected in the legislation and practices of the Republic of South Africa as a violation of the right to freedom of association, and as a manifestation of the criminal policy of apartheid. The Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit a copy of the communication received from the Director-General of the International Labour Office regarding infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa to the Government of that Republic, with a request for an urgent reply and comments thereon not later than the end of June 1967. Furthermore, the Council decided to transmit the communication received from the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the comments thereon, if any, received from the Government of the Republic of South Africa to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,^{30/} to investigate charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa. The Council also authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group to receive communications and hear witnesses, as necessary, and to consider the comments received from the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the communication received from the Director-General of the International Labour Office in its examination of the allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in South Africa; and requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to report to the Council at the earliest possible date on its findings and to submit its recommendations for action to be taken in specific cases. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and suggested that the latter keep the question on its agenda for periodic review and that it inform the Council of its deliberations. Lastly, the Council decided to transmit the accusations contained in the complaint by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its information.

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

511. The question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Com-

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

^{27/} E/SR.1463, 1465, 1473.

^{30/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 268.

^{27/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. III.

^{28/} *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.

missioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate machinery was again considered by the Council at its forty-second session. The debate centred mainly on a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in the light of the report of a Working Group (E/CN.4/934) established to study the question.^{31/}

512. In the draft resolution, the Council was requested to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption in its turn of a draft resolution in which it would decide to establish a United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Human Rights and, inter alia, instruct the High Commissioner to assist in promoting and encouraging universal and effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in declarations and instruments of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, or of intergovernmental conferences convened under their auspices for that purpose, without prejudice to the functions and powers of organs already in existence or which might be established within the framework of measures of implementation included in international conventions on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In particular, the High Commissioner would be required to maintain close relations with the General Assembly, the Council, the Secretary-General, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned with human rights, and could, upon their request, give advice and assistance. He would be authorized to render assistance and services to any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies or of IAEA, or State party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, at the request of that State. He could also submit a report on such assistance and services with the consent of the State concerned. Moreover, he would have access to communications concerning human rights, addressed to the United Nations, of the kind referred to in Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and could, whenever he deemed it appropriate, bring them to the attention of the Government concerned. Finally, he would be under the duty to report to the General Assembly through the Council on developments in the field of human rights, including his observations on the implementation of the relevant declarations and instruments adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and on his evaluation of significant progress and problems. Those reports would be considered as separate items on the agenda of the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission on Human Rights. Before submitting his reports, the High Commissioner would be bound to consult, when appropriate, any Government or specialized agency concerned, taking due account of those consultations in the preparation of his reports.

513. The High Commissioner would be appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, for a term of five years.

^{31/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VIII; and chap. XVII, draft resolution IV.

He would be advised and assisted by a panel of expert consultants, not exceeding seven in number, the members to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the High Commissioner, having regard to the equitable representation of the principal legal systems and of geographical regions. The High Commissioner would also be invited to conduct his office in close consultation with the Secretary-General and with due regard for the latter's responsibilities under the Charter.

514. In the course of the debate in the Council at its forty-second session,^{32/} several representatives expressed the view that the Working Group which had prompted the Commission's recommendations had not been truly representative of all shades of opinion, since it had been composed solely of supporters of the proposed new institution. Nor had the Working Group fully carried out its mandate, for it had concentrated entirely on the notion of a one-man authority and had failed to consider the possibility of any other appropriate machinery for implementing human rights. There was thus a need for further study by a more representative body. There was thus a need for further study by a more representative body. Some speakers expressed the hope that such a new expert body would be established and that it would consider, for example, the power of the High Commissioner to investigate alleged violations in situ and the procedures which he would have to follow.

515. Representatives who were opposed in principle to the creation of the institution of a single High Commissioner expressed the views that the proposed institution would, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, have powers exceeding those vested by the Charter in the General Assembly, other bodies of the United Nations and the Secretary-General, and could at any time be misused for political interference in the internal affairs of States under the pretext of defending human rights. It was stated that the creation of a one-man institution would be contrary to the Charter which was based on the concept of the collective responsibility and co-operation of Member States for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. No single individual could adequately represent all ideologies and legal systems. The creation of the High Commissioner would also seriously undermine the Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and other international instruments in the field of human rights, and would strip States of the protection against malicious complaints by individuals which they currently enjoyed under Council resolution 727 F (XXVIII). Moreover, the High Commissioner would unnecessarily and expensively duplicate the implementation machinery envisaged in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other instruments. The best means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in promoting and encouraging effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms lay in encouraging the ratification and prompt implementation of existing instruments in that field, particularly the Covenants on Human Rights, and the Conventions on Genocide and

^{32/} E/AC.7/SR.572-577; E/SR.1479.

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in making full use of the measures of implementation of those instruments. The proposal in its present form was completely unacceptable. The question needed considerable further study, taking particularly into account the spirit of the recently adopted measures of implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the principle of the collective responsibility of Member States for the development of human rights.

516. A number of representatives thought that no new implementation machinery could be envisaged unless it was first agreed that its establishment would be legally binding, in other words, embodied in a convention subject to signature and ratification.

517. Speakers supporting the establishment of the post of High Commissioner stressed that, in the human rights field, the United Nations was currently passing through a transitional period, with many instruments adopted by the General Assembly still having to enter into force. There were, furthermore, some areas of implementation not yet covered by any instrument. That gave rise to an immediate need for an institution which could take modest steps towards ensuring the observance of all the standards proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The powers of the High Commissioner, as defined in the Commission's recommendations, could not violate Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, since the High Commissioner would only be authorized to act at the request or with the consent of the State and he would be advised by a panel of expert consultants representative of the principal legal systems and geographical regions. His purpose would be, not to investigate petty complaints, but to report in general terms on the state of human rights in the world.

518. Upon the conclusion of its debate, the Council, by its resolution 1237 (XLII), endorsed the recommendation to the General Assembly contained in the draft resolution submitted by the Commission on Human Rights.

519. In resolution 1238 (XLII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to bring resolution 1237 (XLII) and the amendments submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.526), together with pertinent documentation representing the various points of view expressed, to the attention of Member States, and to invite their views on the question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery, and to submit a report embodying the replies of Governments in time for consideration by the General Assembly during its twenty-second session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Directors-General of the International Labour Office and UNESCO to submit to the General Assembly for its assistance at its twenty-second session a report on their experience in the field of implementation of human rights in their spheres of competence.

Section XI. Capital punishment*

520. After consideration of Council resolution 934 (XXXV), on capital punishment, the General Assembly, by its resolution 1918 (XVIII), requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to study the report entitled Capital Punishment (ST/SOA/SD),^{33/} which had been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV) and Council resolution 747 (XXIX),^{34/} and also the comments thereon of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,^{35/} and to make such recommendations on the matter as it deemed appropriate. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, after examining the report of the Commission on Human Rights and with the co-operation of the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to present a report, through the Council, to the General Assembly not later than at its twenty-second session on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter.

521. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, adopted a resolution (E/4184, ^{36/}para. 500, resolution 15 (XXII)) in which it decided to consider the question of capital punishment at its twenty-third session as a matter of priority. The Council was informed, at its forty-second session,^{37/} that the Commission had been unable, owing to lack of time, to comply with that decision.

522. During the Council's debate on the subject at the forty-second session,^{38/} the delegations of Sweden and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.514/Rev.1) containing a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. Under the latter draft resolution, the Assembly would invite Member States to amend their laws, where necessary, to provide that a person condemned to death should not be deprived on the right to appeal to a higher judicial authority or to petition for pardon or reprieve; to provide that no death sentence should be carried out until at least six months after the passing of the sentence and, where necessary, to amend their laws accordingly; to undertake, as from the day of adoption of the resolution, to notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations semi-annually of any death sentences subsequently passed and carried out in their countries as well as of the crimes for which those sentences had been imposed; and to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not later than 10 December 1968, of the actions taken in accordance with those recommendations.

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

^{33/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.2.

^{34/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. IX, section IV.

^{35/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 11, document E/3724, section III.

^{36/} Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.

^{37/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XVIII.

^{38/} E/AC.7/SR.562, 571, 578; E/SR.1479.

523. The draft proposed for adoption by the General Assembly, the sponsors explained, was prompted by the fact that the Commission on Human Rights, in view of its heavy agenda, was unlikely to take up the matter in the foreseeable future. Some general recommendations should therefore be addressed by the Assembly itself, with a view to stimulating action by those States which, for reasons of their own, still maintained the death penalty on the statute book. In the opinion of other speakers, however, the question was one requiring attention by highly qualified experts and could not be severed from the subsisting problem of war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity.

524. By resolution 1243 (XLII), the Council expressed its regret at the fact that the time at its disposal at its forty-second session had not permitted it to study sufficiently the draft resolution submitted by Sweden and Venezuela (E/AC.7/L.514/Rev.1) and it transmitted the draft to the General Assembly for a decision as to what further steps should be taken in the matter.

B

Section XII. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*

525. The Council was informed, at its forty-second session, that, following the request of the General Assembly, in resolution 2199 (XXI), the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twentieth session, had reviewed the text of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women unanimously adopted at its nineteenth session in 1966, taking into account the various amendments that had been submitted at the forty-first session of the Council and at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. The draft Declaration, as revised and unanimously adopted by the Commission, was forwarded to the Council in Commission resolution 1 (XX) (E/4316, ^{39/} para. 151), which contained also a draft resolution under which the Council would submit the new text to the General Assembly.^{40/}

526. The importance of the draft Declaration was again emphasized both in the Commission on the Status of Women and in the Council. In the Council, ^{41/} representatives expressed the view that the Declaration would constitute an important landmark in the efforts of the United Nations to abolish discrimination against women, and that it would take its place alongside the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments dealing with human rights which had been adopted by the United Nations. It was pointed out also that the Declaration was of particular value, since it established, in a single instrument, international standards applicable to all the fields that had been the concern of the Commission on the Status of Women since its creation in 1946. Several representatives emphasized that the main purpose of the Declaration was to establish goals that could and should guide the efforts of all coun-

tries to promote equality of status of men and women—goals which all Member States should strive to attain. The view was also expressed that that Declaration, like others relating to human rights already adopted, should be followed by a Convention which would impose legally binding obligations on States.

527. Most representatives in the Council expressed general support for the revised text of the draft Declaration, which, they considered, had taken into account the main comments and observations made on the previous text adopted in 1966. Some members indicated, however, that although they found the text generally acceptable, amendments on certain points might be required. It was decided to take no action and to entertain no discussion on the substance of any amendments that might be submitted, but to forward them without comment to the General Assembly. Subsequently, one representative formally submitted amendments (E/AC.7/L.512). In accordance with the Council's decision, those amendments were not discussed.

528. In resolution 1206 (XLII), the Council, having taken note of resolution 1 (XX) of the Commission concerning the draft Declaration, submitted the revised text to the General Assembly.

Section XIII. Status of women in private law

529. As indicated in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twentieth session, ^{41/} the Commission had considered a report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474), which had been revised during the year to take into account comments and supplementary information furnished by Governments of Member States at the Commission's request in 1966. ^{42/} The Commission expressed the hope that the report would be printed at an early date, and, in a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the Council, it recommended to Member States certain principles for ensuring equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties.

530. In the Council, some representatives expressed reservations with respect to those recommendations. It was said that three of the preambular paragraphs of the proposal as drafted implied criticism of certain legal systems, and it was subsequently agreed that those paragraphs should be deleted. Some members were also of the view that, since the principles set forth could not be implemented in all countries at the current time, it was unrealistic to include them in a Council resolution. It was argued, for example, that in many countries the father was solely responsible for the maintenance of the children and, where employment opportunities were not adequate for women, they could hardly be expected to provide financial support for their children on equal terms with the father as paragraph (a) of the draft resolution seemed to imply.

531. Other representatives, however, expressed the view that the principles set forth were important ones and could provide guidance to Governments in

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

^{39/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{40/} Ibid., chap. II.

^{41/} Ibid., chap. V.

^{42/} Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 290, resolution 10 (XIX).

their efforts to promote equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties. It was pointed out that equal rights did not mean identical rights, and, as was noted in the Commission's report (E/4316, para. 205), the principle set forth in paragraph (a) of the draft resolution was not intended to mean that identical financial contributions were expected from both parents, but rather that the maintenance obligation concerned both parents equally although each parent might contribute in a different form.

532. In resolution 1207 (XLII) the Council recommended that Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties, and recommended the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children should be paramount: (a) women should have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance; (b) both spouses should have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children, with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it should be administered in the interest of the children; (c) the interest of the children should be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation; and (d) no discrimination should be made between men and women with regard to decisions regarding custody of children and guardianship or other parental rights in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation.

533. The Council was also informed that the Commission had also considered the study prepared by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265), together with the general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock adopted by the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session (E/CN.4/930, para. 206).^{43/} In resolution 6 (XX) (E/4316, para. 244) the Commission had expressed appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his study, and had also expressed its general support for the principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock. It had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning law and practice with respect to unmarried mothers, based on information available to him, including that contained in the Special Rapporteur's report.

Section XIV. Access of women to education

534. The recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Council on the access of women to education^{43/} were based on two reports by UNESCO: one on its activities of special interest to women (E/CN.6/475), and one on the access of women

to higher education (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1-2). In the discussions in the Council,^{44/} representatives emphasized the vital importance of education and training for women, both in order to enable women to achieve equal status with men and to enable them to contribute fully to the development of their countries. It was also pointed out that the guaranteeing of the access of women to higher education and training was essential as a means of fostering the economic and social advancement of developing countries, especially those faced with a shortage of skilled manpower.

535. The Council supported the Commission's recommendations on that question and in resolution 1208 (XLII) endorsed, with some minor amendments, a text relating to the access of women to higher education. The Council recommended that Member States: (a) develop or encourage the establishment of guidance services for schools, universities, and technical and other training institutes to assist women students to select, from among the available types of higher education, those appropriate to their aptitudes, and make similar guidance services available to all adult women desiring to begin or resume higher studies; (b) encourage girls and women as well as men to take advantage of such higher education; (c) promote the access of women to higher education on conditions of equality with men; and (d) promote the access of women who had completed higher education to all jobs and professions to which their education entitled them to aspire and for which they were qualified.

Section XV. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women

536. The development that had occurred in connexion with the study of the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) in 1962 were summarized in a note submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session (E/CN.6/474). The Commission also considered a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development (E/CN.6/473), and the report of a seminar held in the Philippines in December 1966 on measures required for the advancement of women, with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme (ST/TAO/HR/28).

537. During the discussion in the Commission on the Status of Women, several representatives attached particular importance to the replies of Governments and non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development which the Council had requested the Secretary-General to prepare (resolution 1133 (XLI)). They considered that the replies would provide guidance to the Commission in its future work on the question.

538. As indicated in the Commission's report to the Council,^{44/} the Commission adopted three resolutions on the subject at its twentieth session, only one of which required action by the Council. In resolu-

^{43/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement

chap. VI.

^{44/} Ibid., chap. IX.

tion 12 (XX) (E/4316, para. 348), the Commission expressed the hope that in the long-term programme for the advancement of women, the needs of girls and women in rural areas would be given adequate attention and special study, and it invited the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, UNICEF and appropriate non-governmental organizations to unify, at national and regional levels, research and action to further the education and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas, with special emphasis on certain fields, and to report on their activities directed to those ends.

539. In resolution 13 (XX) (E/4316, para. 351) relating to community development, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to forward the preliminary report on that subject to Governments, to the specialized agencies, and to interested non-governmental organizations, with a view to obtaining additional information on certain points.

540. In resolution 14 (XX) (E/4316, para. 357) the Commission requested the Secretary-General to obtain from Member States information on the establishment of national commissions on the status of women, and to make a study of the extent to which existing regional training institutes or centres offered, or might offer, training for women. The same resolution also contained proposals, for adoption by the Council, which were based primarily on the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the discussions held at the seminar in the Philippines. The Commission recommended that the Council should invite Member States to intensify their efforts to establish long-term programmes for the advancement of women, within the context of over-all national development plans, and recommended certain measures to facilitate early realization of those goals. It also proposed that the Secretary-General be asked to examine the possibility of establishing during 1968, in the context of the International Year for Human Rights, regional offices, or sections within existing offices, to be responsible for the advancement of women at the regional level, and to report to the Commission at its twenty-first session in 1968.

541. In the Council's discussion of those recommendations,^{4/} several representatives endorsed the conclusions and recommendations reached at the Philippines seminar and expressed the hope that similar seminars would be held on the same topic in the future. Some representatives expressed reservations concerning the invitation to Member States to establish national commissions on the status of women. They argued that that was a matter of domestic concern to States. Others pointed out, however, that two previous recommendations on the matter had been adopted by the Council several years earlier and that the wording of the draft resolution before the Council merely suggested their establishment "where needed".

542. A number of members of the Council expressed reservations concerning the request to the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of establishing regional offices. Some said that such offices were unnecessary; others were doubtful whether their usefulness merited the expense that would be involved.

It was finally agreed to delete the paragraph from the draft resolution. Other amendments were also introduced into the draft resolution submitted by the Commission.

543. In resolution 1209 (XLII), which was based on the Commission's recommendations, the Council, considering that the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 provided an excellent opportunity for focusing attention on long-term programmes for the advancement of women at both the national and the international level, again invited Member States to give consideration to the establishment of national long-term programmes for the advancement of women, within the context of over-all national development plans. It also recommended the consideration of the following measures to facilitate early realization of the goals envisaged: (a) the establishment of national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies, where needed; (b) the appointment of qualified women to policy-making posts in the Government, including, in particular, bodies responsible for submitting requests for technical assistance in the fields of direct concern to women; (c) the inclusion, in the submission of requests for technical assistance, of projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women; and (d) the establishment, where necessary, of national multipurpose training centres to undertake surveys on matters relating to the advancement of women, and to provide training or retraining for women in various fields.

Section XVI. Political rights of women

544. Representatives in the Council, as well as in the Commission on the Status of Women, expressed satisfaction at the continued progress that had been achieved in the field of political rights of women throughout the world,^{45/} as shown in the consolidated report or constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women prepared by the Secretary-General (A/6447) in accordance with Council resolution 1132 (XLI). The Commission considered that the information contained in the report would be useful for Governments and it requested the Secretary-General to revise it after inviting Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to furnish supplementary information and to arrange for the printing of the report at an early stage (E/4316, para. 179, resolution 3 (XX)).

545. The Commission also discussed the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women initiated by the Council in resolution 1067A (XXXIX) and noted with satisfaction that the first seminar on that question would be held in August 1967 in Finland. It expressed the hope that such seminars would assess the factors, obstacles and pressures influencing the exercise by women of their political rights and responsibilities, and that participants would find it possible to identify methods of assisting and encouraging women to make the fullest use of

^{45/} Ibid., chap. IV.

such rights and responsibilities (E/4316, para. 184, resolution 4 (XX)).

Section XVII. Economic rights and opportunities for women

546. The Council noted the discussions which had taken place in the Commission on the Status of Women prior to the adoption of resolution 9 (XX) on economic rights and opportunities for women.^{46/} Those discussions had been based primarily on reports prepared by the ILO on its activities which had a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/472), on the protection of women workers (E/CN.6/465), and on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/468). Representatives in the Commission had agreed that the economic development of a country required the full utilization of its human resources and that equality of rights for men and women could not be achieved until both sexes had equal opportunities to participate in the economic life of their countries.

547. In resolution 9 (XX) (E/4316, para. 307) the Commission had invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of convening regular meetings of the panel of consultants on women workers' problems to review periodically the needs and problems of women workers and the ILO standards relating to the employment of women, and to include in the agenda of regional ILO conferences the question of the participation of women in economic life. In the same resolution the Commission had stressed the need for further study of job analysis, specially in occupations mainly or wholly followed by women in which the question of fair remuneration could not be solved solely in terms of equal pay for equal work, and had invited the ILO to encourage the further participation of women in vocational, technical and professional training programmes, and to pursue its efforts to promote the application of the Equal Remuneration Convention and Recommendation of 1951. Finally, the Commission had expressed, in that resolution, the hope that the ILO would present to it at its twenty-first session an interim report on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the employment and working conditions of women.

Section XVIII. Promotion of women's rights in the International Year for Human Rights

548. Members of the Council noted^{47/} resolution 15 (XX) (E/4316, para. 382) in which the Commission on the Status of Women had requested the Council to schedule the 1968 session of the Commission prior to the International Conference on Human Rights in order that the Commission might consider the replies to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women; it also recommended that certain documents relating to the status of women be made available to the Conference.

^{46/} *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

^{47/} *Ibid.*, chap. X.

Section XIX. Comments of the Commission on the Status of Women on periodic reports on human rights

549. The comments of the Commission on the Status of Women on the periodic reports on human rights,^{48/} contained in its resolution 2 (XX) (E/4316, ^{5/}para. 164), were taken into account by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-third session during its consideration of that subject.^{49/}

C

Section XX. Advisory services in the field of human rights

550. The Council at its forty-second session considered^{50/} two reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/925-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1; and E/4328^{51/}), and the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session^{52/} and of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twentieth session.^{53/}

551. In the first of his reports on the advisory services programme (E/CN.4/925-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1), the Secretary-General informed the Council that three seminars were being organized in 1967: a regional seminar on the effective realization of civil and political rights at the national level at Kingston, Jamaica, for participants from countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere; a seminar on the civic and political education of women, at Helsinki, Finland, on a world-wide basis; and a seminar on the realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, at Warsaw, Poland, for participants from European countries. He hoped to organize three seminars in 1968: one on a world-wide basis, on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be held in New Delhi, India, in accordance with the requests made by the General Assembly in resolution 2017 (XX) and by the Council in resolution 1103 (XL); one on freedom of association, to be held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on a world-wide basis; and a third on a subject relating to the status of women.

552. As regards fellowships on human rights, the Secretary-General noted that the programme of advisory services for 1967 and 1968 had been planned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII) to permit the award of approximately double the number of fellowships awarded in 1962.

553. 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

^{48/} *Ibid.*, chap. III.

^{49/} See section VII above.

^{50/} E/AC.7/SR.581; E/SR.1479.

^{51/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

^{52/} *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, chap XI and ann.

^{53/} *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, chap. VIII.

regional courses in human rights as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. A regional training course had however been maintained as a category II priority for 1967 and 1968.

554. 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-third session (E/4322, para. 545, resolution 17 (XXIII)). In approving the 1968 programme for advisory services, the Commission had recommended that the proposed international seminars on racial discrimination and freedom of association should be held in 1968 as a matter of priority, that seminars on subjects relating to the status of women should continue to be organized in collaboration with those Member States which were able to act as host countries and, in particular, that every effort should be made to hold such a seminar in 1968, the International Year for Human Rights. The Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization, from 1969 onwards, of an annual programme of at least two seminars on human rights subjects, at least one of which should be on an international level, one or two seminars on the status of women and one or more regional training courses on human rights. It had requested that the programme include the award of an adequate number of human rights fellowships, taking into account the increasing interest expressed in the fellowships by Member States. The Commission had further requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to the resolution and had invited the Governing Council to bear the resolution in mind in considering the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council relating to the level of appropriations for Part V of the United Nations budget in 1968 and 1969.^{54/}

555. The Council's attention was also drawn to resolution 10 (XX) of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4316, para. 322), in which the Commission had expressed the hope that, as a follow-up to the seminar on the civic and political education of women, regional (or world-wide) seminars would continue to be organized in collaboration with those Member States which were able to act as host countries, particularly in 1968, the International Year for Human Rights.

556. The Council's attention was drawn to two other resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, which dealt indirectly with advisory services: one was resolution 15 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 518), concerning the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, which included a request to the Secretary-General to proceed to organize additional seminars on that subject; the other was resolution 13 (XXIII) (E/4322, para. 480), in which the Council was asked to adopt a draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to organize seminars on measures and techniques that had proved effective in the eradication of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifesta-

tions, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.^{55/} The Secretary-General noted that the holding of seminars on the topics requested by the Commission would be dependent upon offers by Governments of Member States to act as hosts to such seminars.

557. At its forty-second session, the Council was informed in an oral statement that interest had been shown by some countries in acting as host to seminars on the status of women, and that the Dominican Republic had offered to act as host to such a seminar in 1968.

558. The Council was also informed that, in accordance with a request made in its resolution 1125 (XLI), the Secretary-General was utilizing some 1967 fellowship funds for a pilot project in group rather than individual training; and the Government of Japan was providing host facilities for the project, which was being organized for fellows from the Asia and the Far East region to study human rights in the administration of justice and human rights and penal sanctions.

559. In the subsequent debates in the Council,^{56/} representatives expressed satisfaction with the programme as a whole and in particular with the contribution made by seminars organized on a world-wide basis and at the regional level. The advisory services programme was an important method of action in the field of human rights. Attention was drawn to the fact that there was a growing demand for both seminars and fellowships, and the view was expressed that it was not considered desirable for funds available for fellowships to be used for seminars or vice versa. Most representatives also expressed satisfaction with the development of the human rights fellowship programme, although one representative voiced his scepticism on the subject.

560. Note was taken of the increase in the demand from Member States for fellowships in fields relating to economic and social rights, the rights of the child, the status of women, and legal aid and advice. With reference to the organization in 1967 of a pilot project in group training for human rights fellows, the view was expressed that the experience gained in such pilot projects should be a valuable guide in planning regional training courses, should funds become available for the purpose. Particular attention was drawn to the value of seminars and fellowships in contributing to the improvement of the status of women, and it was felt that training courses would also prove useful in that connexion.

561. Attention was drawn to the report of the Secretary-General (E/4213),^{57/} which had been prepared both for the Council and the two functional commissions concerned, and which included a detailed account of the carrying out of the 1966 programme.

562. The programme proposed for 1968 met with general approval. It was felt that a further strengthening of the advisory services programme would be of particular interest to the developing countries. Refer-

^{55/} Subsequently adopted as Economic and Social Council resolution 1232 (XLII). See section IV above.

^{56/} E/AC.7/SR.581; E/SR.1479.

^{57/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

^{54/} The attention of the Governing Council of the UNDP was drawn to this resolution in DP/RP/3/Add.4.

ring to the programme proposed by the Commission on Human Rights for 1969 and subsequent years, several representatives emphasized the role of regional seminars in facilitating an exchange of views in an atmosphere of common interest and stressed that the role of such regional seminars should be given due emphasis along with that of seminars organized on a world-wide basis. It was also felt that the programme for future years should remain flexible and should not be set forth in rigid terms specifying the exact number of seminars to be organized each year and the precise ratio between international and regional seminars.

563. The Council then approved ^{58/} the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for 1968, and endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General regarding the annual programme of advisory services as from 1969. In accordance with Council resolution 1008

^{58/} E/SR.1479.

(XXXVII), the Secretary-General had drawn the attention of the Governing Council of the UNDP at its fourth session to resolution 17 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4322, para. 545) and, in particular, to the request made by the Commission and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council that the Governing Council should bear that resolution in mind in considering the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council relating to the level of appropriations for Part V of the United Nations budget in 1968 and 1969.

564. The observations of the Governing Council were before the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session as part of the Governing Council's report on its fourth session (E/4398, ^{59/} chap. VI), which was considered by the Economic and Social Council in connexion with its debate on the reports of the Governing Council.

^{59/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6A.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT*

Section I. United Nations Development Programme

565. The Council at its forty-third session considered ^{1/} the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its third and fourth sessions (E/4297 and E/4398), ^{2/} held in January and June 1967 respectively. The Council had before it also the decision on the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme for 1967-1968 which the Governing Council had taken at its ad hoc session on 28 November 1966 (E/4326). ^{3/}

566. Introducing the reports, the Co-Administrator of the UNDP stated ^{4/} that the period covered by them was characterized above all by greater flexibility of response from the UNDP to the needs of the developing countries and improved capacity to deliver well-considered programmes of assistance. One of the most important decisions taken by the Governing Council related to the new programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the Programme to be applied from 1969 onwards (E/4398, paras. 40-50). The introduction of project budgeting and continuous programming promised to make the Technical Assistance component a more responsive and more effective instrument at the disposal of developing countries.

567. The Co-Administrator brought up to date the account of the achievements of the Programme as a whole. The total expenditure during the year 1966 under both components had amounted to \$134.6 million (of which \$75.7 million had been for the Special Fund component and \$58.9 million for the Technical Assistance component); in all, that was 29 per cent more than in 1965. The Governing Council earmarkings had reached a new high level of \$169.9 million, representing an increase of 52 per cent in earmarkings over 1965. That had largely resulted from additional earmarking authority, contributions for the past year having increased by only 6.34 per cent. In the Programme as a whole during 1966, 30 per cent had been spent on agriculture, 20 per cent on industry, 14 per cent on education, 13 per cent on public utilities, and 16 per cent on health; those expenditures had provided 6,900 experts and 5,500 fellowships, and \$22.4 million worth of project equipment and supplies. In addition to the broad range of advisory services, resource surveys and infrastructure assistance that had been continued and

expanded during the year, advanced training had been provided under the Programme to some 70,000 nationals of developing countries in 1966. In the Special Fund component, the Governing Council at its third and fourth sessions had approved 137 new projects, including among others 40 in agriculture, 32 in industry and 23 in public utilities. That had brought the total number of approved projects under the Special Fund component to 778; the UNDP contribution to those projects stood at \$770.6 million and that of recipient Governments at \$1,108.1 million, bringing the global cost of approved Special Fund projects to \$1,878 million. By 30 April 1967 field work had been completed on 138 projects, 438 were operational and plans of operation were being prepared for 153 projects. A total of 1,180 experts had been recruited in 1966 for new work in the field. As regards the Technical Assistance component of the Programme, the Governing Council had decided at its ad hoc session of 28 November 1966 (E/4326) on a programme of some \$63 million for 1967, while a similar programme was planned for 1968, bringing the total for the biennium to \$110 million. The Co-Administrator of the UNDP reported that in the past six years, more than \$269 million had been disbursed through the Technical Assistance component of the Programme for help to more than 145 countries and territories. Wide in scope and adaptable to a great range of needs and circumstances, it had clearly continued to be a form of assistance that was widely appreciated in the developing countries. At its fourth session the Governing Council had also approved a technical assistance programme for Indonesia amounting to a total value of \$2,264,100 and it had authorized the Administrator to approve additional requests for assistance from Indonesia within the amount of \$235,900. In that connexion, it was recalled that the Secretary-General had asked the Administrator of the UNDP to assume full responsibility for the operation of the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI), an operation that was being conducted in a manner generally similar to other UNDP activities.

568. As the Programme continued to grow, many new problems were encountered which called for increased co-operation between the Administrator and his colleagues at Headquarters and in the field and the heads of agencies and their colleagues throughout the world. Such co-operation has been greatly strengthened through the creation of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and the increasing recognition, on the part of all concerned, of the pivotal position of the resident representatives as co-ordinators in the field. Satisfaction could be expressed regarding the prospects of expanding work in the field of industrial development in close co-operation with UNIDO, and the

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

^{1/} E/SR.1496, 1497.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.

^{3/} Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.

^{4/} E/SR.1496.

constructive understanding currently being explored by the executive heads of UNCTAD, GATT, UNIDO and FAO, in association with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, in the field of export promotion.

569. With regard to capital investment, by 30 April 1967, 35 pre-investment surveys undertaken in the Special Fund component at a cost of \$22.3 million had stimulated follow-up investment totalling \$1,802 million. Of that amount, some \$1,064 million had come from abroad and \$738 million from domestic sources. Those investments had been made in projects for the development of power, transportation, mining, communications, agriculture and industry. Consulting procedures and other relationships with financial institutions, including the World Bank group, the regional banks and certain regional organizations such as the European Development Fund, and in appropriate cases with private financing organizations, were improving steadily, and closer links were being established with the African, Asian and Latin American Development Banks.

570. Calling attention to the fact that there was a need for additional resources since pledges for 1967 had been substantially short of the target of \$200 million established by the General Assembly under its resolution 2093 (XX) in 1965, the Co-Administrator suggested that the Secretary-General's estimate that \$350 million would be required in 1970 to meet the needs of the developing countries for assistance from the United Nations family through the UNDP, was by no means excessive.

571. In the course of the debate, representatives expressed their appreciation of the Co-Administrator's statement. They commented on the UNDP achievements and praised the Administrator for his sense of reality, his dynamism and the flexible direction of the Programme, which made it possible to meet the changing needs of the developing countries. Members expressed their faith in the UNDP, which they considered to be the most important international endeavour for the development of developing countries and they praised the Administrator and his staff for the success of the Programme and the ability of the UNDP to translate into action and practical experience the concepts of development as advocated by the Economic and Social Council. Some members also pointed out that the UNDP, by its central role, contributed to the co-ordination between organizations concerned with development assistance.

572. Concern was expressed about the delivery rate of the UNDP assistance, which was still too slow; that fact called for a review of its methods of work. It was suggested that UNDP assistance should be increased in the social field. Several members recommended a greater role for the UNDP in the field of industrialization, particularly in the field of pilot and demonstration plants, the promotion of trade, the development of agriculture, the improvement of public health, and the training of national cadres. The UNDP was encouraged, while giving assistance to countries that required assistance for family-planning programmes, to give particular attention to improving the utilization of human resources. Some members advocated further co-ordina-

tion between the UNDP and financial institutions to facilitate the follow-up financing of Special Fund projects.

573. One member considered that a certain strain had been shown by agencies in their capacity as executors of the Programme and he felt that they might have to undergo a process of adjustment which could involve not only a reconsideration of current working methods but also an internal reorganization in order to increase their efficiency in providing services to the developing countries. Referring to the pivotal position of the resident representatives as co-ordinators in the field, speakers advocated the strengthening of their role. Some members praised the arrangements between FAO and the UNDP for placing advisers in the offices of resident representatives, and expressed the hope that similar arrangements might be worked out with other agencies, in particular UNIDO. One member who called for close co-operation between the UNDP and UNIDO and UNCTAD also urged more flexibility in the financial requirements governing UNDP assistance under the funds-in-trust system.

574. A number of speakers expressed their concern about the slow pace of the increase of UNDP resources and supported the call by the Administrator and the Co-Administrator for increased contributions at the next Pledging Conference. One member expressed the hope that an agreement could be reached concerning a considerably more rapid expansion of the resources of the UNDP. He advocated pledges in advance in order to facilitate the planning of UNDP activities.

575. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1252 (XLIII)) in which it took note of the reports of the Governing Council of the UNDP on its third and fourth sessions.

576. On the recommendation of the Governing Council of the UNDP, the Council also adopted a resolution (1250 (XLIII)) containing changes to be made in technical assistance programming procedures (E/4398, annex IV). In the same resolution it recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution under the terms of which the Assembly would, at its next regular session, permit the continued authorization of the use of funds of the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP for the provision of operation personnel, at the request of Governments, by all participating and executing organizations, for the duration of the programme period beginning on 1 January 1969.

Section II. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

577. In the course of its consideration of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council gave its attention to chapter VI of the reports on the third and fourth sessions (E/4297 and E/4398),^{5/} which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.

578. At the third session the Secretary-General had submitted a report (DP/RP/2) in which he drew attention to action taken by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council having a bearing on future developments and on the direction of United Nations technical co-operation activities, to the relations established with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to the establishment of the United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. He also described some of the procedures and practices followed by the United Nations in carrying out its responsibilities as an executing agency under the Special Fund and technical assistance components of the UNDP.

579. At the fourth session of the Governing Council, the Secretary-General had submitted his annual report (DP/RP/3 and Add.1) summarizing the main developments and presenting statistical data relating to United Nations technical co-operation proposals for 1966. He had also submitted the details of the programme proposals for 1968 (DP/RP/3/Add.2) to be financed from the United Nations budget, the related requests for Part V (technical assistance) of the 1968 budget estimates (DP/RP/3/Add.3), and papers (DP/RP/3/Add.4-5) reporting on programme recommendations emanating from other bodies which could affect the use of technical assistance resources.

580. In introducing the subject of the United Nations operational programmes before the Economic and Social Council, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation indicated^{6/} that the United Nations activities included participation in the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the United Nations Development Programme, the regular programme of technical assistance financed by Part V of the United Nations budget, and funds-in-trust operations. He noted that total obligations in 1966 based on all sources of funds had reached an all-time high of \$40.5 million as compared with \$34 million in 1965 and \$32.9 million in 1964. The Commissioner pointed out that those increases had largely been due to increased expenditures on Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency. The total funds obligated and expanded in 1966 had provided for experts from ninety-three countries serving on 2,577 assignments in 113 developing countries and territories. Fellowships had been awarded to 2,548 persons coming from 117 countries and territories for study in seventy countries. As regards Special Fund operations, the Commissioner indicated that, as of 30 April 1967 the United Nations was serving as executing agency for 153 approved projects; of those projects, plans of operation had been signed for 123 and authorizations to commence execution had been given for 114. The projects had current earmarkings of over \$153 million, the second highest among the participating agencies. In addition, at its fourth session, the Governing Council had designated the United Nations as executing agency for an additional seven Special Fund projects having an estimated total cost of \$17.6 million.

581. The Commissioner also drew the Council's attention to the Secretary-General's recent action merging into an Office of Technical Co-operation the two units of the United Nations Secretariat that had been dealing with technical assistance and Special Fund operations, and appointing an Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation as Director of the Office of Technical Co-operation. It was expected that that merger would result in the further strengthening of the interrelationships between the programmes of technical co-operation and thereby enable them to respond more promptly and effectively to the needs of developing countries.

582. For the coming budget year, 1968, the Governing Council had recommended to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a level of \$6.4 million for Part V of the United Nations budget, usually referred to as the regular programme. It had also approved in principle the detailed regular programme proposals for 1968 (DP/RP/3/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 proposed 1968 programme by major fields of activity was as follows: economic development, \$3,560,900 (including \$991,400 for industrial development); social development, \$1,669,800; public administration, \$874,300; advisory services in the field of human rights, \$220,000; and narcotic drugs control, \$75,000.

583. During its review of United Nations technical co-operation activities and while considering the 1968 programme proposals, the Governing Council had referred to the complementary and flexible nature of the regular programme as compared with the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the United Nations Development Programme. Some concern was expressed regarding the low level of programmes in the fields of social development and public administration and it was suggested that greater emphasis might be placed on the social aspects of economic development projects. The function of regional and interregional advisers and their contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations technical co-operation programme had also been considered by the Governing Council and it had been recognized that those advisers played an active and useful role in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

584. The Governing Council had considered the question of the level of the United Nations regular budget appropriation for technical co-operation, noting the rise in cost of expert services, fellowships and equipment since the level had been stabilized at \$6.4 million in 1962, as well as the large volume of requests from Governments which it had not been possible to meet within the existing limits. The Governing Council had not reached agreement on the level of the regular programme for future years, some delegations feeling that further information was required before a recommendation could be made to the General Assembly. Thus it had postponed its decision on an appropriate level for planning purposes for 1969 and future years until its fifth session, when

^{6/} E/SR.1496.

it would have before it a special report of the Secretary-General on an appropriate level of the regular programme and its relationship to other elements of the United Nations Development Programme.

585. The Governing Council had considered the recommendation of the Industrial Development Board to the General Assembly calling for the establishment of a separate section in Part V of the United Nations budget to provide for the programme of technical assistance in the field of industrial development and for the amendment of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) so as to enable the IDB to consider and approve projects and programmes in the field of industrial development under Part V of the United Nations budget (E/4398, para. 184). A number of delegations had felt that the proposed fragmenting of the regular programme appropriation as well as the removal from the jurisdiction of the Governing Council of a portion of the United Nations regular programme would constitute an undesirable development.

586. In a resolution concerning the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (1251 (XLIII)), the Economic and Social Council endorsed the actions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme approving the 1968 regular programme contained in the Secretary-General's report (DP/RP/3/Add.2) and recommending \$6.4 million as the desirable level for Part V of the United Nations budget for 1968. It also recommended that the General Assembly take the budgetary action necessary for 1968.

587. In the course of the discussions in the Economic and Social Council,^{7/} some delegations stressed the flexibility of the United Nations regular programme and its value in planning projects which might eventually be financed by the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the United Nations Development Programme. A number of representatives indicated that their Governments maintained their position that all operational activities should be financed by voluntary contributions. While several delegations supported the proposal that \$6.4 million should be recommended as the desirable level for Part V of the United Nations budget for 1968, some representatives noted the importance of the regular programme, and pointed out that the increasing costs since the programme had been stabilized at \$6.4 million in 1962 had considerably reduced the delivered programme and that requests for assistance from Governments exceeded, by several million dollars, the available resources. They expressed the hope that the General Assembly, at its twenty-second session, would review the matter and make an appropriate increase in Part V of the 1968 United Nations budget. The belief was voiced that the proposals of the Industrial Development Board to the General Assembly regarding technical assistance in the field of industrial development financed under the regular programme would serve to fragment the programme, and the hope was expressed that those who had supported the proposals would reconsider the question before it was discussed in the General Assembly.

Section III. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

588. For its consideration of the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation, the Council had before it,^{8/} at its forty-third session, the relevant part of the report of the ACC (E/4337,^{9/} paras. 105-114), a report by the Secretary-General (E/4312)^{10/} on the results of the work of the Inter-Agency Study Group on evaluation, on the arrangements made to undertake further evaluation projects and on the steps taken to further the development of methods and standards for evaluation of the over-all impact of technical co-operation programmes. The Council also discussed a report by the ACC (E/4338)^{10/} on existing practices of the organizations of the United Nations family for evaluating new programmes.

589. Reporting to the Council on the findings of its study group on evaluation, it expressed its broad agreement with the two surveys of the evaluation missions on fellowships, study tours and seminars. It said one priority task should be to establish standard definitions of terms used in connexion with evaluation. In the immediate future emphasis was being placed on the study of methods and techniques.

590. In his report, the Secretary-General pointed out that the existence of the Inter-Agency Study Group clearly facilitated close co-operation in the field of evaluation among the organizations of the United Nations family. He said he believed that a group composed of experienced staff members of United Nations organizations could provide the ACC with an important tool for reviewing and strengthening, on a continuing basis, the combined operational activities of the United Nations family. In undertaking the merger of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Office of Special Fund Operations into the new Office of Technical Co-operation, the United Nations was seeking ways to improve the effectiveness of its programme through the reshaping of its administrative machinery and the formulation of more sensitive methods for programming and project execution as regards future evaluation missions. The Government of Ecuador had already agreed to receive such a mission and another mission would probably be sent to Iran. The teams would be guided by terms of reference refined in the past year. In the same period the question of techniques and methods of evaluation had been the object of extensive discussion during the meetings of the Inter-Agency Study Group. The Executive Director of UNITAR intended to convene a group of experts who could make an important contribution towards improvements in that area.

591. The report of the ACC on the existing practices of the organizations of the United Nations family for evaluating their technical co-operation projects and programmes indicated that all the agencies were fully aware of the need for appraisals or evaluations at the various stages of planning, execution and follow-up of technical co-operation activities. The

^{8/} E/AC.24/SR.313; E/SR.1505.

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

^{10/} *Ibid.*, agenda item 12.

^{7/} E/SR.1496-1497.

descriptive statements contained in the report brought to light the various ways in which evaluation was being used as a tool to improve technical co-operation activities. In addition to the evaluation of projects and specific substantive programmes, the organizations of the United Nations family had also been active in evaluating, from time to time, their administrative machinery and procedures so as to facilitate a more efficient operation. While each organization needed to adapt evaluation procedures to the technical nature of its operations, the descriptive statements revealed a significant number of common approaches to evaluation amongst the organizations concerned.

592. In the debate in the Council the dispatch of four evaluation missions and the convening of an expert group by UNITAR were welcomed. A number of delegations commented on problems of terminology in connexion with evaluation; it was suggested that the Inter-Agency Study Group should give attention to that matter. It was suggested that the terms of reference of future missions should be studied in greater detail by the Council in the future. It was hoped that one or two evaluation missions could be undertaken in countries at an early stage of development. Some delegations suggested the establishment of a small evaluation unit in the office of the Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs.

593. Several delegations commented on the survey of existing promotion procedures. It was pointed out that the report of the ACC (E/4338) revealed divergencies of practice between various agencies and the need to ensure that evaluation procedures should lead to the provision of information for the preparation of future programmes.

594. The Council, in resolution 1263 (XLIII), expressed its appreciation to the Governments which had agreed to receive evaluation missions. It expressed the hope that the Inter-Agency Study Group would continue its work as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, and invited the ACC to request the group to undertake a thorough study of measures taken or contemplated by United Nations organizations for the purpose of improving the methods applied for the drafting and use of reports from the field. It requested the ACC to report to the Council at its forty-fifth session on the work of the Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation, including its consideration of the findings and recommendations of past and forthcoming evaluation missions, and on its proposals for rendering more effective the operation of technical co-operation programmes. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-fifth session on the detailed arrangements decided upon for the Office of Technical Co-operation, and to submit to the Council at its forty-seventh session the reports of the pilot evaluation missions undertaken in 1967 and early in 1968, together with any comments or recommendations he might be in a position to provide. It also requested him to provide the necessary support for, and to promote due co-ordination of, evaluation efforts. Finally, the Council welcomed the initiation by UNITAR of a research project aimed at developing improved methods and techniques for project evaluation, sectoral evaluation and the evaluation of the over-all impact of combined programmes of technical

co-operation, and the convening of a small group of experts to assist in that task; the Council requested the Secretary-General to inform it at its forty-fifth session of progress achieved in that work.

Section IV. United Nations programme in public administration

595. The importance of public administration for national development and the increasing need for United Nations assistance to developing countries in that field were again stressed in the debates of the Council at its forty-second session. The Council had before it the report of the Meeting of Experts (E/4296),^{11/} which had been convened by the Secretary-General to review the past and current activities of the United Nations in the field of public administration, and to make recommendations on the future course of action. The Meeting had reviewed the programme primarily in terms of the needs of the developing countries for technical co-operation in public administration. It had commended the current programme and made specific recommendations for its strengthening in the future. In the opinion of the experts, effective administration was one of the crucial elements in the formulation and implementation of plans, programmes and other undertakings to improve economic and social conditions. It was wrong to regard public administration as something of secondary importance as compared with other substantive activities. The experts had recommended that public administration should be given the same importance and priority as other substantive programmes of the United Nations for economic and social development.

596. In the course of the debate in the Council,^{12/} all members agreed with the observation of the Meeting of Experts that sound public administration was essential for national development. The need for efficient public administration to ensure the proper use of resources, domestic or external, and to promote national development was emphasized. A majority of the representatives considered public administration to be the key factor in the success of national efforts for economic and social development. While agreeing that it was important, some members however said they thought the Council should avoid creating the impression, in its deliberations, that public administration took priority over all other factors of development, in view of the great importance of industrialization and some other aspects of national development. They recommended that the subject be given its appropriate place in the United Nations activities for economic and social development as one of the important substantive elements.

597. The report of the Meeting of Experts was commended as a valuable contribution to the further elaboration of a programme in the field of public administration. Almost all speakers shared the general views of the Meeting of Experts concerning the nature and scope of the United Nations programme. The report, in their view, contained a brief but comprehensive appraisal of the existing programme and

^{11/} Issued in lithographed form under the dual symbol E/4296-ST/TAO/M/38.

^{12/} E/SR.1466, 1467.

an excellent series of recommendations on priorities and guide-lines for the future.

598. In the discussion, the Council singled out several of the major recommendations of the Meeting of Experts for special attention. It was unanimously agreed that the major emphasis in the programme should continue to be on helping the developing countries build their own institutions for administrative improvement. The assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in the establishment of their own institutes and schools of public administration was noted with approval. The hope was expressed that that policy would continue in the future and that the United Nations programme in public administration would assist the requesting countries in the development of institutions for training and administrative reform.

599. The emergence of development planning for accelerated national growth and the close relationship between planning and public administration were noted by all speakers. Successful planning called for better and more efficient administrative systems for the formulation and implementation of plans and projects. It was emphasized that administrative aspects of development planning, as well as planning for public administration, should receive special consideration in the programme.

600. The effectiveness of public administration in achieving national goals was dependent upon efficient administrative arrangements and on the availability of trained personnel at all levels. Many members of the Council commented on the importance of training in public administration, measures for major administrative reform, and administrative aspects of local and regional development. They expressed the view that those elements should find a prominent place in the United Nations programme in public administration.

601. Several speakers emphasized that research activities under the programme should continue to be operational in nature and oriented primarily to the needs and problems of the developing countries. In addition to undertaking comparative studies on its own, for which the programme was specially suitable, the United Nations could also play an important role in making the results of research done by academic and learned societies available to the developing countries in a readily usable form. As some developing countries had established their own institutions for training and research in public administration, it would be desirable to use them in research projects where feasible.

602. It was stated that many developing countries had accumulated considerable experience in administrative reform and in the administration of development planning, and that such experience was generally more relevant to the needs of developing countries than that of countries with sharply different technological and economic conditions. General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII) provided for the collection, analysis and exchange of technical information in the field of public administration. Several members urged that that function of the programme should be strengthened

immediately and implemented effectively in order to facilitate the exchange of information in public administration. As the resources available to the United Nations were extremely limited, the use of non-governmental organizations in public administration, as appropriate, received wide support in the Council.

603. Some members complained that in the past the programme had not made full use of the experience of countries with different political, social and administrative systems. It was stated that the countries with centrally planned economies had particularly useful experience to offer to the developing countries. Note was taken of the statement by the representative of the Secretary-General that in the programme an effort was being made to utilize the experience of such countries and that further efforts would be made in that direction in the future.

604. The view was expressed by many representatives that organizational arrangements and staff resources at Headquarters for the management of the programme should be commensurate with its importance and magnitude. Several speakers noted with approval the Secretary-General's plan to raise the status of the Public Administration Branch to that of a division, and his intention to establish public administration units in the three regional economic commissions. It was suggested that similar arrangements should also be made in the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Several speakers recommended an increase in staff resources to carry out the activities under the programme. A few members expressed the opinion that that question could be considered more appropriately in the General Assembly, along with the requirements of other programmes. Some members of the Council also stated that additional resources for the public administration programme should come from the United Nations technical co-operation programme, rather than from the regular budget of the Organization.

605. The Council agreed with the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts that the UNDP (Special Fund component) should give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance in the field of public administration. That was considered desirable, not only in order to make additional resources available for technical co-operation in public administration programmes, but also because of the potential contribution and advantages of the Special Fund's approach to the building of institutions in developing countries.

606. Stress was placed on the desirability of defining the public administration activities to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period after the Development Decade. As development involved different sectors and programmes, it was pointed out that the specialized agencies would have to be consulted in that regard.

607. The Council agreed with the recommendation of the Meeting of Experts that the programme should be reviewed periodically. However, some members of the Council considered that the review should be undertaken from time to time as deemed appropriate.

by the Secretary-General, rather than every four years as recommended by the Meeting.

608. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1199 (XLII)) in which it expressed the conviction that the United Nations system of organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned could make a valuable contribution to the promotion of more effective public administration. It expressed its satisfaction concerning the significant progress achieved in co-ordination and co-operation among the United Nations and specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned in the field of public administration. It commended the report of the Meeting of Experts as a valuable contribution to the further elaboration of a programme of assistance in the field of public administration. It decided that public administration should be accorded an appropriate place in planning for the period following the Development Decade and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to elaborate more specific objectives and programmes in that field. It took note of the Secretary-General's plans for raising the status of the Public Administration Branch to that of a division and for providing all the necessary support for the work of the division.

It requested the Secretary-General to consider, as appropriate and feasible, the outposting of qualified staff to the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and to give immediate consideration to the most appropriate means of effectively implementing the provision in General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII) for the collection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of public administration, and to report on the subject to the Council at an early session. It requested the Secretary-General, in formulating his annual proposals for the regular programme of technical assistance under part V of the United Nations budget, to maintain the level for interregional and regional programmes in public administration at least at the level attained when there had been a separate section for public administration in the budget. It also invited the Governing Council of the UNDP to give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance from developing countries, especially in those aspects of public administration to which attention had been drawn in the report of the Meeting of Experts. Finally, it called for a review of the programme in public administration by a meeting of experts from time to time, the report of such reviews to be considered by the Economic and Social Council.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

609. A full account of international co-operation on behalf of refugees was given in the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/6711)^{1/} which was before the Council at its forty-third session.^{2/} The report, which related mainly to the activities of the High Commissioner's Office during the period from April 1966 to March 1967, showed the main results achieved in the field of international protection and material assistance and it outlined the difficulties the Office was facing in dealing with its rapidly growing tasks.

610. Introducing his report, the High Commissioner informed the Council that during the period under review, the scope and variety of the problems facing his Office had again increased. In Africa, and to some extent in Asia, the settlement of refugees on the land had been the most challenging task. In Africa the total number of refugees had risen from 630,000 to some 740,000 during 1966 as a result of several new influxes.

611. While voluntary repatriation had somewhat increased, local integration had proved to be the solution for most of the refugees on that continent. Within the above-mentioned total of 740,000, 450,000 refugees could be considered as settled, a significant proportion of whom, some 100,000, through considerable aid from the High Commissioner's Office and other governmental and non-governmental agencies.

612. The High Commissioner stressed the valuable co-operation that had developed between his Office, other members of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the Organization of African Unity, as well as non-governmental organizations. Referring to the various aspects of that co-operation, he made special mention of the joint projects of the World Food Programme and his Office relating to food aid to refugees. He also mentioned the integration and zonal development projects set up for the benefit of refugees and the local population, which had been implemented with the co-operation of the ILO, FAO and the UNDP. It was his intention to develop closer consultation with other members of the United Nations system from the very moment when new refugee problems arose, in order to ensure that the solutions

should fit into development plans of the countries and United Nations agencies concerned.

613. The High Commissioner pointed out that, pending the achievement of permanent solutions, international protection, the basic task of his Office, continued to be of paramount importance in improving the position of refugees. He informed the Council that two States had already deposited their instrument of accession to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, while others were actively considering measures to that end.

614. Referring to the situation of refugees in European countries, the High Commissioner recalled that it had been possible gradually to reduce international material assistance. He emphasized the importance of resettlement through migration and paid a tribute to the facilities given by the traditional overseas immigration countries to that effect.

615. In Latin America, his Office was still facing problems with regard to a number of handicapped refugees. In that area, the Organization of American States had been of great assistance to his Office in dealing with the grave protection problems arising from the forced repatriation of refugees from Haiti.

616. In Asia, assistance programmes for Tibetan refugees in Nepal were developing satisfactorily. In Macau, the High Commissioner's Office was endeavouring to continue to implement the assistance programme for Chinese refugees. His Office was however gravely concerned at the fact that new illegal entrants had been sent back to mainland China and he emphasized the necessity of maintaining the principle of non-refoulement.

617. The High Commissioner welcomed the opportunity which the International Year for Human Rights would provide to stress his Office's concern for the human rights of refugees.

618. He reminded the Council that there was a persistent shortfall in government contributions to the target of the material assistance programmes and that only through the proceeds of the 1966 European Refugee Campaign had it been possible to carry through the year's programme. For 1968, however, a total increase of at least 25 per cent in governmental contributions would be needed.

619. In conclusion, the High Commissioner stressed the fact that through its humanitarian and social character, his Office could make a positive contribution to the United Nations' work for peace and stability.

620. Members of the Council commended the High Commissioner for his report and statement and praised

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

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No 11, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4390 and Add.1).

^{2/} E/SR.1501.

the results achieved by his Office despite the limited financial means at its disposal.

621. A number of speakers expressed their satisfaction with the progress made in the solution of the problems of European refugees and noted that in Asia also the work of assistance was well in hand. Many speakers agreed that the problem of refugees facing the High Commissioner's Office in Africa were the most challenging ones, the more so since some of the countries of reception were facing considerable difficulties themselves. They also agreed that local integration through settlement on the land was the most appropriate solution on that continent. They noted that two purposes could thus be served: to provide permanent solutions to the problems of refugees and to contribute to the economic and social development of the countries concerned.

622. Some representatives were pleased to note that the assistance provided by the High Commissioner's Office was not merely for immediate relief, but was aimed at achieving permanent solutions for the refugees in the framework of long-term development projects by Governments and other United Nations agencies. Most speakers stressed the importance of the increased co-operation that had developed between the Office of the High Commissioner and other members of the United Nations family, as reflected in the results already achieved through joint projects with some of the specialized agencies, the UNDP and the World Food Programme. They favoured any further measures that would facilitate that co-operation, as outlined in the report of the Executive Committee on its sixteenth session (which was annexed to the report of the High Commissioner), and gave their support to a proposal to the effect that the Council should invite the High Commissioner to attend the meetings of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

623. One representative underlined the special importance which his Government attached to the education of refugees. He gave an account of the support which it had already provided in that respect and assured the High Commissioner of its continued co-operation. The representative of UNESCO announced that a memorandum of understanding concerning co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and UNESCO in that field had just been concluded. It could be regarded as a model of its kind.

624. One representative stressed that most of the refugees in Africa originated from countries that had not yet achieved their independence. Another representative pointed out that permanent solutions which were successfully being pursued for the refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner's Office could not be applied in the same manner to the refugees who were the concern of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

625. Several representatives reaffirmed the essential role of international protection as the basic task of the High Commissioner's Office. Some of them particularly emphasized the necessity for Governments to observe the basic principles of asylum and non-refoulement. Many speakers also voiced appre-

ciation at the fact that the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees was open for signature and informed the Council of the steps their Governments might take with a view to acceding to that instrument.

626. Many representatives shared the High Commissioner's concern about the considerable gap which existed between the level of government contributions to his material assistance programmes and the financial target of those programmes, which was determined on the basis of the growing needs of refugees. Some representatives paid a tribute to the successful results of the 1966 European refugee campaign and expressed the hope that Governments would increase their efforts accordingly. A number of speakers explained the position of their Governments in respect of the amount they were able to contribute to the work of the High Commissioner.

627. Some representatives drew the attention of the Council to the positive contribution which the Office of the High Commissioner was able to make to the over-all activities of the United Nations in the political, economic and social fields, through the strictly humanitarian character of its task.

628. At the close of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1253 (XLIII)) in which it took note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session; and endorsed a recommendation adopted by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, to the effect that the High Commissioner be invited to attend a meeting of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

Section II. United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

629. The Council, at its forty-third session, discussed^{3/} the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (E/4356)^{4/} submitted to it pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX). Attached to the report were the report of the Chairman of Board of Trustees of the Institute on the fifth session of the Board held in March 1967 (UNITAR/BT/22), as well as the report of the Executive Director to that session of the Board (UNITAR/BT/22/Annex II). Supplementing the information contained in those reports, the Executive Director made an oral statement to the Council on the activities and trends of operations in the Institute since November 1966.

630. In the reports submitted to the Council, it was indicated that in the training field, the Institute had continued to conduct the three training programmes transferred to its competence, early in 1966, from the United Nations Secretariat. However, after a review of the three programmes, it had been decided to decentralize the programmes for foreign service officers and for technical assistance officials, and to discontinue the programme in development financing.

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

^{3/} E/SR.1498.

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.

UNITAR was also consulting with several Governments on the organization of regional programmes in Africa for the benefit of junior foreign service officers. It was in touch with the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions, and other bodies of the United Nations, on the organization of regional seminars in technical assistance to be conducted in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The reports before the Council stressed that the regionalization of those basic training activities was a means by which the numbers of trainees could be increased, the costs to UNITAR and the Governments concerned reduced, and the link between training and practical action in the field established. It would also help to gear the Institute's central training activities, conducted in New York, Geneva and elsewhere, towards the specialized needs of high-level officials. A manual of United Nations technical assistance, issued by UNITAR early in 1967, had proved its value to the basic training in that field.

631. In 1966, UNITAR had organized two new training programmes, namely a seminar for senior officials on major problems of United Nations technical assistance, and a training programme for deputy resident representatives. While the objective of the former programme was to improve the effectiveness of United Nations technical assistance by enabling both the United Nations and the recipient Governments to achieve a fuller understanding of each other's problems, the latter programme, which was organized and financed jointly with the United Nations Development Programme, consisted of an intensive study of UNDP work, both at Headquarters and at selected academic centres.

632. In addition to those training activities, UNITAR was organizing, in collaboration with regional institutions, advanced courses in specialized fields such as international law, international economics and international organization. Early in 1967, it had organized a special training course to acquaint officers of the Organization of African Unity with committee work, conference co-ordination and documentation. It intended shortly to organize a seminar on methods of language training courses at Headquarters to acquaint the instructors in the existing language training courses at the United Nations Secretariat with the latest techniques in that field. The Institute had taken the initiative in contacting the executive heads of all the United Nations related agencies and organizations with a view to possible collaboration in the area of staff training and career development throughout the United Nations system.

633. The UNITAR research programme, which had been endorsed by the Board of Trustees at its fourth session, in September 1966, and at its fifth session, in March 1967, reflected the emphasis placed on studies concerned with the effectiveness of United Nations action, techniques and machinery, and the high priority given to the needs of developing countries, particularly in respect of problems which called for United Nations consideration and action. The UNITAR research projects were generally oriented towards practical action and sought to meet the need for operations analysis, evaluation and planning. The Institute also endeavoured to stimulate research

by other institutions and academic bodies on problems of concern to the United Nations.

634. In his statement to the Council, the Executive Director described a number of studies included in the research programme which centred on the structure, processes and functioning of the United Nations, including: relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, evaluation of the impact of technical aid programmes, planning, programming and budgetary systems in relation to the economic and social activities in the United Nations, United Nations experience regarding plebiscites and elections, research on the use by mass media of public information on United Nations and United Nations problems, wider acceptance and application of multilateral treaties, and a study of common problems of institutes of planning, training and research within the United Nations family.

635. Several other UNITAR research projects concerned problems faced by Member States, particularly those in the process of development and modernization. Examples of the subjects of such projects were: (a) the status and problems of very small States and territories; (b) a comparative study of measures against racial discrimination; (c) "brain drain", or the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries; (d) the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise; (e) research on new methods and techniques of training.

636. The Institute maintained close co-operation not only with the United Nations Secretariat but also with other members of the United Nations family. In addition, it sought to develop co-operative arrangements with international and national institutions outside the United Nations including institutions in Africa, Asia, North and South America, and eastern and western Europe. Those arrangements covered in certain instances, financial responsibility for country studies and field work. International non-governmental organizations were also associated with its work.

637. Under the Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship Programme which had begun in January 1967, nine fellowships had been awarded to young men and women from Argentina, Bolivia, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Thailand, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The fellowships each carried a total stipend of about \$10,000 for a period of ten months. The fellows were currently carrying out various assignments which were within the Institute's programmes and their respective areas of academic and professional interest. The second programme was to begin in September 1967, with fellows from Afghanistan, Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Switzerland, Tunisia and the United States of America. The United States Government was so far the sole source of financing of the fellowships, having paid \$100,000 to UNITAR for each of the two programmes. The Executive Director expressed the hope that wider financial support would be forthcoming through contributions from various governmental and non-governmental sources.

638. The Executive Director also referred to the statutory links between UNITAR and other members of the United Nations family. Under the Statute of the

Institute, two specialized agencies were invited to be present at the meetings of the Board of Trustees; UNESCO and IBRD were currently represented. Annual meetings of directors of other institutes of planning, training and research within the United Nations family had begun to be held in Geneva under his chairmanship, as of July 1966, in response to the Secretary-General's invitation, which he had addressed in 1966, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

639. In consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council the following persons had been added to the Board of Trustees: Professor J. M. Gvishiani (USSR); Professor H. Havemann (Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. John Holmes (Canada); and Mr. Charles Yost (United States of America).^{5/} The Board had established an Administrative and Financial Committee and a Research Committee, each headed by the Board's Chairman, and having a membership of six trustees.

640. In conclusion, the Executive Director stated that the Board of Trustees had approved a budget for 1967 in the amount of \$1,227,000. In addition, UNITAR had received supplementary financing, mainly from the United Nations and the UNDP, in the order of \$200,000 for 1967. The UNITAR professional staff remained small, numbering so far only twenty-two officers. UNITAR was dependent, for its financing, on voluntary contributions from governmental and non-governmental sources. An amount of \$4,194,204 had so far been pledged by more than seventy Governments and several non-governmental sources. Of that amount, \$2,524,052 had already been paid. Those amounts excluded pledges and payments made for specific purposes, such as the United States Government payment for the nine UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowships, and the financial support provided by the Volkswagenwerk Stiftung for the UNITAR study of measures against racial discrimination. The Institute was intensifying its fund-raising and it was to be hoped that as its activities became better known, other sources of financing would be added.

641. Members of the Council expressed their satisfaction at the progress made by UNITAR in the performance of its main functions relating to training and research. Many speakers noted that it was more important to have flexibility in implementation than to fix priorities of certain activities over others; however, several representatives expressed their keen interest in the work of UNITAR related to the needs of developing countries. In that connexion, certain speakers noted the close relationship, reflected in the research programme, between the studies devoted to the problems of modernization and the role and functioning of the United Nations. Many speakers welcomed the fact that the training and research activities of the Institute were closely related, and that the implementation of the research programme involved the application of new methodologies and required new intellectual departures. In those pioneering efforts, Council members referred to the impor-

tance of establishing co-operative arrangements with national and international institutions and the need to attract the talents and support of creative scholars throughout the world.

642. Some speakers warned against UNITAR's undertaking studies of a controversial political nature. However, others considered that UNITAR research was responsive to the needs of the Secretary-General, and pointed out that the Statute of the Institute expressly stated that it should seek to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving international peace and security.

643. Council members stressed the importance of close co-ordination of activities between the Institute and other bodies of the United Nations. Thus while some speakers suggested that UNITAR might enter fields connected with industrial, trade and agricultural development, others stressed the need to avoid overlapping between the activities of the Institute and those of other United Nations organizations, especially in view of the limited financial resources of the Institute. Many representatives emphasized the importance of increasing those resources, through pledges and payments from all Governments which so far had contributed, as well as from non-governmental sources.

644. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1249 (XLIII)) in which it took note of the report of the Executive Director of the Institute and of his statement to the Council; noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Institute and welcomed particularly its activities in training and research directed towards assisting the developing countries and strengthening the capabilities and procedures of the United Nations; recognized the importance of the Institute's close collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, other bodies of the United Nations, and the specialized agencies, as well as with appropriate national and international organizations; and expressed its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals which had already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute.

Section III. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union

645. In accordance with Council resolution 1153 (XLI), the Secretary-General had carried out an examination, with the International Relief Union, of the extent to which the assets, activities, publications and archives of the Union could constitute a beneficial contribution to the actions, both governmental and non-governmental, currently being undertaken by the international community in the field of assistance in cases of natural disaster. His report on the subject (E/4402 and Add.1)^{6/} was before the Council at its forty-third session.^{7/}

646. In the report it was pointed out that the purposes and principles of the Union, as set out in the 1927 Convention under which it had been established,

^{5/} For a list of members of the Board of Trustees, see UNITAR/BT/21.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

^{7/} E/SR.1507.

coincided with the principles underlying resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council on the subject of natural disasters.

647. The Secretary-General's consultations had led him to the belief that the scientific work and experience of the Union could make a definite contribution to the action of the United Nations system in cases of natural disaster. He considered that UNESCO was the United Nations body best suited to develop that contribution. Subject to the approval of the appropriate organs of UNESCO, the Director-General of that organization was prepared to take over the work carried out by the Union to encourage the study of preventive measures against disaster. The Union's principal material assets were a collection of the Review published by the Union between 1933 and 1966, and a card index containing about 60,000 bibliographical references to publications on all kinds of natural disaster.

648. After considering the Secretary-General's report, the Council, in resolution 1268 (XLIII), recommended that UNESCO, in accordance with its Constitution, should take over from the Union the responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence, arrange for the continuation of the relevant activities of the Union, and work out, in agreement with the Union, arrangements for the transfer to UNESCO of its assets. It also invited the ACC to study the implications which the proposed transfer of the activities of the Union to UNESCO might have for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters, and the best means of ensuring such co-ordination; and requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Council as soon as possible on the measures taken in compliance with the resolution.

Section IV. Natural disasters

649. At its forty-second session,^{8/} the Council adopted a resolution (1212 (XLII)) in which it conveyed its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of Iraq and Syria for the tragic loss of life and the damage caused by the floods which had occurred in the Euphrates valley. The Council appealed to Member States to provide such assistance as they might be in a position to make available to relieve the distress in the areas concerned, and it invited the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give the utmost consideration to the needs of the people stricken by the disaster and to provide such assistance as might be within the limits of their possibilities.

650. At the forty-third session,^{9/} the Council was informed of disastrous earthquakes that had taken place in Colombia, Turkey and Venezuela, and of a heavy storm that had occurred in Pakistan. In its resolution 1254 (XLIII) it conveyed its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of those countries and invited the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take appropriate action.

651. In each instance, the resolution was unanimously sponsored by all members of the Council in

order the better to convey the measure of the Council's concern for the affected countries.

Section V. Town twinning as a means of international co-operation*

652. In its resolution 2058 (XX) the General Assembly requested the Council, in collaboration with the appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and taking into consideration the decisions of UNESCO, to prepare a programme of measures through which the United Nations and UNESCO might take concrete steps to encourage further the achievement of the largest number of twinned towns and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the action taken to comply with the resolution. It also requested the Secretary-General to encourage that form of co-operation.

653. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-second session a note on the work of the United Nations Development Programme and UNESCO in the field of town twinning and inter-municipal co-operation (E/4309),^{10/} together with statements on the subject from the United Towns Organization and the International Union of Local Authorities. Representatives of those two non-governmental organizations also made oral statements to the Council.^{11/}

654. At the outset of its discussion, the Council received a proposal to the effect that it should seek the co-operation of the UNDP by inviting it to provide, in response to requests from Governments, funds required for town twinning activities which were in accordance with its objectives, and that it should invite the United Towns Organization (UTO) to request towns which had drawn up twinning plans under its auspices to submit those plans, through their Governments, to the UNDP for financial assistance, and when they were approved, to supervise their implementation. It was proposed that the UNDP allocate to the UTO the resources necessary to carry out those assigned tasks, and that the General Assembly should consider the possibility of establishing an intercommunity co-operation fund to finance the first 100 town twinings by the UTO and that it should appeal for voluntary contributions from States, local communities and philanthropic institutions.

655. In the debate in the Council members unanimously endorsed the various practices of town twinning as spontaneous and direct relationships that could be of considerable assistance to towns in developing countries. However, most members insisted that any United Nations funds designated for the purpose should be made available to Governments only under the regulations currently in force. They were not prepared to suggest consideration of the creation of a new fund and they felt no individual non-governmental organization should be singled out for mention in any resolution which the Council might adopt on the subject.

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

^{10/} / Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.

^{11/} E/SR.1462, 1465.

^{8/} E/SR.1471.

^{9/} E/SR.1501.

656. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1217 (XLII)) in which it recalled the General Assembly's endorsement of town twinning as a means of international co-operation and suggested to Governments that they seek the participation of non-governmental organizations, where appropriate, in the planning and implementation of UNDP projects in which town twinning or other forms of intermunicipal co-operation might play an important role. It invited appropriate non-governmental organizations to request towns which had plans for town twinning or other forms of intermunicipal co-operation to forward their plans to their Governments for them to consider when submitting requests to the UNDP for assistance.

Section VI. Review of public information programmes

657. In accordance with Council resolution 1176 (XLI), the Council at its forty-third session had before it two reports of the Secretary-General on information activities in the economic, social and human rights fields; one contained suggestions as to how the United Nations could improve and strengthen its information activities (E/4341),^{12/} and the other dealt with ways in which the information programmes of Member States could give greater support to the United Nations (E/4394).^{12/} The Council also had before it a report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on its review of certain aspects of the information methods and programmes of the United Nations family (E/4337, ^{13/} paras. 116-121).

658. The Secretary-General's first report (E/4341) began by stressing the need for greater public understanding and support, in both developed and developing countries, for programmes of economic and social development, and outlined some of the difficulties in achieving a wider dissemination of information on United Nations work in the economic, social and human rights fields.

659. The Secretary-General went on to suggest a number of general ways in which the Office of Public Information could more effectively carry out its functions, both by giving support to existing national agencies of information and by developing its own positive role. He then made a number of specific proposals. He suggested that an Economic and Social Information Advisory Board should be set up under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary for the Office of Public Information. The new Board would be composed of the heads (or their representatives) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UNDP, UNCTAD, UNICEF and UNIDO, in addition to directors in the Office of Public Information and the specialized agencies. It would be responsible for formulating the over-all policy of the Office of Public Information in the field concerned and would also be in a position to keep the current activities under review.

660. The Secretary-General also suggested that regional information bureaux should be established, comprising information officers specializing in the various media, which would encourage and assist in

the production by national information media of material on regional United Nations subjects, prepare information material on subjects of regional interest, and provide a "feedback" service of coverage from the field to Headquarters for use in the central output.

661. Other suggestions made in the report were that the Economic and Social Information Unit of the Office of Public Information should be enlarged and renamed "Economic and Social Information Bureau", and that members of the staff of the Office of Public Information should be attached to various substantive departments. Information officers specializing in economic and social activities should also be attached to the staff of Information Centres.

662. Finally, the Secretary-General suggested that serious thought needed to be given to the establishment of a computerized international documentation system, preferably on an interagency basis, so that substantive information on economic and social subjects accumulated by the United Nations family would be readily available.

663. The Secretary-General's other report (E/4394) contained broad conclusions concerning Governments' information activities in support of United Nations economic and social activities, and general recommendations concerning steps that might be taken to strengthen those activities.

664. The Secretary-General suggested that Governments might consider the possibility of establishing information advisory committees in order to stimulate increased dissemination of information, specifically in the economic, social and human rights fields. The Secretary-General also suggested that, in order to promote the free flow of information throughout the world, Governments should introduce measures for reducing fares for correspondents dealing with United Nations activities, reducing rates for filing copy, and eliminating taxes on news materials. The report also contained a number of other suggestions for facilitating and encouraging the dissemination of information about United Nations economic, social and human rights activities.

665. Finally, the report stressed the importance of information, not merely as a product, but as an intrinsic part, of the process of development. There needed to be more effective utilization of information programmes and techniques not only in the traditional sense of relaying news and reporting on activities, but also in the sense of harnessing information activities and programmes to the process of development, and making them an active component of that process.

666. In its review of certain aspects of the information methods and programmes of the United Nations family (E/4337, paras. 116-121), the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination suggested that broad new public information programmes should be formulated in the economic and social fields of concern to the organizations of the United Nations system of organizations, in order to achieve a wider understanding of, and support for, their activities. Those programmes should seek to increase awareness in developed countries of the need for greater international economic co-operation and to assist develop-

^{12/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.

^{13/} Ibid., agenda item 17.

ing countries to reach their objectives for development. Greater emphasis should be placed on the substantive economic and social activities of the United Nations family of organizations and the programmes should be oriented towards promoting those activities. The ACC also made a number of specific suggestions, including, first, a proposal to the effect that information activities should be geared more directly to the planning and execution of substantive programmes so that the information service might become one more tool that the Organization could use to carry out its work. The recruitment policies and the training of public information personnel should be adapted to the new programme requirements; and secondly, a proposal to the effect that the documentation services at the disposal of each member of the United Nations family should be so developed as to permit their fuller use for public information purposes.

667. The concentration on substantive economic and social activities would be bound to place in sharper focus the work undertaken by the international organizations in conjunction with the UNDP. Full co-operation between the UNDP and the participating and executing agencies in that work would be forthcoming through the provision by the UNDP of more adequate funds to the information services of the agencies concerned for the collection, processing and dissemination of facts about selected UNDP-assisted field projects and their results.

668. During the discussion in the Council,^{14/} it was agreed that public understanding and support for United Nations development efforts could be ensured only through effective information activities in the developed and the developing countries. It was stressed that renewed efforts should particularly be made in the developed countries. Information activities should be regarded not merely as supplementary services for promoting development but as an integral part of the process of development itself.

669. Members of the Council expressed broad agreement with most of the Secretary-General's recommendations, but it stated that organizational changes alone could not bring about the necessary improvements; the quality of information work also needed to be improved. Several members of the Council stressed that the proposed changes should be carried out without any increase in expenditures.

670. It was suggested that the information efforts of the United Nations should be oriented more towards the mass media, rather than concentrating on the specialized segments of the Press. They might also concentrate on publicity for particular projects of current interest, as opposed to over-all publicity for general development activities.

671. It was agreed that co-operation between the United Nations Office of Public Information and the national communications media and information channels was essential, and it was stated that Governments of Member States were primarily responsible for

informing world public opinion about United Nations activities.

672. The view was expressed that the Secretariat was under a duty to ensure full impartiality in its information activities, and it was unfortunate that various publications on United Nations activities failed to reflect certain decisions, nor did they throw light on the positions of individual Governments with respect, for instance, to the liquidation of colonialism and the adoption of decisions on the subject by the United Nations. The Office of Public Information should ensure that information material should reflect all aspects of United Nations activity. It should constantly consult States Members of the United Nations on the subject-matter of its programmes. It would also be highly desirable to set up editorial boards for United Nations periodicals and include on those boards staff members from States with different social systems.

673. Members of the Council expressed support for the establishment of regional information bureaux as suggested by the Secretary-General and considered that those bureaux would in a good position to assess the type of material required in the various regions. It was also stated, however, that it seemed paradoxical to establish new bureaux when existing services were not functioning adequately. A number of speakers expressed doubt regarding the proposed establishment of a computerized international documentation system.

674. In resolution 1265 (XLIII) the Council endorsed, within the existing staff and financial resources, the Secretary-General's proposals, with the exception of that relating to a computerized international documentation system. It invited the Secretary-General to redeploy, within the above resources, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, the staff of information centres and other sections of the United Nations Office of Public Information, with a view, in particular, to the possible establishment, on an experimental basis, of centres with regional responsibilities. It noted the intention of the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to give continued and increasing attention to improving the effectiveness of public information activities as they related to the economic and social work of the United Nations family and to place before their respective governing bodies specific recommendations in that connexion. It further requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of all Member States and to all non-governmental organizations in consultative status his summary of replies by Member States concerning current national activities in the field of information support for the economic and social activities of the United Nations family, together with his recommendations for further action which Member States and non-governmental organizations might consider to increase their support. Finally, it invited Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to give consideration to those recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General further to report to the Council on the United Nations information programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, and in particular on the implementation of the arrangements envisaged in the resolution.

^{14/} E/AC.24/SR.326-329; E/SR.1505.

Section VII. International control of narcotics

675. The Council at its forty-second session^{14/} considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-first session, held from 5 to 21 December 1966 (E/4294),^{15/} and the report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board on its work in 1966 (E/OB/22),^{16/} and in its resolution 1195 (XLII) took note of them with appreciation. It also adopted two resolutions the texts of which had been recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: resolution 1197 (XLII), which dealt with the question of LSD; and resolution 1196 (XLII), relating to the proposed administrative arrangements to ensure the technical independence of the future International Narcotics Control Board to be appointed by the Council under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.^{17/} A summary of activities in the field of narcotics control and an account of action taken by the Council in that field are given below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

676. The Council noted from the report of the Commission that in the period under review several countries had adhered to one or more of the existing international treaties on narcotic drugs, bringing the total number of accessions and ratifications to the 1961 Convention to fifty-five, excluding territories, as of 1 May 1967. In view of the importance of reducing the transitional period from the older treaty system to the new régime under the 1961 Convention, the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Governments concerned to General Assembly resolution 1774 (XVII) and Council resolution 914 C (XXXIV) and to suggest that all Governments take such steps as might be necessary for the ratification of, or accession to, the 1961 Convention (E/4294, para.29).

677. Three new synthetic substances had been placed under international control during the year. The drug nicodicodeine had been placed under the control system established by the 1931 Convention for drugs in group I of article 1 of the Convention, such as morphine, and, as an ester and ether of dihydromorphine, it was automatically included in schedule I of the 1961 Convention. The drugs acetorphine and etorphine had been placed in schedule I of the 1961 Convention by the Commission acting under article 3 of that Convention. As a result, there were ninety-two basic narcotic drugs (of which sixty-two were synthetic substances) under international control.

678. 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 Commission and the Secretary-General. Since its twentieth session, the Commission had received annual reports for 1964/1965 from about 150 countries and territories, thirty-five legislative texts on narcotic drugs, and over 600 seizure reports

covering a total of about 650 individual seizures of narcotic drugs.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

679. The Council noted the efforts made by the Commission to streamline the information on illicit traffic which it received from Governments and through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). It observed that the illicit traffic in drugs was one of the most striking examples of organized crime, particularly where the drugs moved over long distances from areas of supply to consuming areas. Traffic in drugs such as heroin and hashish was carried on by highly efficient gangs which had considerable resources in money, men and equipment. The drug traffic had well-established patterns, and information available in respect of the year 1965/1966 had again confirmed the main sources and routes of the illicit traffic in the world and the principal areas of its destination. The main centres of opium production were located in the Near and Middle East and in South-East Asia. The traffic in opium was destined for addicts who smoked prepared opium; more and more opium was converted into morphine base and diacetylmorphine (heroin). There was a pronounced tendency to convert opium into illicit heroin for use in countries of the Near and Middle East and of South-East Asia, where addiction to that drug was spreading. The illicit production in those two regions also supplied the traffic in opiates to Europe and North America. There were two main currents of illicit traffic in opium and opiates, one from the Middle East to the east coast of North America and the other from South-East Asia to Hong Kong, Japan, China (Taiwan) and the west coast of North America. There were also secondary flows of traffic, generally in the same direction, and the American continent remained one of the main targets of the illicit traffic in heroin.

680. The coca bush grew wild and was also cultivated, particularly in Peru and Bolivia. The overwhelming bulk of the coca leaf harvested was chewed in the producing countries and in the adjacent areas; some was used to manufacture the alkaloids which entered illicit traffic in the form of cocaine paste or cocaine. There was a significant flow of illicit cocaine towards North America and there was also some traffic to the Middle East and to Europe. The Commission had noted the large seizures of cocaine made in recent years.

681. Cannabis was the most widely used of the narcotic drugs. It was found in the illicit traffic in different forms and over a hundred names were used to designate them, some of the more popular ones being marihuana, dagga, kif, maconha, hashish, charas and ganja. Much of the cannabis traffic was local, since the plant was illicitly grown on a small scale by individual cultivators who consumed it themselves or sold it through local intermediaries in the immediate vicinity. There was also some illicit cultivation for export, and a considerable international traffic, particularly from certain African countries towards Europe and from Mexico to the United States of America. Lastly, a highly organized traffic in hashish was a special feature of the traffic in the Near and

^{14/} E/AC.7/SR.556-558; E/SR.1464.

^{15/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 2.

^{16/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XI.9.

^{17/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XI.1.

Middle East. There, the cannabis was cultivated and processed in Lebanon and was smuggled through several countries for consumption in the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the region. The Commission had been interested to learn of a project undertaken by the Government of Lebanon for the replacement of hashish cultivation by that of the sunflower for seed and oil.

682. The Council was informed that very small quantities of other natural narcotic drugs and their preparations appeared in the illicit traffic in several countries, mostly diversions from licit channels through thefts, forged or false prescriptions, leakages through paramedical personnel, doctors and so on. As in previous years, very few seizures of synthetic drugs had been reported. However, in one country large seizures of methadone had been made. It was observed that data regarding the misuse of psychotropic substances not under international control, such as barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines and hallucinogens, had been fragmentary. Nevertheless, the fact was noted that supplies of LSD were quite easily available and misused in several countries. The Council noted that the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to draw the particular attention of all Governments to the information on illicit traffic as contained in its report; to emphasize to all Governments the need for greater day-to-day co-operation between countries in the fight against the illicit traffic; to remind the Governments of countries where large quantities of narcotics raw materials were available of the dangers involved, not only to them but to others as well, and to urge them to take further steps to bring about a reduction of those quantities.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

683. The Commission's report indicated that the study of drug addiction continued to be one of the main preoccupations of the drug control organs. The 1961 Convention, it was felt, had greatly assisted Governments in obtaining more exact information on the nature, causes and incidence of drug addiction. The Commission had considered several suggestions for improving data on drug addiction, such as an international definition of drug addiction, advisory committees to study the use of narcotics and psychotropic substances not under international control, and a list of scientific correspondents to be established by the Secretariat. With regard to the problem of the etiology of drug addiction, there were three closely interconnected factors: the drug, the consumer and the environment; and with respect to each drug and regarding different regions of the world the pattern of addiction was not uniform. On the subject of treatment it was emphasized that the ultimate aim was something quite different from withdrawal or detoxication: it was complete rehabilitation.

684. The Council observed that WHO had reported to the Commission that interesting research was being carried out in the experimental and clinical study of the specific opiate antagonists and that there were encouraging results in the search for a powerful analgesic devoid of dependence-producing properties. WHO had also investigated new methods in the treatment of drug dependence of the morphine type and had

given special attention to the sociological implications of the problem of drug abuse.

OPIUM, CANNABIS AND COCA LEAF

685. The Council noted that the Commission had carefully considered the problems raised in limiting the production of opium, cannabis and coca leaf to scientific and medical needs. While there was no question of substitution in the case of cannabis, which was seldom used in medicine, important economic and social questions arose in the case of coca leaf, which was produced in large quantities in Bolivia and Peru. The Council commended the Government of Peru for the steady progress that was being registered in the campaign against the coca leaf. As for the replacement of opium by poppy straw, it seemed doubtful whether the suppression of opium could immediately be offset by an increase in the production of poppy straw. Where there was scientific evidence that to some extent synthetic drugs could replace the opiates, the extent to which such replacement could be effected varied greatly from country to country, and the complete replacement of the principal opiate, codeine, which accounted for 80 to 85 per cent of all opium production, had not yet been possible. Another economic question was whether the comparative cost of synthetics as against natural narcotics would permit such substitution, and the answer could be given only for each specific case. A switch towards synthetic drugs would also be conditioned in part by the judgement of the medical profession and the preference of the public for the traditional natural derivatives. It therefore appeared that for some time to come the opiates would remain as entrenched as they were at the current time if, in fact, their consumption did not continue to rise, as was happening in the case of codeine, since in certain respects synthetics were only partial substitutes for the most important opiates.

CONTROL OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES NOT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SUCH AS BARBITURATES, TRANQUILLIZERS, AMPHETAMINES AND HALLUCINOGENS (LSD)

686. The Council was informed that the Commission had had the benefit of a detailed report on the control of psychotropic substances prepared by a special Committee set up pursuant to Council resolution 1104 (XL). That Committee, consisting of ten States members of the Commission, had met in Geneva from 8 to 12 August 1966, and had been assisted in its deliberations by observers from nine other countries and representatives of interested agencies and bodies. Its report was annexed to the Commission's report. The Council expressed in its turn the profound concern felt by the Commission regarding the abuse of LSD and substances producing similar effects, and it adopted a resolution (1197 (XLII)) on the dangers arising from the widespread misuse of LSD. Strong measures of control at the national level were essential for barbiturates, tranquilizers and amphetamines, and the application of such measures was the first step in dealing with the problem of the abuse of those substances. However, with regard to the question of international control, the Council noted that there was uncertainty about the measures to be adopted or recommended and that further study would be needed re-

garding the legal, administrative and other questions involved in initiating international control.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

687. A report of the Secretary-General to the Commission at its twenty-first session (E/CN.7/499) explained how the programme of technical assistance in narcotics control instituted under General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) had been carried out during 1966. In accordance with general guide-lines laid down by the Commission, the appropriation of \$75,000 had been equally disbursed between country and regional projects. Two regional projects had been completed: one, a training seminar in Teheran for law enforcement officers, and the second, a study tour of points of convergence of the illicit traffic in coca leaf and cocaine in Latin America. Country projects included six category I fellowship training awards in various aspects of narcotics control; there were also seven category II requests, which would be granted subject to the availability of savings.

688. Plans had been completed for a mission to undertake a survey of the economic and social requirements of the opium-producing areas of northern Thailand, with a view to facilitating the elimination of opium cultivation. The project had been initiated under Council resolution 1025 C (XXXVI).

689. Expert services continued to be provided to the Government of Iran for the rehabilitation of addicts and for narcotics intelligence.

690. In view of the value of the narcotics information services provided by the Secretariat, it was thought useful that consideration should be given to utilizing some of the available funds for such services.

691. As a result of a general discussion on the financial implications of developing the technical co-operation resources of the United Nations in the field of narcotics control, the Secretary-General would submit to the Commission at its twenty-second session a five-year plan setting out in detail the over-all requirements for technical co-operation in narcotics control.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD

692. In reviewing the report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board on its work in 1966 (E/OB/22),^{18/} the Council dealt with the main problems in the field of narcotic drugs, administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the future International Narcotics Control Board, and the approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board.

693. In the Board's report as well as in the statement made by the President of the Board,^{19/} it was pointed out, that despite great improvements brought about by the working of the narcotics treaties, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and drug addiction continued to be of enormous dimensions. In order to achieve significant further progress it was necessary to deal with three basic problems: the suppression of

the illicit traffic; the control of the psychotropic substances not yet under international control; and the underlying problem of mental health.

694. It was hardly possible to bring about an effective reduction in the illicit traffic in opiates and cocaine so long as clandestine manufacturers could obtain the opium and coca leaves which they needed for the production of the drugs. It was therefore necessary to free the districts in which the opium and coca leaves originated from their economic dependence on the sale of those substances. That could be achieved only by far-reaching measures of economic and social reform. A universal approach by means of a world plan was required in order to prevent diminished supplies from one source being replaced by additional deliveries from another district. The raw materials for clandestine manufacture originated in relatively few districts, generally located in the Middle East, South-East Asia or Latin America, and the measures of reform required would not only improve the world's narcotics situation but would also make an important contribution to the political stability of those regions and thus to the peace of the world.

695. Being unable to obtain the narcotic drugs which they craved from the illicit traffickers, it was to be expected that addicts would shift to non-controlled or less rigidly controlled psychotropic drugs such as barbiturates or dangerous tranquilizers. In view of that fact and the likelihood that an increasingly successful fight against the illicit traffic in narcotics might be accompanied by a growing misuse of psychotropic drugs, measures of control would have to be taken to obviate the danger.

696. An administrative approach to the problem of addiction, however successful, would need to be supplemented by measures to improve the conditions causing the mental health problems which were at the root of the addiction. Facilities for the treatment of addicts would also have to be created, and where they already existed would need to be extended.

697. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Council, endorsing with some modifications a text recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, adopted a resolution (1196 (XLII)), by which it provided for administrative measures to ensure the technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board, which, under the terms of article 45, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention and of Council resolution 1106 (XL) would enter upon its duties on 2 March 1968. Under those arrangements, the new Board would have the same budgetary discretion within the limits set each year by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the same protection of the confidential character of its correspondence and archives, and the same right to participate in international conferences dealing with narcotic drugs as the existing Permanent Central Narcotics Board by virtue of Council resolution 201 (VIII). The future Board would also have its separate secretariat, which would, however, form an integral part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

698. In accordance with article 20 of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended, the Council approved the appointment of

^{18/} E/SR.1464.

Mr. Joseph Bittert as Secretary of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (Council resolution 1198 (XLII)).

699. Finally, in its resolution 1195 (XLII), the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Board.

Section VIII. Statistical questions

700. At its forty-second session, the Council considered^{19/} the report of the Statistical Commission on its fourteenth session (E/4283 and Add.1),^{20/} and in its resolution 1242 (XLII) took note of it with appreciation.

701. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1214 (XLII)) on statistical co-ordination. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to prepare a report for consideration by the proposed interagency co-ordinating committee on statistical activities (now established as an ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities), and thereafter by the Commission at its fifteenth session, on the important interrelated fields of statistics for which world standards were desirable and on the practical methods by which the Commission could review and make recommendations on proposed statistical standards in those interrelated fields prior to their recognition as world standards.

702. Also on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1215 (XLII)) on the principles and recommendations for the 1970 population and housing censuses. The Council requested the Secretary-General to publish his reports entitled "Principles and recommendations for a population census" (E/CN.3/342) and "Principles and recommendations for a housing census" (E/CN.3/343), as modified, and to distribute copies to States members of the United Nations, to States members of the specialized agencies, to appropriate regional bodies, and to specialized agencies. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to give assistance to Governments in the implementation of those principles and recommendations by mobilizing all available resources to help in the very large task of meeting the needs of countries in that area, and by the revision of the Handbook of Population Census Methods,^{21/} the preparation of a handbook of housing census methods, the preparation of a technical manual on methods of evaluating population and housing census results, and the provision of technical advice and fellowships under the United Nations Development Programme.

703. The Council commended the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office for their efforts to eliminate the duplication of requests to Governments for external trade statistics, as well as for the establishment of a classification of imports and exports by broad economic categories. The Council supported the continuing work on the extension and revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA)

and on income distribution statistics. It also supported an expansion of training facilities for statistical personnel in developing countries.

Section IX. Tax reform planning

704. In a note on tax reform planning (E/4366)^{22/} which he submitted to the Council at its forty-third session, the Secretary-General pointed out that taxation played a fundamental role in the process of development since it could serve to stimulate savings and capital formation; and to direct investment and personal efforts into productive channels. Moreover, as economic development proceeded, the structure of the economy changed, producing a modification in the availability of tax bases and in the appropriate forms of taxation. An adequate tax structure was not only a pre-condition for economic development, but also a function of the development process itself; tax reform was thus a key factor in economic development.

705. An integrated approach to tax reform planning should begin with a study of the desirable and feasible revenue target in relation to a given development effort for the plan period. Tax revenue must be high enough to ensure that an adequate budgetary saving should be forthcoming to finance the necessary capital formation. Over-all demand must be held down sufficiently to permit the necessary capital formation, but at the same time, its level must be allowed to rise enough to keep step with the expanding economy. The higher the desired growth rate, the capital output ratio, the ratio of private consumption to gross national product, the ratio of government consumption to gross national product, and the ratio of net exports to gross national product: the higher should be the ratio of required revenue to gross national product. The feasibility of the tax effort depended primarily on the ability of taxpayers to give up revenue to government and on a government's ability to collect tax revenue from available tax bases. The relationship between tax planning and an economic plan was a reciprocal one.

706. The second step in tax reform planning was to evaluate the quality of the revenue structure by major types of taxes, and to determine what had to be done to adapt the tax structure to the changing requirements of the economy and in turn to enable it to contribute to the economic changes contemplated in the plan: tax reform must be viewed as a continuous process, not as a series of individual operations. The changes in the tax structure should keep pace with the changes in the features of the economy. The most important task would be the improvement of specific taxes in accordance with development objectives and revenue targets. Comparative studies could help in that task. Above all, it was essential to ensure that the tax reform planning should be institutionalized so that it would keep step with the development plan and its implementation.

707. In the debate in the Council,^{23/} some representatives stressed the importance of development-

^{19/} E/AC.6/SR.416; E/SR.1473.

^{20/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3.

^{21/} United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 58.XVII.6 (Vol. I), 58.XVII.6 (Vol. II) and 58.XVII.6 (Vol. III).

^{22/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

^{23/} E/AC.6/SR.427-431; E/SR.1506.

oriented tax systems for the more effective mobilization of domestic resources and the allocation of resources in accordance with development objectives. It was generally agreed that continuous advance planning of tax reform as an integral part of development planning was essential to the improvement of the structural administration of tax systems.

708. In a resolution which it adopted on the subject (resolution 1271 (XLIII)), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and with the assistance of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, to carry out a long-term programme in the field of tax reform and to assist interested Governments in their efforts to strengthen the structure and administration of their tax systems within the framework of tax reform planning and its institutionalization in developing countries.

Section X. 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

709. At the forty-second session^{24/} the Council amended the time-table established in its resolution 1129 (XLI) 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.

710. In its resolution 1129 (XLI) the Council had decided that the Conference should be held in March 1968. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2206 (XLI), subsequently decided that the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be convened in New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March 1968. In view of the administrative difficulties that would have arisen had the Conference been held at the same time as the second session of UNCTAD, the Council decided, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General (E/4308),^{25/} made after consultation with the Government of Austria, that the Conference should be convened in Vienna from 30 September to 1 November 1968.

711. In order to give Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned more time to study the preparatory documents of the conference, the Council further decided to amend paragraphs 5 (a) (i) and 5 (b) of its resolution 1129 (XLI) to provide that proposed amendments or suggestions to the revised draft convention should be communicated to the Secretary-General six months instead of four months before the opening date of the conference and that amendments and suggestions received should be circulated by the Secretary-General three months instead of two months before that date.

^{24/} E/AC.5/SR.407; E/SR.1469.

^{25/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.

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

712. The Council, at its forty-third session, again considered^{1/} the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.^{2/} It had the benefit of the report of the new Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4383)^{3/} which, in accordance with Council resolution 1171 (XLI), had made an overall survey of the work programme, and had, for the first time, given detailed consideration to certain sectors.

713. The Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on the work programme and its budgetary implications (E/4331/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Annex, 4/ and E/4331/Add.1-19); the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4383); and an extract from the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (E/4411).

714. The Secretary-General's report, which had been prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1177 (XLI), consisted of two parts (a) a general review of the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, covering the years 1962, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 (E/4331/Rev.1 and Rev.1 (Annex)); and (b) detailed information on the 1967-1968 work programmes, including staffing provisions and costs and covering eighteen different sectors (E/4331/Add.1-19). In accordance with the Council's request in resolution 1177 (XLI), it contained a number of improvements on the previous year's report.

715. The Secretary-General's report pointed out that total expenditures in the economic and social field, from budgetary and extra-budgetary funds, would reach over \$91 million in 1967 and almost \$100 million in 1968. In 1967 they would amount to almost three-fifths of the total budgetary outlay in 1967, compared to 55 per cent in 1966 and 51 per cent in 1965. Almost half of those expenditures in 1966 and 1967 came from extra-budgetary funds.

716. The report outlined the trends in expenditure by the United Nations at Headquarters, UNCTAD and UNIDO, the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office in

Beirut, and indicated that in 1967 there would be an increase of 80 per cent for UNIDO, 37 per cent for UNCTAD and 16 per cent for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (including expenditures financed from extra-budgetary funds). UNIDO and UNCTAD combined would represent a quarter of the total expenditures in economic and social fields. The regional economic commissions' share would drop from 38 per cent in 1966 to a third of the total expenditures in 1967. Net expenditures for UNCTAD had increased from \$4.8 million in 1966 to \$6.6 million in 1967 and were estimated at \$8.8 million in 1968. The corresponding figures for UNIDO were \$2.9, \$5.2 and \$8.1 million.

717. The report further showed the increasing importance of extra-budgetary trust funds. By April 1967 the Secretary-General had received pledges amounting to \$8.5 million for three funds-in-trust set up in the industrial field and for economic planning and projections. Another source of financing, that of bilateral arrangements set at regional levels, was expected to continue to bridge the gap between the resources required and resources available from the regular budget and United Nations Development Programme.

718. The report then analysed expenditures by broad functional groupings and noted that there was a continuing trend towards increases in the economic field owing largely to the rising outlays for UNCTAD and UNIDO and, to a lesser extent, for economic planning and projections. Expenditures in social fields and other services had also increased in real terms, but had declined in proportion to expenditures in other sectors. The expenditures on UNDP field projects being executed by the United Nations had shown a similar trend as between the economic and social fields, mainly because of the rise in expenditures on natural resources. In 1967, almost three-quarters of those UNDP expenditures would be in the economic field. Expenditures on social services had increased by 6 per cent in 1967 over 1966, with the regional commissions, particularly ECA and ECAFE, showing a faster build-up than Headquarters. Among other programmes, statistical services were expected to show an increase of 8 to 9 per cent, and human rights an increase of 21 per cent.

719. The report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme (E/4383)^{3/} began with a review of the work programme as a whole. The Committee devoted considerable attention to the question of expenditures in the economic, social and human rights fields and agreed that there was an urgent need for ensuring the most effective use of available resources through the elimination of

^{1/} E/AC.24/SR.315, 322-324, 335; E/SR.1507.

^{2/} At the forty-second session the Council referred the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme (E/4383) to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It deferred its own consideration of the question to the forty-third session (E/SR.1475).

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{4/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 24.

projects of limited value and concentration on activities of direct and immediate assistance to Governments in the developing countries. It recommended that guide-lines should be developed regarding the acceptance and management of funds-in-trust.

720. The Committee discussed its own role and future procedures, both with regard to the work programme and vis-à-vis other United Nations organs, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It recognized the need for close collaboration between itself and the Advisory Committee, and recommended that the Advisory Committee should be invited to take into account the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme when it considered the Secretary-General's budget proposals. It was further suggested that the General Assembly should have the report on the work programme before it in considering the budget estimates.

721. The Committee stressed the need for long-term planning of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, and recommended that long-term plans should be presented to it, so that it might transmit to the Council its comments regarding their contents, the priorities proposed, and the general scope and breakdown of contemplated expenditures.

722. The Committee then discussed programme formulation and considered that the early establishment of an integrated system of programming and budgeting was of the utmost importance for the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. It accordingly recommended that the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields should be presented in the budget on a programme basis, clearly indicating the objectives of the programme, the organizational units responsible for their execution, and their costs. Such an integrated system of programming and budgeting would, among other things, facilitate a more careful review of each programme in the light of its budgetary implications.

723. The Committee also considered the possibility of the United Nations adopting a biennial budget cycle. It stated that it would await with interest the Secretary-General's report on the subject, although a majority of members wished to go on record as believing that a biennial budget cycle would have clear advantages over the current system of budgeting.

724. With regard to a related matter, that of a separate section in the budget for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Committee did not reach any definite conclusions.

725. The Committee also commented on the problem of the growing volume of documentation and meetings.

726. The second part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained a detailed review of the sectors of the work programme: housing, building and planning; population programmes; social development; human rights activities; public administration; economic planning, projections and policies; fiscal and financial questions; natural resources and transport and communications; and executive direction and management.

727. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs stated^{5/} that the work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been extremely fruitful. In a number of sectors the Committee had been able to offer comments reflecting a broad view that could not be expected of bodies specializing in a particular sector. It had also recommended a form of long-term planning which would enable the United Nations to organize its resources more effectively.

728. There was less reason for satisfaction regarding the integration of programme and budget. For example, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, immediately after the discussions in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, had recently considered the budget estimates and cut back the number of additional staff requested by the Secretary-General for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs by about 90 per cent. From that it appeared that the discussions in the two Committees bore no real relation to each other.

729. The Under-Secretary then urged that the budget for economic and social activities should be presented, discussed and perhaps even voted on the basis of a functional presentation by programme, without precluding the General Assembly from requesting certain recapitulations by broad categories of expenditure. If that new budgetary procedure could not be introduced forthwith, he proposed that there should be a separate chapter or section for the Economic and Social Affairs budget—which was not as satisfactory as the presentation of the budget on a programme basis, but was preferable to the complete merging of economic and social activities in the chapters of the budget dealing with broad categories. The budget should be presented and discussed in a way which ensured the greatest possible "parliamentary control" and allowed the decisions of governing bodies, whether the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly, to be carried out as rationally as possible.

730. The Under-Secretary then went on to discuss the question of the calendar and suggested that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should meet after the ACABQ to consider the consequences of its decisions. That might only be possible within the framework of a two-year cycle.

731. Finally, he noted that for a very long time the Economic and Social Council had systematically refrained from intervening in any manner whatsoever in the budget procedure since budgetary responsibility was assigned to the General Assembly under the terms of the Charter itself. The Council had now come to realize, however, that it was the main centre where expenditures were initiated. It could, therefore, no longer abstain totally from budgetary procedure and was launching the idea of programme and budget integration, and involving itself in the process of budgetary decisions, without however impairing the decisive authority of the General Assembly. He hoped that the Council would soon be in a position to draw the full inferences from that new conception of its role.

732. During the debate in the Council, representatives expressed satisfaction with the methods of work

^{5/} E/AC.24/SR.322.

which the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had developed to carry out its new and important responsibilities. They also welcomed the Secretary-General's report on the work programme.

733. It was agreed that long-term planning and the development of an integrated approach to the work programme and the budget of the United Nations were of vital importance for its activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. The hope was expressed that the General Assembly would give urgent consideration to those questions at the twenty-second session.

734. It was urged that the work programme should be organized in such a way as to ensure that the needs of countries, and particularly the developing countries, should be met in the most efficient manner possible. Steps should be taken to rationalize the selection of projects and establish an order of priorities, in order to concentrate resources on the solution of the most important economic and social problems.

735. There was considerable discussion of the respective roles of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It was stated that although the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should not attempt to make recommendations of a financial nature, a matter which was the responsibility of the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, it should bear in mind the budgetary implications of decisions relating to programmes. It should also draw attention to areas which were receiving an inappropriate proportion of resources.

736. It was suggested by some members of the Council that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should meet again in the autumn of 1967 to consider the programme implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1968, and the action taken by the Council at its forty-second and forty-third sessions. Other members, however, did not consider that necessary.

737. The Council then, in resolution 1275 (XLIII), endorsed, in general, the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination relating to the sectors of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields reviewed at its first session and drew the General Assembly's attention to those observations. It took note, with appreciation, of the Secretary-General's

report on the work programme and requested him to take into account, when preparing his next report on the work programme, the suggestions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

738. It requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to keep under continuous review further steps required to implement, within the United Nations, the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts concerning the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its forty-fourth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a statement regarding that question. It also drew the General Assembly's attention to the need for guide-lines regarding the acceptance and management of funds-in-trust.

739. It endorsed the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the role of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and its relationship with the ACABQ; and endorsed the Advisory Committee's view that the activities of the two Committees were closely related and that the programme and budget could not be considered in isolation. It invited the Advisory Committee to take into account the report or reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields at the time when it considered the Secretary-General's initial budget proposals relating to those areas of activity; and expressed the hope that the time-table of meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACABQ would be arranged in such a way that the ACABQ would be able, in future years, to be represented at all meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme; and to take into account the report or reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination prepared in the light of the Secretary-General's budget proposals for the forthcoming year.

740. Finally, it invited the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to examine, at an early stage in its autumn meetings in 1967, the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme, the action taken by the Council at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and the discussions on the work programme in the Council and its Co-ordination Committee.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES*

741. At its forty-third session,^{1/} in connexion with its consideration of the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,^{2/} the Council had before it the following documents: a report of the Secretary-General (E/4391)^{3/} on measures taken in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI), a progress report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions (E/4337,^{4/} paras. 122-135), the observations of the Advisory Committee (E/4401)^{5/} and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4395,^{6/} paras. 42 and 43), on the progress report of the ACC; and the report of the Joint Meeting of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC (E/4404).^{4/}

742. In his report (E/4391), the Secretary-General described certain measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee relating to long-term planning and evaluation, co-ordination and conferences, meetings and documentation. The report dealt primarily with the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that a constructive dialogue might emerge between the Secretariat and the policy-formulating bodies concerned, as well as between the Council and its subsidiary bodies, including the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, much of whose work was related to some of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations. As regards the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, of programme formulation and of budget preparation, the documentation prepared for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields could be considered a step in that direction. A post of Special Adviser for Departmental Programme Planning had been established in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Special Adviser's functions would include the planning and review of the various programmes entrusted to the Department. However, the disparity between programmes and budgets was not likely to

be completely eliminated until the work programme and the budget were the same document. The Secretary-General described areas in which progress had been made in applying long-term planning, but pointed out that certain aspects of the work in the economic and social fields militated against it. As regards evaluation, the Secretary-General stated that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been undertaking certain of the tasks in the field of evaluation envisaged by the Ad Hoc Committee. The Secretary-General reported separately to the Council on the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes.^{6/} As regards co-ordination, the Secretary-General stated that the report of the ACC described at some length the arrangements made to facilitate its work. The widening and consolidation of the role of the ACC's Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions should also be noted. The most important step for strengthening the staff dealing with the ACC and interagency affairs had been the appointment of a full-time Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs. As regards the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee dealing with conferences, meetings and documentation, the Secretary-General pointed out that the programme of meetings for 1967 was heavier than foreseen, and that the programme for 1968 was already heavier than that for 1967. In conclusion, the Secretary-General pointed out that the implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations should be considered in connexion with other items that related to the same fundamental issues.

743. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in its comments on the ACC's proposal for the establishment of an inspection unit, noted that there were three points of divergence between the ACC proposal and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, namely, the ACC had suggested that Governments should be asked to nominate two or more candidates for the Inspection Unit, rather than one or more; it had proposed that the Secretary-General should, after consulting with the members of the Inspection Unit, designate one of them to assume responsibility for the planning and co-ordination of the activities of the Unit; and it had assumed that the governing or legislative body of each participating organization would decide in what form the executive head should report on inspections carried out and action taken as a result thereof. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination stressed that it seemed preferable to leave it to the inspectors to make the necessary arrangements for the organization of their work, and stated that it was an essential element in the

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

^{1/} E/SR.1505.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.

^{4/} *Ibid.*, agenda item 17.

^{5/} *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9A.

^{6/} See chapter XIII, section III.

Ad Hoc Committee's proposal that the reports of the inspectors should be communicated in full, together with the comments, if any, of the heads of the organizations, to the organizations' executive boards or governing bodies. It expressed the hope that those differences would be discussed at the joint meetings with the ACC.

744. In its observations (E/4401) on the progress report of the ACC (E/4337, paras. 122-135) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions noted that the main divergence between the Ad Hoc Committee's proposals and those of the ACC related to reporting procedure. It appreciated the desire to respect the constitutional responsibilities of the executive head on the one hand and of the executive board or governing body on the other, but it did not think that either needed to be prejudiced by the proposed new unit. The Advisory Committee considered that Member States would be in a position to see that they were informed of the activities of the Unit and the action taken as a result thereof by the executive heads, and it assumed that they would do so. As regards the arrangements for the joint Inspection Unit as a whole, the Advisory Committee hoped that divergencies would disappear as experience was gained, and recommended that the working arrangements be reviewed and modified, if necessary, after two years.

745. The Joint Meeting of the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had the conclusions of the Advisory Committee and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination before it. There was a free and frank exchange of views, which resulted in an understanding of the respective points of view. The participants unanimously expressed their readiness to ensure the speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI). The inspectors should select one of themselves, from time to time, as Chairman of the Unit. The inspectors' reports should be placed before the relevant executive bodies by the executive heads, who might attach any information and observations which they considered appropriate. The procedure to be adopted by the executive bodies for the presentation and discussion of the reports and for the supervision of the follow-up would be aimed solely at ensuring, with the maximum objectivity and to the fullest extent compatible with existing constitutional or statutory provisions, the communication of the full texts of the reports to the executive bodies. The executive boards would forward to the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination those parts of the reports which concerned co-ordination, and also information concerning measures which might have been taken in connexion with the reports. A statement made on behalf of the ACC by its Acting Chairman was annexed to the report of the Joint Meeting.

746. During the discussion in the Council several delegations reiterated the importance they attached to the speedy implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations. The Council discussed the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting at some length in connexion with its consideration of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social

and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.^{7/} The disparity between programmes and budgets was stressed by many speakers. Several delegations noted that the implementation of some of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations had only just begun. They looked forward with particular interest to the comprehensive report to be presented to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session in accordance with paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI). The importance of the adoption of concerted measures by the members of the United Nations family was stressed in the debate. As regards the submission of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Council's subordinate bodies, it was said that those organs might submit interim reports to the Council if they could not comply with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee immediately. It was hoped that long-term planning could be extended beyond the fields mentioned in the Secretary-General's report to other sectors in the economic and social field. As regards conferences and meetings, the further expansion of the number of meetings was noted, and the importance of making progress towards a definition of the term "major special conference" was stressed.

747. As regards the joint Inspection Unit, the agreement reached at the Joint Meeting of the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination was welcomed in the debate. The unanimous agreement achieved on such a delicate question was a matter for congratulation. However, one delegation said the agreement would not be binding and expressed concern lest the Secretary-General be open to charges of partiality in connexion with his appointment of the inspectors. It was essential to avoid placing on the Secretary-General the responsibility for a political decision. At the end of the debate on the question, the Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs recalled the importance attached by the Secretary-General to the establishment of a fully independent joint Inspection Unit, and his close personal interest in ensuring its success.

748. The Council, in its resolution 1264 (XLIII), having given effect to the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations concerning evaluation methods, the identification of vital issues regarding co-ordination, and the reconstitution of the former Special Committee on Co-ordination, noted with satisfaction the first measures the Secretary-General had taken to implement the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations and requested him to keep the Council and the Assembly duly informed of the additional steps he contemplated taking further to implement those recommendations; it requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/6343) to the subsidiary bodies of the Council for consideration and appropriate action and requested the subsidiary bodies to review the methods of work and calendar of conferences, the documents being prepared with a view to reducing requests and the volume of documentation, and the terms of reference of subsidiary bodies. The Council also requested its subsidiary bodies to draw up, where they had not already done so, with the assistance of appropriate Secretariat units, long-range programmes of work containing clear indications of

^{7/} See chapter XV.

priority given to various projects. Finally, the Council expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would find it possible to submit to the Assembly's Committee on Conferences a definition of the term "major special conference".

749. As regards the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee that called for joint action by the various members of the United Nations family, the Council, in its resolution 1280 (XLIII), welcomed the unanimous conclusions reached at the Joint Meeting of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC on the subject of the recommendations relating to the establishment of a joint Inspection Unit; drew the attention of the General Assembly and the executive

organs of the specialized agencies concerned and of IAEA to those conclusions; and recommended to the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies that they take such action as might be needed to enable the joint Inspection Unit to begin work on 1 January 1968.

750. In its resolution 1277 (XLIII) the Council invited the ACC and the agencies to pursue actively their consultations on recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee calling for joint action, and invited the ACC and the agencies to include in their annual reports to the Council information on further progress made in the implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations.

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Section I. General development and review of activities

751. As in previous years, the Council at its forty-third session carried out a review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA.^{1/} The review was facilitated by the work of the new Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had given preliminary consideration to a number of questions on the Council's agenda. Besides the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4383 and E/4395),^{2/} the Council had before it the reports and analytical reports of the specialized agencies^{3/} and IAEA,^{4/} the annual report

^{1/} E/AC.24/SR.314-321, 323, 325, 327-329, 332; E/SR.1505, 1507.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplements Nos. 9 and 9A.

^{3/} "Twenty-first report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4345);

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session" (Rome, 1967), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4344);

"Report of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4347);

International Civil Aviation Organization, Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1966 (Doc. 8660, A16-P/2, April 1967); and "Analytical summary of activities in 1966", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4333 and Add.1);

World Health Organization, The Work of WHO, 1966: Annual report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations (Geneva, 1967) (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 156); and "Analytical summary of the World Health Organization's activities in 1966", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4349 and Add.1);

Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union, 1966" (Berne, 1967); and "Analytical report on the work of the Universal Postal Union in 1966" (Berne, 1967), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4348 and Add.1);

International Telecommunication Union, Report to the Economic and Social Council on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1966 (Geneva, 1967); and Sixth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Geneva, 1967), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4346 and Add.1);

World Meteorological Organization, Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1966 (WMO-No.205.RP.72) (Geneva, 1967); "Analytical summary of annual report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1966 to the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council"; and World Weather Watch: The Plan and Implementation Programme (May, 1967), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4350 and Add.1-2);

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "Annual Report of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1967", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4334).

^{4/} International Atomic Energy Agency, "Annual report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1966-67", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4339).

of the ACC (E/4337 and Add.1-2),^{5/} the ACC reports on co-ordination at the regional level (E/4335 and Add.1)^{5/} and at the country level (E/4336),^{5/} and on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4351),^{5/} as well as a survey of major points in the reports of the ACC and the specialized agencies (E/4357).^{5/}

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

752. The annual report of the ACC (E/4337)^{5/} showed that the expansion of the work of the various members of the United Nations family in the economic, social and human rights fields had called for an increasing degree of co-operation and co-ordination among the organizations concerned. That in turn had involved continuing scrutiny of co-ordination methods and constant efforts to improve and strengthen existing co-ordination arrangements. The report reviewed those arrangements and described certain new steps which had been taken to improve the functioning of the ACC and to reinforce its secretariat.

753. The ACC had noted that important new developments in regard to interagency co-operation had taken place, or were impending, in several areas, including industrialization, international trade, science and technology, marine science and social policy. In industrial development, the ACC attached great importance to working out arrangements for co-ordination between the newly established United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations bodies. In other areas, including multilateral food aid, population questions and the development and utilization of human resources, the ground had been prepared for further co-operative action. In two instances, interagency co-operation was focused on special events planned for 1968: the activities planned to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights, and the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

754. The report referred to certain problems which had arisen, partly as a result of the very scope of the co-ordination arrangements required and partly because of the difficulty of reconciling decisions taken by different intergovernmental bodies, for example in the field of international trade and in the field of agricultural education. In the field of trade, the ACC had broadened the terms of reference of its Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems (henceforth to be known as the Sub-Committee on International Trade) to cover all trade problems of interest to participating

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

organizations. Consultations at the secretariat level had been arranged in respect of certain difficulties that had arisen between UNCTAD and GATT.

755. Developments in a number of other areas, including water resources, statistical co-operation, housing and urbanization, and education and training, were likewise covered in the ACC report.

756. Attention had been given to working out arrangements for different forms of evaluation of international technical co-operation work. The report set forth the findings of the ACC Study Group established to review experience gained in connexion with the first pilot evaluation projects and to consider what future action would be desirable, as regards both over-all evaluation missions and the development of evaluation methods and practices.^{6/}

757. The report summarized the results of a review undertaken by the ACC of certain aspects of the information programmes and methods of the United Nations family in the social and economic fields; it included certain principles, endorsed by the ACC, for improving the public information programmes of the United Nations family.^{7/}

758. Finally, the report contained the progress report prepared by the ACC for the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the implementation of certain recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, notably the recommendation concerning the establishment of a joint Inspection Unit.^{8/} It also discussed matters connected with the International Civil Service Advisory Board, and interagency arrangements for the preparation of a provisional calendar of conferences of the United Nations organizations.

759. The ACC had attached to its report an annex showing the contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the regional development planning institutes (E/4337/Add.1)^{9/} and another annex showing the volume of documentation required of the specialized agencies in a single year for co-ordination purposes (E/4337/Add.2).^{5/}

760. The ACC also prepared reports on co-ordination at the regional level (E/4335 and Add.1)^{5/}, ^{9/} and co-ordination at the country level (E/4336); ^{5/}, ^{10/} as well as on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4351).^{5/}, ^{11/}

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

761. At the second part of its first session, in June 1967, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agen-

cies, and also made preparations for its Joint Meetings with the ACC.

762. In its report (E/4395)^{2/} the Committee commented on agency activities in a number of substantive fields. While expressing concern about overlapping between the activities of UNCTAD and GATT in the field of trade and development, the Committee welcomed the efforts which were being made, at the secretariat level, to prevent it. The Committee also noted with interest recent initiatives to prevent duplication between UNCTAD, GATT and UNIDO in the field of export promotion. As regards agricultural education, the Committee welcomed the consultations which had been held, but regretted the continued lack of full agreement regarding the co-ordination of activities. Those subjects required further discussion by the Council at the summer session. The Committee stressed the importance of collaboration among the agencies in certain specific sectors, namely, population, particularly in the area of family planning; the draft declaration on social development; and statistics.

763. The Committee commented on the proposals of the ACC for the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and noted that there were three points of divergence between the proposals of the ACC and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.^{8/} It expressed the hope that those differences would be discussed at the joint meetings with the ACC.

764. With regard to public information, it affirmed the need stressed by the ACC to increase the effectiveness of the public information services of the United Nations family.

765. The Committee also made a number of general suggestions regarding co-ordination. It suggested that the Council should consider in depth the question of co-ordination at the national level in the governing bodies of the various organizations, with a view to making appropriate recommendations to the Governments of Member States and to the organizations concerned.

766. It considered the problem of the excessively large volume of documentation and urged that a common indexing system should be established among the organizations of the United Nations system, so that the available documentation would be known and easily utilizable.

767. Finally, the Committee made recommendations with regard to future procedures for requesting new projects and documentation, so that projects and documentation would not be duplicated.^{12/}

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ACC

768. In accordance with Council resolutions 1090 G (XXXIX) and 1171 (XLI), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held joint meetings in Geneva in July 1967, in which the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Advisory

^{6/} See chapter XIII, section III.

^{7/} See paragraph 799 below.

^{8/} See chapter XVI.

^{9/} See paragraphs 781-787 below.

^{10/} See paragraphs 788-793 below.

^{11/} See paragraphs 804-806 below.

^{12/} See paragraph 787 below.

Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions also participated. There was a full exchange of views on the establishment of the joint Inspection Unit which had been recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the two Committees came to an understanding of their respective points of view.

769. The Joint Meetings also discussed the general review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations called for in General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI).

770. The report on the Joint Meeting (E/4404)^{13/} contained an agreed text of certain arrangements for the establishment of the joint Inspection Unit to be set up in January 1968, covering more particularly the procedures to be adopted in respect of the appointment of inspectors and the inspectors' reports.^{13/}

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

771. The Secretary-General, in a message to the Council,^{14/} stated that as the United Nations came closer to the problems of development, there had been a natural tendency to develop not only new programmes, but also new entities to administer them. He questioned whether that would continue to be the best way of doing the job and whether the multiplication of administrative entities was not reaching its reasonable limits. The increasing complexity of United Nations machinery and procedures was causing some misgivings among the Governments of both developed and developing countries. There had also been criticism of some of the methods and approaches.

772. The United Nations had begun to react in a number of ways to repair those deficiencies, more particularly through the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the so-called Committee of Fourteen, which had prepared the ground for a considerable overhauling of the administrative and budgetary machinery of the United Nations family; through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; and through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had gone about its difficult task in a most practical and encouraging way and, in its enlarged form, was to undertake a review of the United Nations programmes, which promised to be both comprehensive and useful. The Committee, as well as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, had also discussed the important proposal of the Committee of Fourteen for a joint Inspection Unit, which would act in full independence with a view to improving management and methods of achieving greater co-ordination. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had taken a number of steps to intensify interagency co-ordination and to increase the scale and range of its work in order to create a true partnership between itself and the Council. The success of such a partnership would require from the governing organs, no less than from the executive heads of the agencies, a real

willingness to co-operate and make adjustments. It would need from the Council the acceptance of the fact that the specialized agencies had an autonomous status, and that under existing constitutional arrangements their co-operation must be based on agreement rather than imposed on them. The main purpose of the establishment of the joint meetings of the ACC with the officers of the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination was to encourage such understandings.

773. Finally, the Secretary-General emphasized that the Organization's efforts to overcome its institutional problems must be viewed in the broad context of its responsibility to help the world community to progress and prosper. The shape and functioning of the mechanism were essential to the requirements of international life as were the size and content of the programmes.

774. During the discussion, in which representatives of the agencies—in many cases, their executive heads—participated, members of the Council discussed broad problems of co-ordination as well as specific issues. It was generally agreed that the Council's central role in directing international efforts to promote economic and social development was gaining in importance as the range and complexity of United Nations activities increased. It was the duty of Member States to ensure that international programmes should achieve their purpose, that they should be efficiently administered, and that they should follow the right order of priorities. Although progress had been made in recent years in co-ordinating the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system, much still remained to be done; for example, in some cases the functions of individual agencies had to be more clearly delimited.

775. Some members of the Council felt that the establishment of new organizations had proceeded at a pace that could not be maintained. As a result of the proliferation of organizations, problems of co-ordination had become a main concern of the Council. The organizations of the United Nations system now needed to adopt a systematic, specialized and simplified approach to the problems of development.

776. It was noted that the work of most of the specialized agencies was becoming more and more concentrated on technical assistance activities, as their extra-budgetary resources increased. In some cases, the resources appropriated for technical assistance programmes financed by voluntary contributions already exceeded the total amount of their ordinary budgets. The agencies thus had to adapt themselves to a new role—as executing agencies for programmes financed from resources only partially under their control.

777. Satisfaction was expressed at the achievements of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, although it was also stated that the Committee had not considered some co-ordination questions in sufficient depth. The Council welcomed the understanding reached at the Joint Meetings and looked forward to the establishment of the joint Inspection Unit which had been recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts.

^{13/} See paragraph 745 above.

^{14/} E/SR.1480.

778. In considering the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Council agreed that it would be desirable to have at its disposal more extensive and detailed information on questions and specific problems involved in co-ordination. It discussed a number of questions involving the competences of several agencies or organizations. It was noted that the delimitation of functions between FAO, UNESCO and the ILO in agricultural education was being worked out, although certain matters still remained to be settled. It was urged that there should be greater co-ordination between UNCTAD, GATT and UNIDO, particularly with regard to the promotion of trade and the encouragement of exports from the developing countries. The consultations between the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Director-General of GATT were welcomed. The Council also welcomed the co-operation which had developed between the ILO and UNIDO.

Section II. Particular issues dealt with by the Council

REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE ACC

779. The Council took note with appreciation of the reports of the ACC, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and, in particular, welcomed the efforts that had been made to provide fuller information in the reports on co-ordination questions. It adopted two resolutions on the subject of the reports. In resolution 1277 B (XLIII) it invited the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue presenting information on co-ordination in a separate chapter of their analytical reports, and in future to increase the scope of that chapter. It further invited the specialized agencies concerned and the ACC to give the following questions and problems of co-ordination fuller treatment in their reports for 1968: (a) agricultural education; (b) population problems; (c) vocational training in connexion with industrialization; (d) oceanographic activities; and (e) statistical research and publications. In resolution 1277 A (XLIII) it invited the ACC and the agencies to include in their annual reports to the Council information on further progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It also invited the ACC and the agencies to pursue consultations on that question actively.

780. In a formal decision, the Council took note^{15/} of the report of ACC on the contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the regional development planning institutes (E/4337/Add.1).^{5/} It welcomed the holding of annual meetings of the directors of institutes. It also welcomed the idea of regular exchanges, at the planning stage, of work programmes between the various institutes themselves and between the institutes and other interested bodies with the United Nations system.

CO-ORDINATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

781. For the first time in fifteen years, the Council had before it a report prepared by the ACC on co-ordination at the regional level (E/4335 and

Add.1).^{5/} The report began by describing the regional machinery of the thirteen organizations of the United Nations family at both the intergovernmental and the intersecretariat levels. It pointed out that the machinery differed considerably among the various organizations, since some organizations had extensive regional arrangements, with permanent regional intergovernmental organs, while others had regional offices mainly guided by Headquarters intergovernmental organs, and others again worked almost entirely at the global level. Only about half had constitutional provisions for regional machinery. The report gave a comprehensive description of the actual methods and practices that had developed for co-ordination in Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa, both within the United Nations family and with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations. It also reviewed briefly the limitations and difficulties that needed to be dealt with in future. Finally, the report contained a number of conclusions and recommendations. It stated that although the existing interagency arrangements for co-ordination at the regional level were far-reaching and varied, the problem of ensuring adequate co-ordination was growing with the continuing increase in the number of organizations and bodies active in each region. In some instances, that growth had been so rapid that the development of essential new co-ordination arrangements had tended to fall behind. While increases in the number of intergovernmental bodies and offices of a regional character resulted from efforts to meet widely felt needs, the money and time spent on co-ordination needed to be increased even more rapidly.

782. In some cases, the activities of the regional intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations family were not very closely co-ordinated with those of the United Nations system. Such co-ordination had to take place largely at the national level, since any single intergovernmental body would find it very difficult to undertake the task.

783. In the areas in which two or more organizations were working together in the same field, interagency arrangements made in the various regions needed to be in line with those made at the centre. In that connexion, it was suggested that senior officials of the regional economic commissions and the agencies should meet more frequently on matters of mutual interest.

784. Finally, it was stressed that the ultimate responsibility for co-ordination rested with the intergovernmental organs—both inside and outside the United Nations family—and it was considered extremely important that they should ensure that there should be no legislative overlapping of programmes.

785. The Secretary-General's report was reviewed successively by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and by the Council. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination found the report both useful and informative, but in view of the complexity of the subject, decided to defer any detailed consideration of it (E/4395, ^{2/} para. 9).

786. Members of the Council shared the view of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

^{15/} E/SR.1507.

that the Secretary-General's report filled an important gap in the information on co-ordination activities and was in fact long overdue. It was pointed out that the wide diversity of regional arrangements arose from the great variety of regional needs. The fruitful working relations established between United Nations organizations and the various regional intergovernmental organizations, particularly in Europe and Africa, were also mentioned. It was held that the process of decentralization on which some organizations had embarked made it necessary to ensure that the procedures for regional contacts should be continually strengthened. Several speakers drew attention to the importance of the location of regional offices and their role in furnishing a "United Nations presence" in as many countries as possible; on the other hand, it was pointed out that there were administrative and financial advantages to such offices being clustered in one or two centrally located cities.

787. At the conclusion of its consideration of the matter, the Council took note^{15/} with appreciation of the report of the ACC on co-ordination at the regional level. It noted the continuing increase in the number of organizations and bodies both within and outside the United Nations family which were active in the various regions and also in the number of regional and sub-regional offices. It was concerned over the fact that those developments made the task of ensuring adequate co-ordination of the various regional activities more difficult, while at the same time more necessary than ever. In order to deal with that situation, the Council agreed with the ACC that increasing efforts should be made at the secretariat level both at the centre, making use of the machinery of the ACC, and in the regions themselves; it likewise agreed with the view of the ACC that it would be useful if the regional economic commissions could be represented more regularly at meetings of the ACC subsidiary bodies working in sectors where there were substantial regional programmes. Finally, it expressed the hope that efforts might be made to ensure adequate and increasing consultations on matters of mutual interest between senior officials of the regional economic commissions and of the agencies.

CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

788. At its forty-third session the Council had before it a report by the ACC on co-ordination at the country level (E/4336),^{5/} prepared in response to Council resolution 1090 B (XXXIX), in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General to consider possible improvements which might be made in the arrangements for co-ordination of the multilateral aid programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system. The ACC's report contained a new statement of policy governing co-ordination in the field. The ACC stated that the ten principles for co-ordination in the field approved by it in 1961 had worked out satisfactorily, and that inadequacies in certain cases had reflected local situations rather than policy problems. However, a significant evolution had taken place in the field of technical assistance, and an extensive body of practice based on the ten principles had been built up. In particular, the role of resident representatives of the UNDP had acquired

a new dimension. At the same time, the growing scope of the technical and pre-investment assistance which could be provided by organizations of the United Nations system was increasing the task of helping Governments in the preparation of well-chosen and technically sound projects.

789. The ACC stressed that programming, implementation and co-ordination of technical co-operation projects at the country level were essentially the concern of the recipient Government and that it was incumbent on international organizations to respond to the needs and wishes of recipient Governments in that respect. The most important and the most desirable improvements in co-ordination were those achieved by the Governments themselves.

790. The new statement of policy covered the formulation of UNDP programmes and projects and the execution of UNDP projects, and contained general provisions concerning the functions of the resident representative. It represented in essence an evolution of existing arrangements and emphasized the central co-ordinating role of the resident representative.

791. The ACC report also contained a summary of replies from Governments on co-ordination in the field, a summary of comments by executive heads of organizations and programmes, including the UNDP, on co-ordination in the field, and a summary of comments by UNDP resident representatives on the same subject.

792. During the debate in the Council, there was general agreement that the central co-ordinating role of the resident representative should be strengthened and that co-ordination between resident representatives, the regional economic commissions and representatives of the specialized agencies in the field should be as close as possible. The resident representatives were the spokesmen for the United Nations system as a whole, and it was therefore essential that they be kept fully informed about the programmes of the various members of the United Nations family, irrespective of the sources from which the funds for those programmes came. It was perhaps in the planning stage of all United Nations development activities that the resident representatives performed their most important function. Moreover, in advising Governments on requests for assistance, resident representatives might be able to assist Governments in co-ordinating multilateral and bilateral technical assistance, although it was recognized that that was primarily a matter for recipient Governments themselves. It was suggested that such co-ordination would be greatly facilitated if recipient countries had central offices through which all requests for assistance were canalized and which had sufficient authority to ensure balanced, well-oriented programmes and to co-ordinate activities, at the national level, in development matters. Such central authorities could ensure that different departments of national administrations should deal with resident representatives, or at least ensure that the latter should be present at all negotiations with other organizations of the United Nations family. In view of the considerable development and expansion of multilateral technical co-operation activities, and in view of the growing complexity of such assistance at the national level,

the revised principles for co-ordination in the field which had been prepared by the ACC appeared to some members still too weak and ambiguous; they also seemed to limit the activities of resident representatives to UNDP projects and operations. It was however pointed out that the matter was one of great complexity and that a degree of flexibility was most desirable. The spirit in which those new principles had been worked out was most promising for the future. The new arrangements for co-operation in the field recently made by the UNDP and FAO were commended and it was suggested that similar arrangements might be made between other organizations, including UNIDO and the UNDP.

793. The Council adopted a resolution (1262 (XLIII)) on the question of co-ordination at the country level in which it emphasized the need for governmental co-ordination of all technical activities, stressed the importance of an effective central co-ordinating authority, and underlined the help which resident representatives could give in the co-ordination of all United Nations development activities. The Council further invited the organizations of the United Nations family to co-operate with the resident representatives and to keep them informed of development activities in their area, and it requested the Secretary-General to bring the contents of the resolution, as well as the relevant proceedings in the Council and in the Governing Council of the UNDP, to the notice of resident representatives and of the executive heads of the appropriate organizations within the United Nations system.

CO-ORDINATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

794. At the request of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4395,^{2/} para. 7), the Council paid particular attention to the question of co-ordinating the policy of delegations to the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the national level, so that conflicting decisions would not be taken on similar subjects in different organizations. The ACC had also commented on the question, stating that some of the problems encountered in the field of co-ordination had arisen, at least in part, because of the difficulty in reconciling decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies.

795. The Council agreed that, in spite of the attention given by Governments to improvement of co-ordination, on the national level, of their position and participation in the United Nations, its subsidiary bodies, the specialized agencies and IAEA, more intensive efforts were still required.

796. In resolution 1281 (XLIII), section I, it urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue to take the further steps necessary to ensure that positions taken by their national delegations to meetings of the various organizations should be co-ordinated, and suggested that such Governments of Member States as had not already done so should consider the possibility of establishing central governmental machinery charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating at the national level their participation in organizations within the United Nations system.

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

797. The Council noted at its forty-third session that the UNESCO General Conference had proclaimed 8 September of each year as International Literacy Day and decided that that day should be appropriately celebrated throughout the world in order to stimulate interest, foster international solidarity and spread information on concrete activities to promote universal literacy.

798. Accordingly, in resolution 1276 (XLIII), it endorsed the appeal of UNESCO to Member States and non-governmental organizations to celebrate International Literacy Day each year, and expressed the hope that information media throughout the world would intensify their efforts to enlighten world opinion on the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system to promote universal literacy. Finally, it invited the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to associate themselves with the celebration of International Literacy Day in view of the fact that the struggle against illiteracy was the common concern of the organizations within the United Nations system as a whole.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA

799. The Council at its forty-third session noted with satisfaction that UNESCO had intensified its activities in the field of techniques of communication, and in particular that the agency had recently initiated long-term programmes in space communications and book development. Accordingly, in resolution 1278 (XLIII), it invited UNESCO, in consultation with Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned, and the competent professional organizations, to prepare a further report on the application of new techniques of communication for the achievement of rapid progress in education, notably in the field of book development, and, within its competence, in the field of space communication, and to submit it, together with recommendations for action, to the Council at a future session.

PROGRAMME IMPLICATIONS OF NEW PROPOSALS

800. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report on the second part of its first session (E/4395)^{2/} expressed the view that intergovernmental bodies sometimes adopted overlapping resolutions because they acted without sufficient knowledge of relevant existing activities and documentation. It accordingly urged that rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure, which required the Secretary-General, after consultation with the agencies, to inform the Council of the implications of new proposals, should be strictly adhered to. In addition, it urged that intergovernmental bodies should be made aware in advance of the substantive implications of implementing any proposal under consideration and suggested that the Secretary-General should be asked to indicate the extent to which the proposal in question was already covered by existing projects or documentation.

801. Accordingly, the Council, in resolution 1281 (XLIII), section I, recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should make special efforts to ensure the implementation of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council and asked him to indicate to the Council and its subsidiary bodies, before the adoption of any proposal under consideration, the extent to which the proposal was already covered by existing projects or documentation, or fell more properly within the terms of reference of another organization. It also invited the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, in the implementation of those of their rules which corresponded to rule 80, similarly to inform their respective organs.

CO-ORDINATION OF STATISTICAL QUESTIONNAIRES

802. In resolution 1281 (XLIII), section II, the Council acted on another recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4395,^{2/} para. 15), relating to the co-ordination of statistical questionnaires. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all questionnaires emanating from the United Nations Secretariat should be approved by the United Nations Statistical Office whenever they involved the provision of statistical data. It further recommended to its subsidiary bodies that when proposing the collection of statistical data from Member States they should take the necessary steps to ensure that that procedure should be implemented, and called the attention of the competent organs of UNCTAD and UNIDO to the procedure.

DOCUMENTATION AND INDEXING

803. At its forty-third session the Council considered the questions of documentation and indexing, which it agreed were closely related. It endorsed the suggestion of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4395,^{2/} para. 27) that there should be a central index of the major documents of the United Nations system as a measure that would enhance the usefulness of existing documentation and assist in reducing requests for information that might be available in similar form. The Council also welcomed the establishment of an interagency working group on indexing.

REPORT ON THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN RELATION TO PROGRAMMES

804. In pursuance of the request made by the Council at its forty-first session,^{16/} the ACC again prepared a report (E/4351)^{5/} setting forth the expenditures of each organization in the United Nations system in accordance with a common classification. As in the previous report, there were three main tables. Table 1 showed, for all organizations together, expenditures of regular budget funds and extra-budgetary funds and total expenditures for 1965, 1966 and 1967 (estimated). Table 2 gave the total expenditures on an organization-by-organization basis. Table 3 gave, on a separate page for each organization, the same data as appeared on a combined basis in table 1. Copious explanatory notes needed to be read in conjunction with the figures in order to discover their significance in terms of programmes under way. While two minor improvements had been made in the classification, the basic problem of overlapping headings (which meant that certain programmes could be placed logically in two or more columns) had still to be solved.

805. Despite those difficulties, there was a general feeling that the report provided very basic and important information which was essential for the purposes of co-ordination and for the consideration of priorities. One speaker noted fairly large changes in some of the figures, as against those for the same year which had appeared in the earlier report; it was stated in reply that some of those changes were the result of estimates being replaced by audited accounts. It was suggested that future tables might include percentages as well as absolute figures. The hope was also expressed that the classification would be reviewed and improved before the next report was prepared.

806. At the conclusion of its consideration of this matter, the Council took note^{17/} of the report of the ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4351). It welcomed the annual publication of that reference document, and trusted that it would prove a useful tool for all bodies within the United Nations system concerned with international programmes in the economic and social fields. It requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the report and to its potential in connexion with the studies being carried out in accordance with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

^{16/} E/SR.1445.

^{17/} E/SR.1507.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

807. The Council was composed for the year 1967 of the following twenty-seven members: Belgium, Cameroon,* Canada,* Czechoslovakia, Dahomey,* France, Gabon,* Guatemala, India,* Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan,* Panama, Peru,* Philippines, Romania,* Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America,* and Venezuela.

808. Meetings of the resumed forty-first session of the Council took place from 15 to 18 November and from 17 to 21 December 1966 in New York.^{1/} The forty-second session was held in New York from 8 May to 6 June 1967 and the forty-third session at Geneva from 11 July to 4 August 1967.

809. At the first meeting of its forty-second session,^{2/} the Council elected Mr. Milan Klusák (Czechoslovakia) President and Mr. Majid Rahnema (Iran), Mr. Manuel Varela, Jr. (Panama), and Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner (Dahomey) Vice-Presidents for 1967.

Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council^{3/}

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

810. The following ten committees established by the Council met during the period under review. The list 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. Manuel Varela, Jr. (Panama), Vice-President of the Council.

(b) Social Committee. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner (Dahomey), Vice-President of the Council.

(c) Co-ordination Committee. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Majid Rahnema (Iran), Vice-President of the Council.

*Members retiring on 31 December 1967.

^{1/} A report on the meetings which took place from 15 to 18 November was made to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session in document A/6303/Add.1 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 3A).

^{2/} E/SR.1460.

^{3/} For membership and dates of meetings see annex II.

(d) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) as the Special Committee on Co-ordination. Reconstituted by Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX) to consist of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and ten members of the Council elected annually. By Council resolution 1171 (XLI) renamed "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination". Under Council resolution 1187 (XLI), reconstituted to consist of sixteen States Members of the United Nations. Under Council resolution 1189 (XLI) enlarged by five additional Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly, for the purpose of undertaking certain tasks set forth in General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI).^{4/}

Chairman: Mr. C. S. Jha (India).

Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur: Mr. J. B. Wilmot (Ghana).

(e) 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. Carlos Chagas (Brazil).

(f) Committee for Development Planning. Established as a standing committee of eighteen members by Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX).

Chairman: Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands).

(g) 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).

Chairman: Mr. Alexandru Budisteanu (Romania).

(h) Council Committee 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).^{5/}

Chairman: Mr. Per-Olof V. Forshell (Sweden).

(i) Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 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).

^{4/} See section V below.

^{5/} In accordance with a decision taken at its 1453rd meeting, held on 18 November 1966, the Council decided to extend until 31 December 1967, the terms of office of the members elected at its fortieth session.

Chairman for 1966: Mr. S. Azimi (Iran).

Chairman for 1967: Mr. B. C. Hill (Australia).

(j) Committee to Review Candidates for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. An ad hoc committee consisting of thirteen Member States.

Chairman: Mr. Nassem Mirza (Pakistan).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

811. The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

(a) Statistical Commission;

(b) Population Commission;

(c) Commission for Social Development;

(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;

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.

812. 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.^{8/} The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.^{9/}

813. 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 Commission 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.

814. 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 three years.

815. Elections were held at the resumed forty-first session to fill vacancies in the functional commissions ensuing from the expiry of the term of office of one-third of the membership of those organs and from the Council's decision, in its resolution 1147 (XLI), to enlarge their membership.^{5/} At the forty-second session, the Council held elections to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1967 in the functional commissions.^{2/}

816. At the resumed forty-first session and the forty-second session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.^{10/}

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

817. 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.

818. 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.

819. The Economic Commission for Latin America is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Barbados, Canada, France, Guyana, 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. 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.

820. The Economic Commission for Africa is composed of the States Members of the United Nations 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.

^{8/} See E/SR.1452 and 1453.

^{9/} See E/SR.1472.

^{10/} For the names of the members confirmed, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A, p. 5; and ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 29.

^{5/} See Council resolutions 12 (II) and 3 (III).

^{2/} See Council resolutions 845 (XXXII), section II, and 1147 (XLI).

Section III. Other related bodies^{11/}

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

821. 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. At its forty-second session, the Council held elections to fill the vacancies which would occur at the end of 1967.^{12/}

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

822. 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.

823. At its 366th meeting, on 20 June 1967, the Executive Board elected Mr. Joseph W. Willard (Canada) Chairman of the Board for the period 1 August 1967 to 31 July 1968, and established for the same period a Programme Committee composed of twenty-one members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of twelve members.

824. At the fortieth session^{13/} the Council elected one-third of the members of the Board.

PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD, DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY AND INTERNATIONAL NAR- COTICS CONTROL BOARD

825. 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.

826. On 23 May 1966 the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Professor Paul Reuter Vice-President, to hold office until the end of the mandate of the present Board.

827. 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.

828. On 23 May 1966 the Drug Supervisory Body elected Professor Joachimoglu President and Mr. Krishnamoorthy Vice-President, to hold office until the end of the mandate of the Drug Supervisory Body.

829. At the forty-second session, the Council elected the eleven members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,^{14/} taking into account

the recommendations contained in the report (E/4299) of the Committee it had previously established to review candidates for election. The members of the Board will take office on 2 March 1968, the date fixed by the Council in its resolution 1106 (XL) as the date when the Board should enter upon its duties, in pursuance of article 45, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Section IV. Relations between the Economic and Social Council and non-United Nations intergovern- mental organizations in the economic and social fields

830. The Council, at the forty-third session, considered^{15/} the question of its relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social fields. It had before it a report on the subject by the Secretary-General (E/4342)^{16/} and a proposal by the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey that it should establish a relationship with the Organization of Regional Co-operation for Development (E/4323/Add.2 and E/4405).^{16/}

831. The Secretary-General's report reviewed the Council's previous experience with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations, and then described the types of relationship which various other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies had developed with such organizations. The report concluded that it would seem advantageous for the Council to establish contacts with a few non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations concerned with broad fields of economic and social development, on a regular basis. It accordingly suggested that the Secretary-General might, at his discretion, establish and maintain relations at the secretariat level with some of those organizations and that they might be invited to attend sessions of the Council. The Council would thus maintain full freedom to take into account changing circumstances, in deciding on the merits of a regular relationship of an informal kind.

832. During the discussion in the Council, it was agreed that the Council should establish relations with the Organization of Regional Co-operation for Development. It was also noted that since the inception of the United Nations, a large number of non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations had been established in the economic and social fields, and that many of those organizations already collaborated, on an informal as well as a formal basis, with organizations of the United Nations system and also with the United Nations Secretariat.

833. It was stressed that the Council's effectiveness would certainly be impaired if a large number of intergovernmental organizations were to take part in its deliberations, but it was agreed that it would be useful for the Council to develop further contacts with some of those organizations on a more systematic basis. The Council itself would determine which organizations should be allowed to participate in its debates. On the other hand, the view was also expressed that no action should be taken for the time

^{11/} For membership and dates of meetings, see annex II.

^{12/} E/SR.1472.

^{13/} E/SR.1472, 1474:

^{14/} E/SR.1472.

^{15/} E/SR.1505.

^{16/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 28.

being, as the current situation with regard to non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations was generally satisfactory.

834. The Council, in resolution 1267 (XLIII), decided to establish relations with Regional Co-operation for Development and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure a reciprocal exchange of information and documentation; provide for the representation of RCD at the meetings of the United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest; and provide for consultations and technical co-operation between RCD and the United Nations on matters of common interest. It also invited the Secretary-General to continue to maintain and to strengthen contacts at the secretariat level with major intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social fields outside the United Nations system, and also, where he considered it would help to further the aims and work of the Council, to propose to the Council, as appropriate, the names of intergovernmental organizations that should be invited to be represented by observers at sessions of the Council; those organizations might participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in its debates on questions of concern to them. It invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and specific intergovernmental organizations active in fields of concern to them, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at an appropriate future session, on the functioning of the arrangements outlined above.

Section V. Composition of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and term of office of members of the Committee.

835. During the second part of the resumed forty-first session, the Council, recalling its resolution 1187 (XLI) of 17 November 1966, in which it had decided that its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be composed of sixteen States Members of the United Nations to be elected for a period of three years on a rotational basis and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, took note of the fact that the General Assembly had subsequently, in its resolution 2188 (XXI), requested the Council, for the purpose of undertaking certain tasks set forth in paragraph 2 of that resolution, to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

836. In its resolution 1189 (XLI), the Council decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, composed of sixteen members, should carry out the various tasks assigned to it by the Council in the field of programme review and co-ordination in resolutions 920 (XXXIV), 1090 G (XXXIX) and 1177 (XLI). It further decided that the Committee should be enlarged by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years for

the purpose of undertaking the tasks set forth in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) and it requested the Committee to invite the experts appointed by the five Member States so designated to participate in the work of the Committee mentioned above, without the right to vote.

837. The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI), designated the following Member States as members of the enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Republic.

838. The Council subsequently, ^{17/} in its resolution 1190 (XLI), decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1187 (XLI), the term of office of the sixteen members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination elected at the 1454th meeting of the Council held on 17 December 1966 should be for three years ending on 31 December 1969.

Section VI. Discontinuance of the Committee for Industrial Development

839. At its resumed forty-first session, ^{18/} the Council, in its resolution 1194 (XLI), took note of General Assembly resolutions 2089 (XX) and 2152 (XXI) regarding the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and decided to discontinue the Committee for Industrial Development.

Section VII. Amendment of rules 4, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26 and 27 of the rules of procedure of the Council

840. At its resumed forty-first session, ^{19/} the Council decided to amend rules 20, 22 and 23 of its rules of procedure. Taking into consideration the enlargement of its membership, it decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Council to three. It also accepted certain amendments regarding the functions of the Vice-Presidents and the replacement of the President or Vice-Presidents. The Council further specified that in the election of the President, regard should be had for the equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following regional groups: African States; Asian States; Latin American States; Socialist States of Eastern Europe; Western European and other States. The three Vice-Presidents should also be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution from the regional groups other than the one to which the President belonged. The amended texts of rules 20, 22 and 23 were included in Council resolution 1193 (XLI).

841. At its forty-second session, ^{20/} the Council amended rules 4, 19, 26 and 27 of its rules of procedure. The amended texts of these rules were included in the Council's decision of 29 May 1967. ^{21/}

^{17/} E/SR.1455.

^{18/} E/SR.1459.

^{19/} E/SR.1458.

^{20/} E/SR.1471.

^{21/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 30.

Section VIII. Amendment of rules 15, 17 and 18 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council

842. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-third session, adopted a resolution^{22/} in which, expressing its belief that the increased membership of many of the functional commissions of the Council justified a corresponding increase in the number of Vice-Chairmen so as to ensure a more balanced bureau based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution, it recommended to the Council the adoption of certain amendments to the rules of procedure of functional commissions of the Council.

By resolution 1231 (XLII), the Council decided to amend the rules of procedure of its functional commissions as follows:

(a) Rule 15 to read as follows: "Each year, at the commencement of its first meeting, the commission shall elect a Chairman and one or more Vice-Chairmen, and other officers, from among its members.";

(b) Rule 17 to read as follows: "If the Chairman is unable to be present at a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate one of the Vice-Chairmen to act in his place.";

(c) Rule 18 to read as follows: "If the Chairman ceases to be a member of the commission or resigns or is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Chairmen, in the English alphabetical order of the countries they represent, shall take his place. If no Vice-Chairman is able to serve, the Commission shall elect another Chairman."

Section IX. Documentation of the Council*

843. At its forty-second session, the Council took note^{23/} of a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/4317 and Add.1)^{24/} on the subject of documentation which had been prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1154 (XLI). During the discussion, some representatives expressed regret that the Secretary-General had not made more far-reaching proposals for reducing the documentation requiring the Council's attention and suggested that he should continue to study the matter.

Section X. Question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation

844. At the forty-third session, the Council decided^{25/} to defer until the forty-fifth session the question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.^{26/}

^{22/} Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 554, resolution 18 (XXIII).

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Publications and documents of the United Nations".

^{23/} E/SR.1474.

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 22.

^{25/} E/SR.1504.

^{26/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document E/4367.

Section XI. Question of the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of the Council of an additional item entitled "Responsibility of Israel for the economic damage caused to Arab and other peace-loving States by its aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan"

845. At its forty-third session,^{27/} the Council considered a request by the USSR (E/4409)^{28/} for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled: "Responsibility of Israel for the economic damage caused to Arab and other peace-loving States by its aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan".

846. In support of the request for the inclusion of the item in the agenda it was stated by several delegations that Israel had committed aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan and that, as a result of that aggression and the continuing occupation of territories of those States, there had been inflicted on Arab and other peace-loving States considerable economic damage for which Israel must be held responsible. It was suggested that the Council, as the organ bearing responsibility under the United Nations Charter for promoting the creation of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, could not ignore the events which had taken place and should condemn them; there was no doubt that the economic aspects of the war lay within the competence of the Council.

847. Some of the other principal arguments advanced in favour of the inclusion of the item in the agenda were: that Israel had violated the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the peoples of Jordan, Syria and the United Arab Republic; that the fact that the General Assembly and the Security Council were dealing with the political aspects of the question did not preclude the Council from dealing with its economic aspects; that Israel should be held responsible for "the economic and social consequences of its aggression; that the Council was competent to deal with the question by virtue of Article 1, paragraph 3; Article 55 b and Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Charter and, in fact, that it was its duty to do so.

848. Representatives who were opposed to the inclusion of the item in the agenda advanced the following arguments: that the request was politically motivated and could in no way assist the Council in achieving its objectives; that the inclusion of the item would lead to futile and time-consuming debates and divert the Council from the important issues already before it; and that by considering the item the Council would be establishing a dangerous precedent in that it would be arrogating to itself the right to review decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. It was also suggested that the proposal was an indirect attempt to have a Member State branded as an aggressor although the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected proposals designed for that purpose. Such a condemnation might merely complicate the efforts of the competent United Nations bodies to find a lasting political settlement for the problems of the Middle East

^{27/} E/SR.1480, 1490-1492.

^{28/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 1.

and to usher in an era of economic and social progress in that part of the world.

849. In the course of the discussion, one representative suggested that if the Council wished to proceed in the matter, it should empower its President to designate not more than five experts in international law and economics, acting in their personal capacity, to examine the legal and technical position and report to the Council at the resumed forty-third or at the forty-fourth session; alternatively, the President of the Council could be instructed to undertake urgent consultations with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the constitutional and legal issues involved and to report back to the Council before the end of the forty-third session. On the proposal of another representative, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the question of the inclusion of the proposed item in its agenda until a later date, on the understanding that the President would continue consultations with the Council members, especially those most directly concerned, and report to the Council at an appropriate time, taking into account the statements made in the Council on the subject.

Section XII. Programme of conferences and meetings for 1968 and 1969*

850. At its forty-third session, the Council considered^{29/} the programme of conferences and meetings for 1968 and a tentative programme for 1969. It had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/4400) prepared in the light of General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI). In the course of the discussion, a number of representatives expressed their concern at the increasing number of United Nations meetings and conferences and the consequent strain upon the resources of delegations and the Secretariat. The Council decided^{30/} to call the particular attention of its subsidiary organs to General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) on the pattern of conferences and to the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343) and to express the grave concern which the Council felt at the tendency on the part of some of those organs to seek ever longer sessions and at the same time to increase the number of their subsidiary bodies; and it requested the Secretary-General to assist the subsidiary organs in reviewing their programmes in an endeavour to reduce the length of their sessions by a week or more.

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Pattern of conferences".

^{29/} E/AC.24/SR.333, 335; E/SR.1507.

^{30/} E/SR.1507.

851. The Council made a number of adjustments in the programme proposed by the Secretary-General. In particular, in order that sufficient time should elapse between the autumn session of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the following session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to allow the timely submission of the Board's report to the Commission, the Council decided that sessions of the Commission should henceforth be convened in the period January/February rather than in December, and that the twenty-second session should be postponed from December 1967 until 8 January 1968.

852. The Council authorized the Commission for Social Development to meet for a period of four weeks in 1968 in view of its heavy agenda, on the understanding that the Commission would revert to three-week sessions thereafter. It decided after some discussion that the Committee for Development Planning should meet in Addis Ababa in 1968, as recommended by the Commission itself.

853. The calendar of conferences and meetings for 1968 and the tentative programme for 1969, as adopted by the Council, are reproduced in annex III below.

854. In the course of the forty-third session,^{31/} a number of representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the physical conditions existing in the Council Chamber at the United Nations Office in Geneva. The Deputy Director-General of the Office informed the Council of certain improvements which were shortly to be put into effect and from which the members of the Council would benefit during their next session in Geneva.

Section XIII. Financial implications of actions of the Council

855. The financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at its forty-second and forty-third sessions were brought to its attention^{32/} in summary form (E/4406 and E/4423 and Add.1). The Council was informed of the steps that the Secretary-General intended to take to secure the necessary financial provisions to comply with the decisions of the Council. Furthermore, in accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council received individual statements of financial implications of each of the proposals before it at the time of consideration of the proposal.

856. Some representatives commented upon the estimated costs and reserved their positions with regard to them.

^{31/} E/SR.1488, 1500, 1503.

^{32/} E/SR.1507.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. Applications and reapplications for consultative status

857. At its forty-second session, the Council had before it the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4321)^{1/} containing recommendations on applications and reapplications for consultative status. In its resolution 1219 (XLII), the Council approved the Committee's recommendations that consideration of the requests of the International Christian Union of Business Executives for category B status and of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation for reclassification to category A status should be deferred for one year; that the Soroptimist International Association be reclassified to category B status; that five other organizations be granted category B status; that two others be placed on the Register of the Secretary-General; and that the reapplication of the Women's International Democratic Federation for category B status be granted. It also decided to grant the reapplication of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers for category B status.

858. In the course of the discussion in the Council,^{2/} some representatives stated that the list of organizations in consultative status consisted primarily of Western organizations and that, therefore, it failed to reflect the great change in membership of the United Nations in recent years. The number of organizations based in developing countries or those with centrally planned economies was held to be insufficient and doubt was expressed as to the value to the Council of many organizations currently listed. Reference was made to reports that some organizations had been shown to be in receipt of government subsidies and consequently subject to undue influence. It was felt that the definition of categories of status in the legislation in force was unclear and that it contained no provision or standards for the withdrawal of status. It was proposed that an ad hoc committee be established to consider those matters and to report thereon to the Council.

859. Others felt that the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was competent and sufficiently representative to consider any of the above problems and to make recommendations to the Council on them. It was generally recognized that, after being in force for seventeen years, the legislation might be improved by a general review and that, only after the Council had considered possible revisions, should a review of the list of organizations be undertaken based on those revisions. The necessity of

ensuring the widest possible representation of non-governmental organizations representing diverse views and ideas of interest to the Council and in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter was also generally recognized.

860. In its resolution 1225 (XLII) the Council requested its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to review the criteria for admission to consultative status, to redefine, as appropriate, the requirements for each category; to review, in the light of their financial implications, the facilities and privileges enjoyed by those organizations; and to give consideration to the formulation of rules for the suspension or withdrawal of status. The Committee was requested to obtain from organizations granted status information concerning their current activities and their sources of financing them. The Committee was asked to report to the Council not later than at its forty-fourth session. The Committee was also requested, on the basis of any changes approved by the Council, to review the activities of each organization with a view to its reclassification where advisable, and to review whether any were subject to undue influence by Member States and, if so, to recommend appropriate action.

Section II. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

861. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 4 August 1967 are listed below. Of these, 12 are in category A and 143 in category B. In addition, 223 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 Co-operation
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

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.

^{2/} E/C.2/SR.215-219; E/SR.1476-1478.

Amnesty International
 Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
 Associated Country Women of the World
 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 Federation of Public Relations Associations
 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 of Democratic Lawyers
 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 for Jurists
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Conference of Catholic Charities
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council for Scientific Management
 International Council of Jewish Women, The
 International Council on Social Welfare
 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 Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
 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 Defense
 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
 International Young Christian Workers
 Junior Chamber International
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies
 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)
 Soroptimist International Association
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association
 Union of International Fairs
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 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 Muslim Congress
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 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 Woman's Christian Temperance Union

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
 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 Associations of Experts and Consultants
 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 for Parent Education
 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 Marine Radio 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 Police Association
 International Political Science Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Publishers' Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 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 of 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 of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Health Education
 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
 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
 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 Education Fellowship
 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

862. In the period under review, fifty statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of Council resolution 288 B (X) by thirty-seven non-governmental organizations. References to written statements 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 Chamber of Commerce
 International trade (E/C.2/651)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 1970 Economic censuses (E/C.2/652)

International Chamber of Commerce
 Commission on International Investments and Economic Development (E/C.2/652)
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 Transport development (E/C.2/654)
 International Association of Ports and Harbours
 Transport development (E/C.2/655)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 Trade between collectivist economies and the rest of the world (E/C.2/656)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 Private enterprise in a changing world (E/C.2/657)
 International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments
 Promotion of private foreign investments in developing countries (E/C.2/658)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 Statements and resolutions of the XXist Congress of the ICC (E/C.2/659)

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

863. During the forty-second session of the Council, three organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 4 and 11^{3/}
 International Union of Local Authorities, on item 18^{4/}
 United Towns Organization, on item 18^{5/}

864. During the forty-third 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 item 2^{6/}
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on items 2, 3, 4 and 5^{7/}
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 2 and 13^{8/}
 World Federation of Trade Unions, on item 2^{9/}
 World Federation of United Nations Associations, on items 3 and 20^{10/}

865. Reference 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.

^{3/} E/AC.6/CR.404; E/AC.7/SR.565.

^{4/} E/SR.1402, 1464.

^{5/} E/SR.1462, 1464, 1465.

^{6/} E/SR.1481.

^{7/} E/AC.6/SR.422, 428.

^{8/} E/SR.1485; E/AC.6/SR.421.

^{9/} E/SR.1486.

^{10/} E/AC.6/SR.422; E/AC.24/SR.327.

ANNEXES

Annex I

Agenda of the resumed forty-first, forty-second and forty-third sessions of the Council

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION

1. Financing of economic development: establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.^{a/}
2. Report of the Trade and Development Board.^{a/}
3. Implementation of a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources.
4. Establishment of an International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning.
5. International Symposium on Industrial Development.
6. Calendar of conferences for 1967.^{a/}
7. Elections.^{a/}
8. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.^{a/}
9. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1967 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-second session.^{a/}
10. Composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
11. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
12. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Development Association;
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.
13. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees.
14. Appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.
15. Amendments to rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Vice-Presidents of the Council.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1967.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Development of natural resources:
(a) Water desalination;
(b) New sources of energy;
(c) Five-year survey programme.

^{a/} Item postponed from forty-first session.

4. Transport development.
5. Application of science and technology to development:
(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
(b) Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries.
6. United Nations programme in public administration.
7. Report of the Statistical Commission.
8. Land reform.
9. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
10. Report of the Commission for Social Development.
11. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
12. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
13. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
14. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.
15. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
16. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity.
17. International control of narcotic drugs.
18. Town twinning as a means of international co-operation.
19. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.^{b/}
20. Applications and reapplications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status.
21. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
22. Documentation of the Council.
23. Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.^{c/}

^{b/} The Council at its 1460th meeting decided to postpone consideration of this item to the forty-third session.

^{c/} The Council at its 1475th meeting decided to consider this item again at the forty-third session.

24. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements^{a/}
25. Elections.
26. Confirmation of members of the functional commissions of the Council.
27. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-third session.
28. 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.
29. Action to be taken following the flooding of the river Euphrates.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy.
3. United Nations Development Decade.
4. Economic planning and projections.
5. External financing of economic development of the developing countries:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance;
 - (b) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries;
 - (c) Outflow of capital from the developing countries.
6. Report of the Trade and Development Board.*
7. Report of the Industrial Development Board.
8. Development and utilization of human resources.
9. Increasing the production and use of edible protein.
10. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
11. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
12. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
13. Multilateral food aid:
 - (a) Programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
 - (b) Report of the Inter-governmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
14. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
15. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
16. Report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

17. Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:
 - (a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee in Co-ordination;
 - (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (c) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - (d) Proposal for a review of agencies and programmes within the United Nations family;*
 - (e) Arrangements for facilitating the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (f) Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research;
 - (g) Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes;
 - (h) Co-ordination at the country level;
 - (i) Co-ordination at the regional level;
 - (j) Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.
18. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.*
19. Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
20. Review of public information activities.
21. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1968 and 1969.
22. Question of a meeting of the ad hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.
23. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
24. Reports of the World Bank group and of the International Monetary Fund.*
25. Elections.*
26. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.*
27. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1968 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session.*
28. Relations between the Economic and Social Council and non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Proposal by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

^{a/}To be considered at a resumed session to be held during or shortly after the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

29. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.

30. Action to be taken following the earthquakes in Turkey, Colombia and Venezuela and the storms in Pakistan.^{d/}

31. Appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.^{d/}

^{d/} At its 1501st meeting, in August 1967, the Council decided to include this supplementary item in its agenda.

Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Membership 1966	Membership 1967	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Belgium	1969
Cameroon	Cameroon*	1967
Canada	Canada*	1967
Chile	Czechoslovakia	1968
Czechoslovakia	Dahomey*	1967
Dahomey	France	1969
Ecuador	Gabon*	1967
France	Guatemala	1969
Gabon	India*	1967
Greece	Iran	1968
India	Kuwait	1969
Iraq	Libya	1969
Luxembourg	Mexico	1969
Morocco	Morocco	1968
Pakistan	Pakistan*	1967
Panama	Panama	1968
Peru	Peru*	1967
Philippines	Philippines	1968
Romania	Romania*	1967
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1969
Sweden	Sweden	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Turkey	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1968
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania	1969
Venezuela	United States of America*	1967
	Venezuela	1968

RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION (second part): 7-21 December 1966, New York

Plenary meetings 6 meetings

FORTY-SECOND SESSION: 8 May-6 June 1967

Plenary meetings 20 meetings
Economic Committee 17 meetings
Social Committee 26 meetings
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 1 meeting
Total for the session 64 meetings

FORTY-THIRD SESSION: 11 July-4 August 1967

Plenary meetings 28 meetings
Economic Committee 15 meetings
Co-ordination Committee 24 meetings
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 1 meeting
Total for the session 68 meetings

*Retiring members.

B. COMMITTEES AND ad hoc COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years, ending 31 December 1969

Algeria	Philippines
Brazil	Romania
Cameroon	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Canada	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania
France	United States of America
Ghana	Venezuela
India	
Pakistan	

Meetings: 8 May-1 June 1967, New York 46 meetings
8-16 June 1967, New York

Members designated by the President of the General Assembly pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) to serve on the Enlarged Committee

Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Jordan	United Arab Republic
Malta	

Meetings: 14-15 June 1967 3 meetings

Joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: 10-13 July 1967, Geneva 4 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

Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark)
Dr. Pierre Victor Auger (France)
Mr. Mamadou Aw (Mali)
Professor Irimie Staicu (Romania) ^{a/}
Dr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
Dr. Josef Charvát (Czechoslovakia)
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)
Mr. Alexander Kenyan (Israel) ^{b/}
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)

Sixth session: 17-28 October 1966, Rome 13 meetings
Seventh session: 1-5 May 1967, New York 10 meetings

^{a/} Appointed by the Council at its 1501st meeting, on 1 August 1967 to fill the vacancy created by the death on 28 April 1967 of Professor Nicolae Cernescu (Romania).

^{b/} Appointed by the Council at the 1456th meeting on 19 December 1966 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Abba Eban (Israel) before the expiration of his term of office.

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. Gamani 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. Krishnaswamy (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. Raúl Sáez (Chile)
Mr. Germanico Salgado (Ecuador)
Mr. Jakov Sirotković (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
Mr. Zdenek Vergner (Czechoslovakia)

Second session: 10-20 April 1967, Santiago, Chile 16 meetings

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

<u>Membership</u> 1967	<u>Membership</u> 1968	<u>Term of office</u> expires on 31 December
Canada	Canada	1969
Colombia	Chile	1971
Czechoslovakia	Colombia	1968
Denmark	Czechoslovakia	1968
France	Denmark	1969
Gabon	France	1971
Ghana	Gabon	1968
India	Ghana	1971
Italy	India	1968
Japan	Italy	1971
Lebanon	Japan	1968
Panama	Kenya	1971
Peru	Lebanon	1971
Poland	Panama	1971
Romania	Peru	1969
Sierra Leone	Poland	1969
Singapore	Sierra Leone	1969
Sudan	Singapore	1969
Thailand	Sudan	1968
Togo	Thailand	1969
Tunisia	Togo	1969
Turkey	Tunisia	1968
United Arab Republic	Turkey	1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1971
Uruguay	United States of America	1968
Venezuela	Venezuela	1969

Fourth session: 5-16 September 1966, Geneva 14 meetings

Council on Non-Governmental Organizations

Membership in 1967: 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, Venezuela.

Meetings: 30-31 March 1967, New York 3 meetings
21 April 1967, New York 1 meeting
25 April 1967, New York 1 meeting
11 July 1967, Geneva 1 meeting

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Membership: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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, Yugoslavia.

Sixteenth session: 31 October-8 November 1966, Geneva 12 meetings
Seventeenth session: 22-30 May 1967, Geneva 12 meetings

Committee to Review Candidates for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953

Algeria	Philippines
Cameroon	Romania
Chile	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Gabon	United States of America
Luxembourg	Venezuela
Pakistan	

Meetings: 29 November, 20 December 1966
30 January, 1 February 1967 6 meetings

Ad hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources, established by Council resolution 1218 (XLII)

Membership: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

The Ad hoc Committee did not meet during the period under review.

United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

Membership in 1967

<u>Members elected</u> <u>by the Council</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Members elected</u> <u>by the FAO Council</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Australia	1967	Argentina	1968
Brazil	1968	Canada	1968
Denmark	1968	Ceylon	1967
Ghana	1968	Colombia	1969
Ireland	1969	Federal Republic of Germany	1967
Mexico	1967	France	1967
Pakistan	1969	India	1968
Peru	1967	Netherlands	1969
Sweden	1969	New Zealand	1967
Turkey	1968	Nigeria	1969
United Arab Republic	1969	Republic of Korea .	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967	United States of America	1968

Established by the Council at its forty-first session (E/SR.1442).

C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Statistical Commission

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Australia	Australia	1971
Belgium	Belgium	1969
Brazil	Canada	1969
Canada	Cuba	1971
China	Czechoslovakia	1971
Czechoslovakia	Ecuador	1969
Ecuador	France	1968
France	Ghana	1971
Ghana	Hungary	1968
Hungary	India	1971
India	Indonesia	1971
Japan	Japan	1969
Mali	Mali	1968
Morocco	Morocco	1969
Norway	Norway	1968
Pakistan	Pakistan	1968
Panama	Panama	1968
Tunisia	Tunisia	1969
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
United States of America	United States of America	1969
Uruguay	Uruguay	1968

Fourteenth session: 10-20 October 1966, Geneva 17 meetings

Population Commission

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Australia	Australia	1968
Austria	Austria	1968
Cameroon	Cameroon	1969
Chile	Central African Republic	1971
China	Chile	1968
Ecuador	Ecuador	1969
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
India	India	1968
Jamaica	Indonesia	1971
Japan	Jamaica	1971
Malawi	Japan	1969
Netherlands	Malawi	1968
Niger	Netherlands	1968
Nigeria	Nigeria	1968
Pakistan	Pakistan	1971
Panama	Panama	1968
Peru	Peru	1969
Philippines	Philippines	1969
Rwanda	Rwanda	1969
Sweden	Sweden	1971
Tunisia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1971
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	1969
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1968

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Commission for Social Development

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Bulgaria	Argentina	1970
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Botswana	1970
Canada	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1968
Chile	Cameroon	1970
China	Canada	1969
Cuba	Chile	1969
Cyprus	China	1968
Czechoslovakia	Cyprus	1970
France	Czechoslovakia	1969
Greece	France	1968
Honduras	Greece	1969
Israel	Israel	1968
Iran	Iran	1970
Mali	Mauritania	1969
Mauritania	Mexico	1971
Morocco	Morocco	1969
Netherlands	Netherlands	1968
Norway	Norway	1969
Pakistan	Pakistan	1969
Peru	Peru	1968
Philippines	Philippines	1969
Spain	Romania	1970
Tunisia	Spain	1970
Uganda	Tunisia	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1968
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	1968
United States of America	United States of America	1968
Upper Volta	Upper Volta	1968
Uruguay	Uruguay	1969
Venezuela	Venezuela	1968

Eighteenth session: 6-23 March 1967 26 meetings

Commission on Human Rights

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Argentina	Argentina	1968
Austria	Austria	1970
Chile	Chile	1968
Costa Rica	Dahomey	1968
Dahomey	Dahomey Republic of the Congo	1969
Democratic Republic of the Congo	France	1970
France	Greece	1969
Greece	Guatemala	1969
Guatemala	India	1970
India	Iran	1968
Iran	Israel	1970
Iraq	Italy	1969
Israel	Jamaica	1970
Italy	Lebanon	1970
Jamaica	Madagascar	1970
Morocco	Morocco	1969
New Zealand	New Zealand	1968
Nigeria	Nigeria	1969
Pakistan	Pakistan	1969
Peru	Peru	1969
Philippines	Philippines	1970
Poland	Poland	1969
Senegal	Senegal	1968
Somalia	Sweden	1968

Commission on Human Rights (continued)

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Sweden	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1968
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1968
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tanzania	1970
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	1968
United States of America	Venezuela	1970
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1968
Twenty-third session: 20 February-23 March 1967, New York		49 meetings

Commission on the Status of Women

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Austria	Australia	1969
Australia	Botswana	1970
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1970
Chile	Chile	1968
China	Cyprus	1970
Finland	Dominican Republic	1970
France	Finland	1968
Ghana	France	1968
Guatemala	Ghana	1970
Guinea	Guatemala	1969
Honduras	Guinea	1969
Hungary	Honduras	1968
Iran	Hungary	1969
Iraq	Iran	1969
Japan	Iraq	1969
Kenya	Japan	1970
Liberia	Liberia	1968
Malaysia	Madagascar	1970
Mauritania	Malaysia	1968
Mexico	Mauritania	1968
Netherlands	Mexico	1968
Peru	Netherlands	1969
Philippines	Peru	1969
Poland	Philippines	1968
Tunisia	Poland	1968
Turkey	Spain	1970
Uganda	Tunisia	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Turkey	1969
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic	1969
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
Venezuela	United States of America	1970
Twentieth session: 13 February-6 March 1967, New York		22 meetings

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

<u>Membership</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Argentina	Brazil	1969
Brazil	Canada	1971
Canada	China	1969
China	Dominican Republic	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	1968
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
Hungary	Hungary	1968
India	India	1968
Iran	Iran	1968
Jamaica	Jamaica	1969
Japan	Japan	1969
Mexico	Mexico	1968
Morocco	Morocco	1969
Nigeria	Nigeria	1968
Peru	Peru	1971
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	1968
Switzerland	Switzerland	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1968
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	1971
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971
Twenty-first session: 5-21 December 1966, Geneva		25 meetings

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Membership from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968

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)

Nineteenth session: 4-23 January 1967, New York

26 meetings

D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Members

Albania	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Federal Republic of Germany	Sweden
Finland	Turkey
France	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	United States of America
Ireland	Yugoslavia
Italy	

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-second session:^{d/} 11-28 April 1967, Geneva

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
France	Republic of Viet-Nam
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Laos	United States of America
Malaysia	Western Samoa
Mongolia	

Associate members

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-third session:^{e/} 3-17 April 1967, Tokyo

^{d/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.

^{e/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 2.

Economic Commission for Latin America

Members

Argentina	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Associate member

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.

Twelfth session:^{f/} 2-13 May 1967, Caracas

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

Algeria	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Dahomey	Rwanda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Somalia
Gambia	South Africa ^{g/}
Ghana	Sudan
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania
Libya	Upper Volta
	Zambia

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 (i.e. France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), are associated 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.

Eighth session:^{h/} 13-25 February 1967, Lagos

^{f/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 4.

^{g/} 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.

^{h/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5.

E. OTHER RELATED BODIES

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Membership until 31 July 1967	Membership from 1 August 1967	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1970
Australia	Austria	1970
Belgium	Belgium	1970
Brazil	Brazil	1969
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1968
Burma	Cameroon	1969
Cameroon	Canada	1970
Canada	Chile	1968
Ceylon	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1968
Chile	Denmark	1968
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Federal Republic of Germany . .	1968
Denmark	Finland	1970
Federal Republic of Germany	France	1970
France	India	1969
India	Iraq	1968
Iraq	Italy	1969
Italy	Jamaica	1968
Jamaica	Japan	1969
Japan	Jordan	1970
Kenya	Liberia	1968
Liberia	Malaysia	1970
Netherlands	Netherlands	1968
Norway	Norway	1969
Paraguay	Pakistan	1970
Peru	Paraguay	1969
Poland	Peru	1968
Senegal	Poland	1970
Sweden	Romania	1970
Switzerland	Senegal	1969
Thailand	Switzerland	1968
Tunisia	Thailand	1969
Turkey	Tunisia	1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics	1969
Venezuela	United States of America	1969
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1970

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

Membership until 31 July 1967	Membership from 1 August 1967	Term of office expires on 31 July
Afghanistan	Australia	1969
Australia	Belgium	1968
Belgium	Bulgaria	1969
Brazil	Cameroon	1970
Bulgaria	Canada	1968
Canada	Chile	1968
Chile	China	1970
China	Dominican Republic	1970
Ecuador	Ecuador	1968
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1969
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany . .	1968
	France	1970

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (Continued)

Membership until 31 July 1967	Membership from 1 August 1967	Term of office expires on 31 July
France	Guinea	1970
India	India	1968
Israel	Iraq	1970
Morocco	Israel	1968
Pakistan	Morocco	1968
Peru	Pakistan	1968
Philippines	Peru	1969
Poland	Philippines	1969
Senegal	Poland	1970
Sweden	Senegal	1969
Switzerland	Sweden	1969
Thailand	Switzerland	1969
Tunisia	Turkey	1969
Turkey	Uganda	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics	1970
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1970
United States of America	Yugoslavia	1968
Yugoslavia		

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 Kusević (Yugoslavia)
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)
Professor Raul Reuter (France)
Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

89th session: 31 October-11 November 1966, Geneva

90th session: 24 May-2 June 1967, 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
Dr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Permanent Central
Narcotics Board^{1/}

66th session: 24-27 October, 11 November 1966, Geneva

67th session: 22-23 May, 2 June 1967, Geneva

Joint sessions of the PCNB and the DSB

36th joint session: 3 November 1966, Geneva

37th joint session: 31 May 1967, Geneva

^{1/} Resigned, effective 30 June 1967.

Annex III

Calendar of conferences and meetings in 1968 and 1969*

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1968
(To be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies ^{a/}	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{b/}
4-17 January	<u>Ad hoc</u> Working Group established under resolution 6 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights		
8-13 January		International Conference on In-pat and Out-pat Techniques (Geneva)	
8-26 January	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)		
9 January		Governing Council of the United Na- tions Development Programme	
15-19 January		<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Re- ports on Human Rights	
22 January— 2 February	Working Group of the Commission for Social Development		
29 January— 19 February	Commission on the Status of Women		
Occasional meet- ings between Jan- uary and end March		Preparatory Committee on the International Conference on Hu- man Rights	
1 February— 25 March		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (second session) (New Delhi)	
5 February— 1 March	Commission for Social Development		
5 February— 8 March	Commission on Human Rights		
26 February— 8 March	Statistical Commission		
11-13 March	Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (Santiago)		
11-15 March	Council Committee on Non-Govern- mental Organizations		
4 weeks between 1 April and 15 May		Industrial Development Board (Vienna)	
April		United Nations/FAO Intergovern- mental Committee of the World Food Programme (Rome)	
1-12 April	Advisory Committee on the Appli- cation of Science and Technology to Development (ninth session)		
17-30 April	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twenty-fourth ses- sion) (Canberra)		

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies ^{a/}	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{b/}
15 April—3 May	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
17 April—3 May	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)		
22 April—13 May		International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran)	
29 April—10 May	Committee for Development Planning (Addis Ababa)		
May			Universal Postal Union (Executive Council) (Bern)
6—31 May	Economic and Social Council (forty-fourth session)		
May/June			World Meteorological Organization (Executive Committee) (Geneva)
June		Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (Geneva)	
3—7 June		Programme Committee and Committee for Administrative Budget of the United Nations Children's Fund	
5 June			International Labour Conference (fifty-second session) (Geneva)
10—18 June		Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	
10 June			World Health Assembly (not determined)
10—21 June	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
First week of July	Joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Bucharest)		
8 July—2 August	Economic and Social Council (forty-fifth session) (Geneva)		
5—16 August		Consultative Group on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Geneva)	
September			International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)
3—11 September		Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Welfare	
30 September—4 October			International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (Board of Governors) (Washington, D.C.)
30 September—4 October			International Monetary Fund (Board of Governors) (Washington, D.C.)
30 September—4 October			International Finance Corporation (Board of Governors) (Washington, D.C.)
30 September—1 November		International Conference for the Revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (Vienna)	

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies ^{a/}	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{b/}
September—December		General Assembly (twenty-third session)	
October	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (Vienna)		
October		Pledging Conference for the United Nations Capital Development Fund	
October		Pledging Conference for the United Nations Development Programme	
7-25 October	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva)		
4 weeks in third quarter			International Civil Aviation Organization (Assembly)
October/November and December	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-fifth session)		
Undetermined	Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS IN 1969

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	
January, 3 weeks	Commission on the Status of Women (Headquarters or Geneva)		
January, 3 weeks		Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	
January, 1 week		<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights	
January/February	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)		
End January/February, 5 weeks	Commission on Human Rights (Headquarters or Geneva)		
February, 3 weeks	Commission for Social Development (Headquarters or Geneva)		
February, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Africa (Brazzaville)		
January or February, 1 week	Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
April, 2 weeks	Committee for Development Planning (New York or at headquarters of a regional economic commission)		
March/April, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Singapore)		
April, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development		
April, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Latin America (Lima)		
9-25 April	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)		
April-May, 3 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
5-30 May	Economic and Social Council	
June, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
June, 3 weeks		Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (Geneva)
June, 1 to 2 days		United Nations Children's Fund (Committee on Administrative Budget) (Santiago)
June, 4 to 5 days		United Nations Children's Fund (Programme Committee) (Santiago)
June, 8 to 9 days		United Nations Children's Fund (Executive Board) (Santiago)
1st week of July	Joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Geneva)	
8 July-1 August	Economic and Social Council (Geneva)	
September/December		General Assembly (twenty-fourth session)
October, 2 weeks	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (Geneva)	
October, 2 weeks	Population Commission (Geneva)	
October, 1 day		Pledging Conference for the United Nations Development Programme
October, 1 day		Pledging Conference for United Nations Capital Development Fund
October/November, 3 weeks	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva)	
October, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	
October/November and December	Economic and Social Council (resumed session)	
Undetermined	Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	

*Approved by the Council at its 1507th meeting, on 4 August 1967.

a/ Meetings shown for information only. In the case of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the meetings included are limited to those for which the dates and location have already been determined.

b/ The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown. Where the biennial, quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in 1968, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.

c/ It is anticipated that one functional commission of the Economic and Social Council will meet in Geneva in the early part of the year.