



**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

9 August 1969—31 July 1970

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/8003)**

UNITED NATIONS

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**UNITED NATIONS
*New York, 1970***

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

^b A report of the Secretary-General on exploitation and conservation of living marine resources and a report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in questions related to the oceans will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session in accordance with Assembly resolutions 2413 (XXIII) and 2414 (XXIII) respectively.

^c The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States".

^d Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII) a report of the Secretary-General on progress in the solution of the protein problem will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

^e A report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII).

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

[‡] In accordance with Council resolution 1493 (XLVIII), a report of the Secretary-General on trends in the social situation of children will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

^h In accordance with the request made by the Council in its resolution 1347 (XLV), a concise report on the world population situation will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

[†] Requires action by the General Assembly.

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¹ The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General".

^k Paragraphs 360, 365, 383 and 393 require action by the General Assembly.

¹ This section covers also the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the subject of an item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

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^m Documentation on this subject is transmitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1675th meeting (see paragraph 521 of this report).

ⁿ Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII) a report of the Secretary-General on the subject will be before the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

^o Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with Council resolution 1444 (XLVII), the Council's final recommendations on this subject are transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session herewith and in Council resolution 1539 (XLIX).

^p The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly contains the item, "Documentation". This section contains recommendations to the General Assembly.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

SYMBOLS

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

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/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.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

SUMMARY RECORDS

The summary records of the debates that 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. Thus, for example, the reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/4810" means that document E/4810 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 3. Such references are usually given only after the first mention of a document in any given section.

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.

OTHER OFFICIAL RECORDS

The Official Records include also the resolutions and the reports of the various commissions and standing committees of the Council. A list of the resolutions and reports issued in the Official Records of the resumed forty-seventh, the forty-eighth, the resumed forty-eighth and the forty-ninth sessions is given below:

Supplement No.		Document symbol
<i>Resumed forty-seventh session</i>		
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed forty-seventh session	E/4735/Add.1
<i>Forty-eighth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the forty-eighth session	E/4832
2.	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (sixth session)	E/4758
3.	Report of the Population Commission (fifteenth session)	E/4768
4.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (fourth session)	E/4787
5.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-sixth session)	E/4816
6.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (twenty-third session)	E/4831
7.	Report of the Commission for Social Development (twenty-first session)	E/4809
8.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (first special session)	E/4785
9.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (fifth session)	E/4846/Rev.1
<i>Resumed forty-eighth session</i>		
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed forty-eighth session	E/4832/Add.1
<i>Forty-ninth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the forty-ninth session	E/4904
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/4823
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/4822
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/4806
5.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/4824

<i>Supplement No.</i>		<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Supplement No.</i>		<i>Document symbol</i>
6.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (ninth session)	E/4782	8.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4854
6A.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (tenth session)	E/4884/Rev.1	9.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (seventh report)	E/4780
7.	Report of the Committee for Development Planning (sixth session)	E/4776	10.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (sixth session)	E/4877

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
AfDB	African Development Bank
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
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
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IACB	Inter-Agency Consultative Board
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILPES	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
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
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

I

The following report, which I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly on behalf of the Economic and Social Council, covers the Council's activities between 9 August 1969 and 31 July 1970, with the exception of those dealt with at the resumed forty-seventh session, on which a report has already been submitted to the Council.¹

The Council's forty-ninth session, coming as it did at the time of the celebrations of the Organization's twenty-fifth anniversary and on the verge of the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade, was, in the view of many, of especial importance. We do not have at our disposal the proper criteria to assess the results of a Council session, but one of them might be the relevance of the discussions to the advancement, in conceptual and operational terms, of the problems of world priority which affect the international society.

A number of speakers in the general discussion at the beginning of the session appropriately referred to the two problems in which the world community must involve itself: it must try to correct defects in the present situation and also take the necessary steps to prepare the future.

The present situation can be described in few words. This planet is still politically divided and the political relations among nations need to be substantially improved. I very much regret that the repeated and eloquent appeals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for universal membership of the Organization have not yet led to any concrete opening, and that once again the Council has missed a chance to move in the right direction. The world is still plagued by the alarmingly widening gap between the developed and the developing countries in terms of opportunities and standards of living, and by the atmosphere of crisis which prevails in international co-operation. Many figures were quoted on this point during the general discussion and it would be inappropriate for me to mention them again here, but I should like to stress the human reality which, for more than two billion human beings, lies behind these abstract figures and imposes a moral obligation, as Mr. Pearson's report makes clear, to find a suitable remedy without delay. Beyond economic and social development, there are two vital goals: the advancement of the dignity of man and the construction of a society which respects and promotes spiritual and cultural values.

But in today's dynamic world, we must also consider now the developments that are shaping tomorrow. They deserve our most careful and urgent attention and I should like to echo the inspiring appeal the Secretary-General made in his opening statement at the forty-ninth session when he urged the Council to look at the "warning signals on the dangers of tomorrow" and to consider the new emerging trends so as to prevent

the coming events from becoming unmanageable and giving birth to violence, social explosions or wars. This is of course a tremendous undertaking, especially when one considers the technological revolution against the background of explosive population growth, rapid urbanization, and the development of communications, mass production and consumption—an intricate network of phenomena which man is only beginning to understand, if not yet to control.

I believe that this year again the Council has tried honestly to give a balanced consideration to the two series of challenges—the challenge of the present and the challenge of the future—but I wonder whether it has done so with the energy required by the circumstances and whether the revival or strengthening of the Council itself should not be included among the challenges it has to face. I have been disturbed by the fact that the Council has postponed, without any substantive discussion, important items on its agenda such as computer technology, tourism and the brain drain. I have often felt that, when a major topic comes up for discussion, the Council's methods of work prevent it from applying all its resources and skill to the search for a solution, and that it does not look at the problems in their broader or global context, as it should, according to the tasks entrusted to it by the Charter.

The Council was gratified at its forty-ninth session by the participation of a number of high-ranking officials in the general debate that traditionally provides an opportunity to review the world economic situation on the basis of documents submitted by the Secretariat. The social situation and the question of human rights were considered in more detail at the forty-eighth session when the Council took appropriate action in conformity with the exigencies of our time and the basic humanitarian objectives of the international community. One might wonder whether the Council should not attempt to look during the general debate at both economic and social aspects, two sides of the same coin, and should not aim at the more global view of the world situation which is, I believe, an integral part of the Council's responsibility.

Among the different aspects of the situation—some to be welcomed and some to be regretted—which were mentioned during the series of monologues which constitute the general debate, a good deal of attention was paid to the present status of international co-operation. For twenty-five years this has been the major concern of the Council under Article 55 of the Charter. In a field where a world partnership is already embodied in a large programme of technical and financial assistance for development, now subject to reorganization and strengthening, the Council has been pleased to note and to act on new and imaginative projects, such as the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams which will certainly prove useful to small-scale economies, or the creation of an international group of volunteers which should, among other things, permit young people to place their dedication

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3A.

and generosity at the disposal of the developing countries. The resolution recommending that the General Assembly establish the United Nations Volunteers as from 1 January 1971 is one of the positive actions taken by the Council at its forty-ninth session. The scope and perceptiveness of the speeches in the debate brought to the fore a number of considerations regarding the role of volunteers and the involvement of youth which will help the General Assembly at its forthcoming session to determine the final terms of reference of United Nations Volunteers. The members of the Council can take satisfaction in knowing that they have set in motion, and given initial guidelines for, a new venture in international brotherhood.

Among the notable actions taken by the Council to deal with the problems of today, I should like to mention the decisions taken on drugs and on natural disasters, which seem to me to be timely and to respond to obvious and immediate needs.

Looking to the future and all its promises, the Council has given an interesting place to questions of science and technology in recent years, and this, I hope, will increase still further in years to come. The Council noted with appreciation the valuable work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and hopes that all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system will make use, where appropriate, of the Advisory Committee as a source of advice on scientific and technological matters.

Several specific problems relating to science and technology were considered. The Council noted the Secretary-General's progress report on the protein problem, which re-emphasized the importance it attaches to this matter. It also considered the valuable second report on science education of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and expressed the hope that suitable action would be taken by Governments and appropriate bodies and organizations, particularly UNESCO. The Council was unable to discuss the important report prepared by the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology in developing countries. It hopes, however, that the General Assembly will agree to postpone consideration of this matter so as to enable the Council to study the report in detail next year and to submit its comments and observations.

One of the most important activities being undertaken by the United Nations at present is the study of the problems of the human environment. The Council noted the progress being made in the preparations for the 1972 Stockholm Conference. It reaffirmed its belief that the Conference should be action-oriented and that it should promote the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade by contributing to sound economic and social development.

The Council also considered, in their broad context, problems relating to the sea and decided to prepare a background review of the traditional and possible new uses of the sea. The importance of marine affairs has been enhanced recently by new elements of particular consequence, such as new discoveries of resources, breakthroughs in ocean technology and initiatives of a political nature. These new factors emphasize the necessity for the international community to find appropriate ways to solve the numerous problems created by the development of the resources of the sea and the

ocean, and the efforts to establish a régime for these areas beneficial to all mankind. No doubt, the Council will play an important role in developing new forms of international co-operation and will give expression to the world community's growing interest in the field of marine affairs.

The broader question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology in the United Nations is a problem of great importance, and the need for reinforcement and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities and the possibility of establishing intergovernmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development were discussed at the forty-ninth session. I believe a wise course has been taken in postponing a decision on the subject until the fifty-first session so as to allow further discussion and clarification of the issues involved. It is of the greatest importance that clear decisions should eventually be taken in relation to this area of activity, which is crucial to the whole problem of development.

The most important item of our agenda was undoubtedly the Second United Nations Development Decade. The paramount goal of a better future lies at the heart of the concept of the United Nations Development Decade, designed to harmonize national and international action so as to provide increasing opportunities for a better life to people everywhere. As we stand on the threshold of the Second Development Decade, I wish it were possible to say that we had completed the preparatory work for it. A great deal of dedicated work has been done over the past two years. For the first time at the international level we are about to launch an integrated plan of action, encompassing a series of simultaneous national and international measures for attaining an interlocking set of economic and social objectives. Our deliberations in the past four weeks have mirrored both the opportunities that lie ahead and the difficulties that still obstruct the path. It would be totally wrong, however, to give way to pessimism. I should like to urge all Governments to look closely at the unresolved problems and do everything possible to reach full agreement so that the new Decade can be launched at the forthcoming commemorative session of the General Assembly.

For the Council itself, I believe that the Second Development Decade will provide a unique opportunity, not to be lost, to revitalize its activities and strengthen its role by assisting the General Assembly in the over-all review and appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the strategy. The decision to establish a standing Committee on Natural Resources will certainly help the Council in dealing with very technical matters. The recently reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will also have a special role to play in the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, parallel to the role of ACC at the Secretariat level, but it is, I believe, generally agreed that what is needed goes far beyond that sort of improvement, however useful.

Progress has however been registered with regard to a number of co-ordination problems that had previously proved difficult of resolution. In the period under review, the Council took a decision regarding the respective spheres of competence of the United Nations and IAEA on matters of mineral surveys and surveys for nuclear metals, and regarding consultation and co-operation among them in these fields. The decision

reached on computers on the basis of an ACC decision was especially noteworthy. The Council noted the acceptance by ACC of the proposal to create a separate facility in Europe which would provide organizations of the United Nations system with joint data processing, systems and information services, and endorsed in principle, subject to further consideration at the resumed forty-ninth session, the idea of creating a common data processing facility at Geneva at an early date. In addition, the Council gave attention to the co-ordination issues arising from the efforts of the United Nations to accelerate the pace of decolonization in the remaining dependent territories, particularly in Africa. The Council welcomed the further progress that had been made in strengthening interagency co-operation in the field of refugee assistance; it was, however, a matter of regret to several members that the agencies had not yet developed programmes of assistance to the liberation movements and in some cases had not taken action to discontinue all collaboration with the colonial and racist authorities in southern Africa.

At its forty-ninth session the Council expressed its appreciation of the work in the field of economic and social development done by the United Nations and its family of organizations over the past twenty-five years.

I have been greatly heartened by the unanimity of views expressed by the members of the Council both formally and informally on the need to infuse the Council with renewed vigour and strength to discharge the challenging tasks which it must face during the coming Decade.

There can be no doubt that in the past twenty-five years the Council has been deflected from the course set for it in the Charter of the United Nations. Its increasing preoccupation with what has been termed mechanical co-ordination and its inability to grapple effectively with the vital issues affecting the establishment of a truly equitable and just world economic and social order have led to visible disenchantment among the members of the United Nations. The Second United Nations Development Decade provides Governments with an opportunity to give tangible expression to their continuing faith in the Council's ability to transform itself into a more effective and viable instrument for policy formulation in the economic and social fields. Unless there is a genuine willingness on the part of Governments, I am convinced that all our efforts to revivify the Council will come to naught. A mere streamlining of the machinery or improvement of the Council's methods will not suffice. What is required is a rededication to the concept of the Council enshrined in the Charter as the principal organ of the United Nations for the formulation of international economic and social policy. It is my earnest hope that this vital question will continue to receive priority consideration by Governments and that the Council will thus be enabled to emerge from the malaise which now grips it so oppressively in time for it to be ready to embark on the new responsibilities likely to be assigned to

it in the monitoring of the Second Development Decade.

The progress of the world as a single, unified community requires an enlarged perspective for action, broader than the narrow ideologies pursued in an exclusive national context. The narrow and restricted national interest should make place for a broader view and a new awareness of the interdependency of the world community. The time has come to re-examine, not only the role of the Economic and Social Council and of the administrative machinery of the United Nations system, but, still more, to reconsider the basic tenets of co-operation among nations on which the whole system is founded. We must spark a new enthusiasm that will bring about a true conception of a new world order, in which each individual must become aware of his place and each nation realize its responsibility as part of the world community. This is an ambitious task, but there is no difficulty that political will cannot overcome.

II

The report of the Council to the General Assembly consists of the present volume² and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed forty-seventh, the forty-eighth, the resumed forty-eighth, and the forty-ninth sessions.³ It will be supplemented by a report on the resumed forty-ninth session, which is to be held by the Council later this year.

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

A number of questions included in the report are also items on the provisional agenda for the General Assembly. These items are so indicated. 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 calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 are included as annexes to the report.



J.B.P. MARAMIS

President

Economic and Social Council

Geneva, July 1970

² See E/SR.1722.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A; ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1; ibid., Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A; ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

Chapter I

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE*

1. The progressive acceptance of the concept of an international development strategy was considered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be a considerable new step forward in international economic and social relations. Opening the general debate at the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council, he declared¹ that in the Second United Nations Development Decade, the vision of overcoming inequality among men throughout the world would be embodied in a time-table of action and commitment, involving minimum targets for implementation. Calling attention to the large expenditures incurred in the world on armaments when what was required was a more rational utilization of the world's resources, he suggested that a close link should be established between the Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

2. For its discussion relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Council had before it the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its fifth and sixth sessions (A/7962 and A/7982),² the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixth session (E/4776³ and Corr.1), and a study by the Secretariat entitled "The developing countries in the 1960s: the problems of appraising progress", which constituted Part One of the *World Economic Survey, 1969* (E/4841 and Add.1 and 2).⁴ The final report of the Preparatory Committee (A/7982) contained the draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s, prepared by that intergovernmental body in accordance with the mandate given to it in General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII). The report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4776 and Corr.1), a body consisting of experts appointed in their personal capacity, put forward a series of interrelated recommendations pertaining to objectives and policy measures for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as to arrangements for review and appraisal of progress during the Decade; that report had already figured in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee in connexion with the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly. The study prepared by the Secretariat (E/4841 and Add.1 and 2), drawing upon the experience of economic and social development in the 1960s, dealt with a number of issues relating to the appraising of progress during the Second Development Decade. Among other relevant

documents available to the Council were the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-first session (E/4809)⁵ and the report of the meeting of experts on social policy and planning in national development (E/CN.5/445 and Corr.1),⁶ both of which had been examined by the Council at its forty-eighth session.

3. Moreover, for its general debate on international economic and social policy, the Council drew upon the summary (E/4872) of Part Two of the *World Economic Survey, 1969*,⁴ the introduction (E/4856) to the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969*,⁴ the summary (E/4833) of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1969*,⁴ a note (E/4855) transmitting the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1969*,⁷ the highlights (E/4866) of *Economic Conditions in Africa, 1969*⁴ and the summary (E/4839) of *Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1970*.⁸

4. In the discussion in the Council⁹ comments were made on both the achievements and the shortcomings of the First United Nations Development Decade. It was stated that the target set for the rate of economic growth of developing countries had been reached, substantial increases in agricultural and industrial production and in social amenities had been achieved, and the general awareness of the underlying problems had been enlarged. However, the gains had been very unevenly distributed among countries. In many countries, the growth of the economy had been virtually offset by the expansion of population, and this had prevented any material improvements in levels of living. Many developing countries had continued to encounter problems of acute unemployment and overcrowding of cities. The income gap between developed and developing countries had widened. The share of developing countries in world trade had diminished, and those countries had lagged far behind in technological development.

5. Against that background, the world community had been preparing to designate the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was pointed out that the preparation for the Second Development Decade had been much more elaborate than that for the First Development Decade. The preparatory work carried out by various bodies had helped to set out clearly the problems and also the measures to be taken for their solution during the Second Development Decade.

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

¹ E/SR.1696.

² Transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/4876).

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

⁴ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

⁶ See chapter VII, section A, paragraphs 234 to 239.

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.G.4.

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.C.1.

⁹ E/AC.6/SR.510-513, 516, 521, 522; E/SR.1697-1704, 1707, 1722.

6. The Second Development Decade, it was emphasized, would represent a renewed resolve on the part of the international community to provide systematic support for efforts to promote the economic and social progress of developing countries. Indeed, the success of the new Decade would be contingent upon concerted efforts by both developing and developed countries. Only through a dedicated programme of action based on equality, mutual interest and solidarity among nations would it be possible to answer poignant human questions concerning the quality of life everywhere and to ensure the harmonious development of international relations. Such a programme would receive a great impetus if the massive expenditures incurred on armaments in the world could be diverted to constructive economic and social tasks for the benefit of all mankind.

7. Several representatives expressed the opinion that the draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (A/7982) represented a highly significant achievement. Although the draft was not without certain deficiencies and shortcomings, it did reflect a broad measure of agreement among members of the Preparatory Committee and was, in the prevailing circumstances, the best possible approximation of the wishes expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2411 (XXIII). Through that draft, for the first time in the United Nations a serious effort had been made to elaborate a comprehensive time-table for action and commitment. If the objectives delineated in the draft could be attained, there would be dramatic changes in the economic and social patterns of the world.

8. At the same time, concern was expressed that several important issues still remained unresolved and that disagreement on certain key elements was still rather wide. On the other hand, the fact that agreement had not been reached on all aspects, while regrettable, should not be regarded as a sign of failure. Negotiations, it was pointed out, had not been broken off, and through good will and mutual consultations it should be possible to settle the remaining issues.

9. The representatives of the centrally planned economies in the Council stated that they had no responsibility whatsoever for document A/7982 since it had been drawn up by an organ in which they had not participated. In their opinion, the document did not give an objective assessment of the First Development Decade, which was essential in order to ensure that the shortcomings and mistakes of the first Decade should not be repeated in the future. It was also their opinion that the document made no mention of the need to put international relations on a normal footing and said nothing about putting an end to acts of aggression, about taking effective measures towards universal and complete disarmament, about establishing a stable and lasting peace in the world, about achieving the aims set in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and about putting into practice the progressive principles of international economic relations approved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session. At the same time, the centrally planned economies declared their willingness to continue to expand their co-operation with the developing countries on the basis of practical and economically sound proposals for the development of such co-operation, having regard

both to their own potential and to that of the developing countries.¹⁰

10. Many representatives expressed regret that the centrally planned countries had not taken part in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee. Hopes were expressed that the centrally planned economies, which had made a valuable contribution in the past to the economic and social progress of developing countries, would play an active role in the planning and launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

11. It was stressed that the document on an international development strategy to be adopted by the General Assembly should not be a platitudinous statement of good intentions. The document should be a major pronouncement by the international community, indicating its resolve to make earnest efforts for attaining the objectives of the Decade. The document would, of course, not be legally binding; it would not be a treaty signed and ratified by Governments. However, it would represent the outcome of careful negotiations and consensus, and it must be considered as the expression of a common will and the reflection of a unanimity of views on essential points. The policy measures for the Decade should be understood by Governments as a set of political and moral commitments. In that sense, the document should be considered a higher form of political agreement among Governments. It should therefore be studied at the highest political levels and brought to the knowledge of the public in both the developed and the developing countries.

12. There was a consensus that in seeking higher rates of economic growth during the Second Development Decade the developing countries would simultaneously have to devote a great deal of attention to urgent social problems. Development would entail structural changes in developing economies, and care would have to be exercised so as to avoid social conflicts and profound disturbances. It was appreciated that the preparatory work for the Decade had sought to dovetail economic and social elements into an integrated whole.

13. It was recognized that, as masters of their own economic and social destiny, developing countries would have to bear the primary responsibility for their progress. A wide range of institutional and social reforms would have to be undertaken to suit the requirements of accelerated development. Full mobilization of domestic resources would have to be accorded central importance; and for that purpose, appropriate budgetary and tax changes would have to be brought about. New skills and new attitudes would have to be inculcated upon the people. Development plans would need to be deployed as effective instruments of economic and social advancement.

14. As their contribution to the international development strategy for the 1970s, developed countries would need to strengthen their aid to developing countries, through the provision of finance as well as through appropriate trade measures. Many representatives emphasized that the central issue that must be solved concerned the transfer of net financial resources from developed countries equivalent to 1 per cent of

¹⁰ The delegations of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a formal statement in this regard, the full text of which is given in the summary record of the 1722nd meeting of the Council (E/SR.1722 and Corr.1) and in annex IV to the present report.

their gross national product for the promotion of the economic and social progress of developing countries. Appreciation was expressed for those countries which had already exceeded the target of 1 per cent. It was also noted that several other developed countries had announced their intention to reach the target by certain dates during the Decade, though not by 1972 as suggested by developing countries. It was stressed that the remaining developed countries should now make their intentions known. Several representatives also emphasized the importance of establishing a subsidiary target of 0.75 per cent of the gross national product as the official component of net financial resource transfers. A number of representatives of developed countries indicated themselves in favour of such a subsidiary target. On the other hand, one representative expressed the opinion that very few developed countries, however ready they were to accept the desirability of a separate target for official aid, could now so increase their aid programmes, and appropriate and spend money fast enough, to produce net disbursements of 0.75 per cent of their gross national product by 1972. Another representative stated that quantitative goals for development assistance could rarely be exact; they were misleading if they attempted to be. In his opinion, the utility of such goals lay in their setting forth, as a target for which all could strive, general areas of magnitude which seemed, as far as one could predict five or ten years ahead, more or less what developed countries might be able to provide and what developing countries might be able to absorb. Two other representatives expressed the opinion that the 1 per cent target could not be applied to the group of centrally planned economies to which their countries belonged.

15. As for measures relating to international trade, stress was laid on the need for enlarging the access to the markets of developed countries for the goods produced in developing countries. It was suggested that tariff and non-tariff barriers in developed countries on imports from developing countries should be removed within a specified period. Particularly important, it was stated, was the need for adopting a system of generalized, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries. The importance of concluding international agreements for major primary commodities entering international trade, so as to stabilize prices of such commodities at remunerative levels, was also emphasized.

16. There was general agreement that the development strategy for the 1970s should be seen from a dynamic standpoint and it should be regularly examined and supplemented, in the light of changing circumstances during the coming ten years. Periodical appraisal of progress during the Decade was therefore of great importance. It was felt that, in that task, the Economic and Social Council should play a central co-ordinating role. With the support of the Committee for Development Planning, and in co-operation with bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, the Council should pave the way for appropriate decisions to be taken by the General Assembly.

17. The Council adopted resolution 1556 (XLIX) without a vote and subject to the reservations and observations made during the debate. The resolution consisted of two parts: one focusing on the completion of an international development strategy for the 1970s, and the other on the procedure to be followed in evaluating the progress in implementing the strategy.

18. In resolution 1556 A (XLIX), the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly documents A/7982, TD/B/299 and E/4776, and drew the attention of the General Assembly to the comments and observations made in the Council on the subject and reflected in its report and in its relevant summary records. The Council stated that it deeply appreciated the contribution made by the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the preparation of a draft of an international development strategy, and expressed its concern that it had not so far been possible to reach agreement on a number of substantive issues, particularly in relation to certain important policy measures in the field of international trade and aid. The Council affirmed that the completion of a draft strategy for the Decade would require, *inter alia*, a solution to: (a) proposals regarding target dates for the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries and proposals regarding the target for the official component of such transfers; (b) proposals regarding target dates concerning terms and conditions of assistance; (c) proposals regarding the question of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries; (d) shipping; (e) proposals regarding target dates in the field of international trade; (f) adjustment assistance measures; (g) restrictive business practices; (h) proposals regarding assistance by developed countries to developing countries in the field of science and technology; and (i) proposals relating specifically to the contribution of centrally planned economies of eastern Europe to the Second Development Decade. The Council stressed that an international development strategy would gain considerably in significance if implementation of the policy measures for achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade was, to the greatest extent possible, given a specific time dimension. It considered that the strategy for the Decade should provide for dealing not only with existing problems of development, but also with problems that might arise during the course of the implementation of policy measures. The Council urged Governments to give consideration at the appropriate political level, *inter alia*, to the issues listed under (a) to (i) above, in order that those might be resolved in time for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly. It requested the Trade and Development Board to continue its efforts at its forthcoming tenth session to reach agreement on those issues within its competence that still remained unresolved. Further, it recommended that the General Assembly should arrange for the Second Committee to begin its work in the first week of the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly and that the Committee should take up the subject of an international development strategy from the beginning of its meetings and as the only priority item, in order to reach final agreement on a draft in time for the strategy to be adopted and the Decade to be launched at the commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on 24 October 1970. Finally, the Council urged Governments to consider representation at a high political level during the final phase of work on a draft strategy at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order to facilitate the completion of that work with a view to the adoption of the strategy and the launching of the Decade on 24 October 1970.

19. In resolution 1556 B (XLIX), the Council expressed its readiness to assume responsibility for assisting the General Assembly in the task of over-all review and appraisal of the progress in the implementation of the strategy on the basis of reviews and appraisals at national, regional and sectoral levels, of the comments and recommendations, within the frame-

work of a specific mandate, by the Committee for Development Planning and of appropriate documentation and reports prepared by the Secretary-General. Further, it decided to elaborate, in the light of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, the detailed procedure for such an over-all review and appraisal, at the earliest possible opportunity after the launching of the Decade.

Chapter II

EXTERNAL FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. International flow of capital and assistance

20. The Council's discussion at its forty-ninth session on the transfer of financial resources to developing countries¹ drew upon two reports of the Secretary-General. One report presented comprehensive data for the year 1968 on the international flow of capital and official donations to developing countries and analysed them against the background of comparable information for the four previous years (E/4815);² the analysis in that document was based on the information available to the Secretariat in February 1970. The second report focused on the year 1969 and discussed recent trends in the transfer of financial resources on the basis of the data available to the Secretariat in May 1970 (E/4873).³

21. It was noted that since 1967, in absolute terms, there had been a significant increase in the net volume of resources transferred from the more advanced countries to the developing countries and the international institutions concerned particularly with stimulating the course of economic and social development. Several representatives stressed, however, that the amount of resources made available remained substantially short of the requirements of developing countries. Attention was drawn in that connexion to the views of a number of expert bodies which had stated that the developing countries could usefully absorb a significantly larger flow of resources.

22. It was emphasized that the United Nations target for the net flow of financial resources to be made available by economically advanced countries — namely, 1 per cent of their gross national product — for promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries remained far from fulfilled. The ratio of that flow to the gross national product, after improving somewhat in 1968, appeared to have declined in 1969. Many speakers felt that the early attainment of the 1 per cent target would be crucial to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

23. There was a consensus that it was important to examine both the quantity and the quality of assistance made available to developing countries. Concern was expressed that the proportion of official funds in the total flow was declining, and that within the official component of assistance more of the transfers were in the form of loans than of grants. A number of representatives stressed the need for easing the terms on which assistance was provided. It was also pointed out that aid should not be tied to purchases of specific

goods or to purchases in specific countries, as such a practice added to the cost of aid.

24. The rising burden of external debt on developing countries also figured prominently in the discussion. That burden, it was stated, had become alarming in many countries; a large proportion of the current earnings of foreign exchange had had to be allocated for debt servicing. In several instances, in fact, the net outflow of investment income was greater than the net receipts of long-term capital and official donations. Measures were therefore required to prevent undue outflow of resources from developing countries.

25. The discussion also touched on some of the problems relating to foreign private capital. Attention was drawn to the higher burden imposed by such capital through interest and dividend payments; but at the same time it was stated that private capital usually brought along with it technical knowledge and skills which contributed to the economy of the country concerned in a number of ways. It was important, however, that foreign private capital should serve the larger national interests of developing countries.

B. Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries

26. A progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1452 (XLVII) concerning export credits and export promotion in developing countries (E/4857) and a report of the Secretary-General entitled "Practical considerations relating to the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes" (E/4834) were considered by the Council¹ at the forty-ninth session.

27. The Secretary-General's progress report highlighted two major developments, namely, the discussion of export credit at the eleventh session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade⁴ and the special meeting on export credit insurance organized at Bogotá by the Inter-American Center for Export Promotion. The most significant result of the latter meeting had been the decision for the early establishment of an association of export credit insurers in Latin America.

28. Concerning resolution 1452 (XLVII), the Council was informed that IBRD was preparing a study on the question of the refinancing of export credits granted by developing countries, and the Secretary-General was awaiting the conclusion of that study before deciding what additional studies might be necessary to implement operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution.

⁴ See ECAFE, "Report of the Committee on Trade (thirteenth session) to the Commission (twenty-sixth session)" (E/CN.11/910, 26 February 1970), pp. 21-22.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.519, 520; E/SR.1721.

² *The External Financing of Economic Development: International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1964-1968* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.A.3).

³ "International flow of capital and official donations, 1969" (E/4873).

29. It was recalled that in operative paragraph 5 of the same resolution the Secretary-General had been requested to give further careful consideration to the other aspects of the work programme contained in his report on the conclusions of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries (E/4662), in the light of the views expressed on the subject at the forty-seventh session. The most important of those aspects related to the Round Table's proposal concerning the possible establishment of multinational export credit insurance schemes. The Secretary-General had given careful consideration to the various complex problems that would be involved in the establishment of such schemes, and in his report (E/4834) had endeavoured to suggest practical solutions to them.

30. He had first discussed the financial structure that would have to be established for a multinational export credit insurance scheme; the composition of the resources of such a scheme; the two kinds of claims payments, and the question of direct insurance and re-insurance; the kind of transactions to be insured; the risks to be covered; and the duration of insurance coverage. Also discussed were the financial liability that would be incurred in case of loss due to commercial and political risks; the percentage of loss covered; the organization of an effective information service, and the question of co-operation with the Berne Union and other appropriate international organizations. The report had gone on to analyse the possible advantages of a multinational credit insurance scheme with respect to the financing, on the international market, of export credits granted by the developing countries.

31. In view of the highly complex nature of the problems in question, it was suggested that the Council might wish to invite the Secretary-General to convene a small group of experts to study the report. The group could be convened after IBRD and the Secretariat had completed the studies on refinancing of export credits, and could perhaps meet early in 1972. A statement of financial implications would be submitted to

the Council at its fifty-first session, if the Council agreed to the suggestion.

32. During the ensuing discussion, most speakers commended the Secretary-General for his report on the practical considerations involved in the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes, though many representatives felt that discussion of it should be deferred until it could be considered in conjunction with the studies called for in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of Council resolution 1452 (XLVII) at the fifty-first session. One representative, whose country had not been a member of the Council at the time of the forty-seventh session, expressed his Government's support for the proposals for action formulated in March 1969 by the Round Table on Export Credit. His Government favoured the establishment of regional export credit insurance schemes but had reservations about the establishment of a world-wide scheme. Another representative drew the attention of the developing countries to the danger of excessive granting of export credits, which constituted a financial burden at the enterprise level as well as at the national level. In that connexion, he praised the Secretary-General's report for having dealt in depth with the question of the financial charges involved in the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes.

C. Decision by the Council

33. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council confirmed the importance of external financing for the economic development of developing countries and took note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled *The External Financing of Economic Development: International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donation, 1964-1968*,² "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1969" (E/4873), "Practical considerations relating to the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes" (E/4834) and "Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries" (E/4857), as well as of the comments made during the discussion (E/AC.6/SR.519, 520)

Chapter III

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

A. Development of natural resources

34. Four documents relating to the development of natural resources were before the Council at its forty-eighth session:¹ a report of the Secretary-General to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources at its second session (E/4801); a report of the Secretary-General to the Council, written at the request of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (E/4801/Add.1); the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme to the Council on its second session (E/4797); and a report of the Secretary-General on natural resources satellites (E/4779 and Corr.1-3) presented to the Council in pursuance of resolution 1426 (XLVI).

SURVEY PROGRAMME

35. In his report to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources at its second session (E/4801), the Secretary-General had provided a brief review of the survey programme, an explanation of the reasons why the programme, as set forth in Council resolution 1287 (XLIII), had failed to achieve its objectives, and suggestions for the provision of guidance in the formulation and implementation of natural resources policies through such means as, for example, a substantive committee on natural resources.

36. In its report to the Council, the *Ad Hoc* Committee recognized that in the current circumstances it was unlikely that the survey programme could be financed as originally envisaged and that it would be necessary to proceed on a more modest basis, that is, on the basis of a series of regional, interregional and country projects; and it recommended that the Council urge the Governing Council and the Administrator of UNDP to give the fullest consideration to the financing of the formulation and execution of the survey programme on the basis of country or regional project requests, or both, and to the waiving of counterpart funds and local costs contributions in appropriate cases. The Committee also recommended that the Council consider the possibility of reassessing its terms of reference, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council more information on measures for rationalizing the activities of the United Nations in the field of natural resources, in addition to that contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

37. In a report of the Secretary-General written pursuant to the request of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (E/4801/Add.1), more specific information was given concerning the tentative terms of reference of the proposed committee on natural resources.

38. In the debate in the Council, the majority of the members expressed their disappointment at the

fact that the survey programme for the development of natural resources had been unable to get under way because of financial considerations, and they recognized the difficulty of financing the programme from the regular budget of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Council adopted resolution 1481 (XLVIII) in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory work relating to the implementation of the survey programme; urged the Governing Council and the Administrator of UNDP to contribute to the implementation of the survey programme by giving the fullest consideration to country or regional project requests or both and to the waiving of counterpart or local cost contributions in appropriate cases, taking into account any further action by the General Assembly and the Council in that regard, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP, to submit to it at its fiftieth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution.

39. A proposal was made for the establishment of a standing committee on natural resources. While all representatives emphasized the importance of natural resources for economic development, some of them thought that it was somewhat premature, and that it would be necessary to ascertain to what extent the establishment of a new body would help to solve problems relating to natural resources, to determine whether the terms of reference of such a committee would overlap with those of a possible sessional committee on science and technology, and to define the relationship of such a committee with relevant specialized agencies. They thought, therefore, that the question should be reconsidered at the forty-ninth session of the Council. In resolution 1482 (XLVIII), the Council recognized the importance of establishing an intergovernmental body in the field of natural resources and decided to continue, at its forty-ninth session, the discussion of that particular question on the basis of the draft resolution submitted to it at its forty-eighth session (E/L.1306/Rev.1).

40. When the Council resumed consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session,² it again had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources (E/4801 and Add.1), the proposal submitted at the forty-eighth session (E/L.1306/Rev.1) and a part of the report of CPC on its fifth session relating to natural resources (E/4846/Rev.1).³ It had before it also a report of the Secretary-General on the subject of natural resources satellites (E/4799/Add.1). In the debate there was general recognition of the paramount importance to the developing countries of natural resources development. Mention was

² E/AC.6/SR.508-510; E/SR.1718.

³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9.

¹ E/SR.1664-1667, 1669-1672.

made of the increasing tendency of developing countries to request United Nations assistance, and attention was called to the many successes achieved, at a cost that was low in comparison with the results obtained. A majority of representatives supported the proposal for the establishment of a committee on natural resources and agreed that it should be an intergovernmental committee of experts charged with the task of increasing international co-operation in the investigation, development and utilization of natural resources and related developments in infrastructure. Some representatives considered that the establishment of a committee on natural resources would fill a major gap in the institutional system of the United Nations and would enable the United Nations to mobilize the necessary resources to spread the benefits of new technologies to the developing countries. Others questioned the need for such a committee and still others had reservations with regard to the proposed terms of reference. Fear was again expressed that there would be a conflict of jurisdiction between the Committee and the specialized agencies.

41. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (1535 (XLIX)) by which it dissolved the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources and established a standing Committee on Natural Resources composed of twenty-seven members to be elected by the Council at its resumed forty-ninth session. The resolution set out in detail the terms of reference of the Committee, which was to meet and report to the Council at least every other year, and specified that in its initial work programme the Committee should give high priority to the analysis of existing resolutions in the field of natural resources with a view to consolidating them and streamlining the legislative basis. The Secretary-General was requested to convene the Committee so that it might submit its initial report to the Council at its fiftieth session.

NATURAL RESOURCES SATELLITES

42. The Secretary-General reported to the Council at its forty-eighth session (E/4779 and Corr.1-3) on the potential contribution of earth-orbiting satellites to the survey of natural resources (including mapping), and on the role that the United Nations might play in the organization and utilization of pertinent data obtained from such satellites; in the annex to the report, he made a number of tentative recommendations, and suggested that the Council might convene a small *ad hoc* panel of experts, competent in remote earth resources surveying and mapping; or if a standing committee on natural resources should have been decided upon, it might charge it with the task of refining and elaborating the tentative recommendations.

43. In the debate,¹ the members of the Council recognized that international co-operation on that subject was required, and that considerable preparatory work would be necessary for that purpose. In addition to taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Council, in its resolution 1480 (XLVIII), requested the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested organizations of the United Nations system,

for information and possible comments. It decided to consider further, at its forty-ninth session, the Secretary-General's suggestion regarding the arrangements to be made for refining and elaborating the tentative recommendations.

44. At its forty-ninth session the Council again considered² the Secretary-General's suggestion (E/4779, para. 8) that a small panel of experts might be convened. It was generally agreed that the Council was not yet in a position to take definite action with regard to the study of the question of natural resources satellites. The Council therefore requested the Committee on Natural Resources to examine the recommendations contained in the annex to the Secretary-General's report (E/4779), taking into account the comments contained in his supplementary report (E/4779/Add.1) and the advice of the specialist on space applications appointed by the Secretary-General, and in close consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. The Committee on Natural Resources was requested to bear in mind that one of the ways of dealing with the question would be for the Sub-Committee to continue with its consideration of the recommendations.

B. The sea*

45. In a statement to the Council at its forty-ninth session,³ the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs said that in the light of new discoveries of resources, decisive technical progress in ocean-drilling and political events affecting the régime of the oceans, the question of international co-operation relating to the seas and the oceans had assumed increased importance. He drew attention to a number of far-reaching economic problems that might arise in the context of the development of the resources of the sea and urged that they should be studied carefully, even though some of the parameters were not yet known.

46. In connexion with its consideration of the question, the Council had before it at its forty-ninth session⁴ a report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation on questions relating to the oceans (E/4836) and a report on the exploitation and conservation of living marine resources (E/4842), prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO. The two reports, which had been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2413 (XXIII) and 2414 (XXIV), were dealt with in the context of other achievements in the field of marine resources. In the course of the debate, mention was made of various other reports and studies in that field that had been completed or were being completed for submission to the General Assembly. Offering further comments on the report prepared with the co-operation of his agency, the representative of FAO said that the work relating to the conservation of fisheries was part of the Indicative World Plan for

* A report of the Secretary-General on exploitation and conservation of living marine resources and a report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in questions related to the oceans will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session in accordance with Assembly resolutions 2413 (XXIII) and 2414 (XXIV) respectively.

¹E/AC.24/SR.388.

²E/AC.24/SR.387, 388, 395; E/SR.1719.

Agricultural Development that was being prepared by FAO.

47. During the discussion, attention centred on a proposal for the preparation of a survey of activities relating to marine affairs, with a view to the development of marine co-ordination. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV), the Council had considered the question of co-ordination of marine activities at the organizational meetings of its forty-eighth session and had decided to instruct CPC to examine the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans, in the light of current and emerging needs of Member States. After a preliminary discussion at its fourth session, CPC had decided to defer its debate on the subject to the sixth session (E/4784, paras. 46, 47).⁶ As indicated in the report on its sixth session (E/4877, paras. 33-40),⁷ the members of CPC had agreed on the need for a survey of activities relating to marine affairs but had not formulated any definite plan regarding it.

48. Although there was agreement in the Council on the need for a survey, a number of different views were expressed at the forty-ninth session with regard to its scope and the manner of conducting it. The various proposals made in the Council included the possibility of entrusting the survey to a panel of experts appointed for the purpose or to CPC, UNITAR or the Secretary-General.

49. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution on marine co-operation (1537 (XLIX)), in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a concise review of the current and foreseeable uses of the sea as well as the effects and possible conflicts that might be created by those uses. It also requested the Secretary-General to communicate the study to the Governments of Member States and to invite them to communicate to him their proposals for strengthening international co-operation in the marine environment. On the basis of those views and of the comments of other organizations in the United Nations system and taking into account the results of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, he was requested to submit a brief report to the Council on the subject.

C. Transport questions

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TRANSPORT FIELD

50. Three documents relating to the work of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field were before the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session:⁸ a periodic report by the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the transport field (E/4794 and Add.1); a report by the Secretary-General on the major transport problems of developing countries (E/4795 and Add.1-4); and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fifth session (E/4846/Rev.1).⁹

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10.

⁸ E/SR.1681-1684, 1688, 1690.

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

51. In considering those documents, the Council debated in particular two proposals made by the Secretary-General: a proposal for the creation of a United Nations centre for transport development, and a proposal for the convening of a meeting of ministers responsible for transport and its development.

52. Some representatives objected to the creation of any new machinery in the transport field and expressed their concern about possible overlapping of responsibilities between the suggested centre for transport development and some of the existing United Nations organizations and agencies involved in transport. Other representatives supported the proposal because they felt that the centre would be useful and that its operation would not affect the autonomy of the specialized agencies. Yet others suggested that additional information on the terms of reference of the centre should be provided by the Secretary-General and that the question of the centre should be returned to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for its consideration.

53. The representative of IBRD stated that, from the Bank's experience, there appeared to be important research gaps in the economic and social implications of the technological revolution that was taking place in transport and that the Bank was in favour of the establishment of the centre. The representative of UNCTAD stressed that the centre should not duplicate the work in transport done by the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping. The representative of ICAO said he could not see what the centre would do with regard to air transport and expressed his organization's strong reservations in respect of the creation of the centre.

54. As regards the proposal for an international meeting of ministers responsible for transport and its development, some members felt that such meetings should be held at the regional level; others suggested that, instead of ministers, high-level government officials should be invited; it was also suggested that the Secretary-General might undertake to consult with Governments on the issue.

55. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1490 (XLVIII)) in which it noted with satisfaction the reports submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4794 and Add.1 and E/4795 and Add.1-4) and CPC (E/4846/Rev.1); requested the Secretary-General to make available to it at its fiftieth session, after taking into account the views expressed at its forty-eighth session, additional and detailed information on the precise role, functions, responsibilities, terms of reference and organization of the proposed Centre; decided further to postpone a decision on the proposed meeting of ministers responsible for transport until developments relating to the programming of the regional economic commissions in the field of inland transport made possible further consideration of the matter; and deferred the consideration of the question of the proposed Centre to its fiftieth session.

QUESTION OF CONVENING A UNITED NATIONS MEETING ON CONTAINERIZATION

56. In a report on the question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization (E/4796 and Add.1 and 2), which was before the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session,⁸ the Secretary-General listed various administrative, technical and legal problems in the field of international container transport requiring attention at the world level.

57. In considering the document, most of the representatives felt that a conference on containerization would serve a useful purpose and expressed their support for the Secretary-General's proposal in that regard.

58. The Council decided¹⁰ that a conference on international container traffic covering the topics and areas of action outlined in annex I of document E/4796 should be convened jointly by the United Nations and IMCO. It further requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparations, in collaboration with IMCO and in co-operation with other appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

59. In a report on the transport of dangerous goods (E/4783), the Secretary-General reviewed the activities of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the Group of Experts on Explosives, and the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods, and listed the recommendations made by the Committee. In discussing the report,¹¹ the Council noted that considerable progress had been achieved in harmonizing codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods and the prominent part played by the Committee of Experts in that respect. It noted also that the Group of Experts had been functioning satisfactorily as a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts; and that it was desirable to promote the safe transport of dangerous liquids and gases in bulk in certain tanks.

60. In its resolution 1488 (XLVIII), the Council commended the experts and rapporteurs for their valuable work; decided (a) that the Group of Experts

on Explosives should continue to function as a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts and that the Committee might alter, as required, the composition of its subsidiary bodies; (b) to circulate the revised version of the recommendations to Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other interested international organizations, and (c) to convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies, taking into account, on the one hand, the programme of work proposed by the Committee and, on the other, the calendar of conferences and the availability of resources to service meetings. It invited Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and other interested international organizations to send to the Secretary-General such comments as they might wish to make on the revised version of the recommendations and to inform him, if possible within six months following the receipt of the said revised version, of the extent to which the recommendations were, or would be, applied within the framework of national or international regulations, as the case might be; and suggested that the Committee of Experts consider, (a) enlarging the list of dangerous goods by including in it new dangerous goods, (b) grouping dangerous goods within classes by the type and degree of the danger of their transportation, with due regard to the specific conditions of their transportation such as their compatibility, (c) giving each of the dangerous goods a numerical designation, which, in addition to the "dangerous goods" label, would indicate the group of compatibility, which could be instrumental in the solution of the problems of the joint transportation of dangerous goods, and (d) supplementing the enlarged list of dangerous goods with indications of the properties and the category of danger of such goods, the fire-fighting means, other safety measures regarding such goods, and their packing.

¹⁰ E/SR.1688.

¹¹ E/SR.1683.

Chapter IV

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

A. Seventh report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

61. The seventh report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4780)¹ was considered by the Council² at its forty-ninth session. The report covered the period from 1 April 1969 to 15 April 1970, during which the Advisory Committee had held its eleventh session (31 March to 4 April 1969), its twelfth session (24 November to 5 December 1969) and its thirteenth session (1 to 10 April 1970).

62. In addition to those three plenary sessions, a number of meetings of the working groups of the Advisory Committee had been held during the period under review. The Working Group on Science and Industrial Development had met at Vienna on 20 and 21 November 1969, the Working Group on Machinery for Science and Technology had met at Moscow from 4 to 6 March 1970, and the Working Group on Computer Technology for Development had met at Bucharest on 13 and 14 April 1970. The other working groups had met in the course of the three plenary sessions. The regional groups of the Advisory Committee for Asia and Latin America had also met during the period under review.

63. At its thirteenth session the Advisory Committee had agreed to cancel one plenary session in 1970, but to retain the two meetings scheduled for 1971. The cancellation of a plenary meeting in 1970 would make it possible for the Office for Science and Technology and organizations in the United Nations system to prepare material, and for the working groups to hold longer meetings on several problems selected for intensive investigation and consideration by the Advisory Committee before the end of 1971. The Committee had recommended that, in the period between its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, provision should be made for an appropriate number of meetings of the working groups.

64. Noting with regret the delay that had occurred in the publication of its report on natural resources, the Committee had emphasized that prompt publication of certain of its substantive reports was necessary if they were to make any impact on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the developing countries. The Council was requested to take steps to ensure that suitable special procedures, including adequate and earmarked financial provision, should

be established to permit rapid publication of the Committee's reports.

65. The report included brief notes on the work programme of the Advisory Committee, which had been divided into the following groups: those programme items which had for the time being been completed or were near completion, those which were continuing, and those which had been added since the submission of the last report.

66. Programme items on which action by the Advisory Committee had been completed or was nearing completion included natural resources, science education, the application of computer technology to development,³ and the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries.

67. The report of the Advisory Committee on natural resources, which had been approved by the Council at its forty-seventh session, had been published⁴ and, in accordance with the request of the Council, it would be given wide distribution.

68. The Council received at its forty-ninth session the second report on science education (E/4814), which the Advisory Committee had approved at its thirteenth session. The recommendations contained in that report were mainly addressed to UNESCO and to Governments.

69. By General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII), which dealt with the question of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries, the Secretary-General was requested to undertake selected studies of a few developing countries, and on the basis of those studies, to formulate suggestions for tackling the problem within the framework of the proposed strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee had taken note of the progress being made with those studies and recommendations.

70. The Council noted that the following subjects were included in the continuing programme of the Advisory Committee: review of scientific and technological activities of the United Nations family, the World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, protein,⁵ the population problem, science and technology in relation to industrial development, machinery for science and technology in the United Nations system, collaboration between scientists in developed and developing countries, problems of the human environment,⁶ and human rights and science and technological developments.

71. Of those subjects, the Advisory Committee informed the Council that it regarded the World Plan of Action as one of its most important activities, not

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States".

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9.*

² E/AC.24/SR.399-401; E/SR.1721.

³ See section E below.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.B.2.

⁵ See section D below.

⁶ See section F below.

only because of the intrinsic value of the Plan but also because of the contribution it had made to the preparatory work on the Second United Nations Development Decade. In accordance with the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 2318 (XXII), the Plan would be staged in such a way that it would be co-ordinated with the plans for the Second United Nations Development Decade. At its twelfth session, the Advisory Committee had adopted a statement (E/4805 and Corr.1 and Add.1) on the strategy for the application of science and technology to development for use in connexion with the drawing up of plans for the Second Development Decade. At its thirteenth session, the Committee had enumerated quantitative targets to be reached by the end of the Decade for (a) the expenditures on science and technology by the developing countries (1 per cent of their gross national product), (b) the aid by the advanced countries (0.05 per cent of their gross national product) for the direct support of science and technology in the developing countries, and (c) the proportion (5 per cent) of the non-military research and development expenditure that the advanced countries should devote to specific problems of developing countries. The Committee had suggested that the last category should not be considered as constituting part of international aid targets. It should be viewed, rather, as a compensatory effort to offset, to some extent, the consequences of the present concentration of the world scientific and technological activities in the developed countries (E/4805/Add.1, para. 2).

72. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Advisory Committee had continued to review the work of the United Nations organs that were involved in the application of science and technology to development. Taking advantage of its session held at the headquarters of ECA at Addis Ababa, the Advisory Committee had held detailed discussions with ECA on applying science and technology to specific problems of African economic and social development. Noting the rapid expansion of demand from Africa for a wider range and larger numbers of technical assistance experts, and the failure of local institutions of higher education to provide African counterparts, the Advisory Committee felt that it was imperative to institute a crash programme to build up indigenous manpower capable of designing, programming, installing and managing a wide variety of enterprises.

73. The population problem⁷ had continued to be one of the concerns of the Advisory Committee. At its thirteenth session it had decided that it should continue its involvement with the problem as a whole, and that it could make a contribution by examining those matters (a) that had a high scientific and technological component but in which there seemed to be gaps in the activities of the United Nations family; (b) in which there appeared to be a deficiency in data or effort; and (c) that seemed to require more effective dissemination of information geared to policy-makers. To that end the organizations and departments concerned within the United Nations family had been requested to prepare and submit biennial progress reports covering their activities in the application of science and technology in the field of population. On the basis of those reports, the Advisory Committee advised the Council that it would prepare its own report, for submission to the Council in 1972, which

would contain an indication of priorities as well as judgements about future work that might be stimulated within the United Nations family.

74. In close co-operation with UNIDO, the Advisory Committee had continued its study of science and technology in relation to industrial development. After having considered a draft report prepared by UNIDO on selected aspects of science and technology in relation to industrial development, the Advisory Committee, at its thirteenth session, had decided to request UNIDO to prepare a revised and short report on each of the following three subjects: (a) the role of science and technology in industrial development in the developing countries; (b) product design and plant design appropriate for the developing countries; and (c) effective use of industrial research, with analytical case studies.

75. At its twelfth session, the Advisory Committee had approved the issue of a paper prepared by the Secretariat entitled "Machinery available in the United Nations system for dealing with science and technology" (E/AC.52/L.67), which provided a picture of the complex machinery currently available for dealing with the problems of science and technology. At its thirteenth session the Advisory Committee had adopted a statement regarding the future institutional arrangements for science and technology in the United Nations system, and had decided to continue actively its consideration of machinery for science and technology within the United Nations family.

76. Since its inception, the Advisory Committee had stressed the importance of stimulating and encouraging collaboration among the scientists of developed and developing countries and of involving the scientific community of the advanced countries in the problems of the developing countries. At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee had agreed to give its approval to the concept and aims of the contemplated international science foundation—a proposal put forward by one of its members—and to encourage its authors to develop the project further. The Committee had also agreed that it should, during the next two years, consider ways of building up an institutional framework within which the leading members of the scientific community in development problems could direct their efforts. The Committee had recommended that an examination should be made of the possibilities of publishing a journal reporting on the work of the Advisory Committee and on the related activities of other relevant groups and organizations. The Committee also hoped that the Governing Council of UNDP would agree to finance bilateral links between research and educational institutions in developed and developing countries.

77. The question of human rights and scientific and technological developments⁸ had been on the agenda of the three sessions of the Advisory Committee held during the period under review. At its thirteenth session the Committee had taken note of the preliminary report (E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-4) prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII). The Advisory Committee had expressed the hope that, in the final version of the report, the second paragraph of the resolution would be clarified so that it would not be read to imply that the recent scientific discoveries and

⁷ See chapter VIII.

⁸ See chapter IX, section L.

technological advances did, on balance, endanger the rights and freedom of individuals and peoples.

78. Included in the new programme of the Advisory Committee are: (a) the transfer of technology to developing countries; (b) space technology; and (c) systems approach and cost benefits.

79. The Advisory Committee in its earlier reports had stressed the vital importance of making suitable arrangements which would encourage the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries. A number of studies had been undertaken in the United Nations Secretariat as a result of its earlier recommendations. At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee had considered proposals for further work of its own in that field. The Committee considered it important that ways should be found as soon as possible to promote positive action by Governments and by enterprises which would give practical effect to the constructive proposals that had already been advanced. It had noted with interest that UNCTAD was considering the establishment of an intergovernmental committee on the transfer of technology. It had also noted that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNITAR, was preparing, at the request of the General Assembly, a number of case studies and a general report on enterprise-to-enterprise transfer of technology. The Advisory Committee felt that it could make its best contribution by reviewing the action taken and the progress being made on its own earlier recommendations on the transfer of technology, and had decided that it would undertake such a review at its fourteenth session. The Committee had also decided to undertake a study of the mechanism of transferring technology, and agreed to consider the work programme proposed for UNCTAD on the transfer of technology.

80. The Advisory Committee had been increasingly aware of the important implications for developing countries of recent developments in space technology in such areas as education and studies of natural resources. In response to its request, a study was being prepared, in close co-operation with the secretariat of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other interested bodies, on the application of space technology in the developing countries. The study would select those fields in which appropriate recommendations could be presented to ensure the participation of developing countries in the potential economic and social benefits of space technology (E/4780, para. 52).

81. The Committee had noted that the methodology of the systems approach had been developed and applied for the most part in the industrialized countries, and considered that it should be further developed and elaborated for application to the development fields both in the developing countries themselves and in international co-operative aid programmes. The Committee had requested that arrangements should be made, in co-operation with interested organizations of the United Nations family, for the preparation of a few case studies illustrating experience in the application of systems methodology. It had also requested that interested organizations should be asked to prepare papers describing their activities and experience with respect to systems analysis. On the basis of that information and the case studies, the Committee would decide the next steps it should undertake in respect to the application of the systems approach to

(a) development problems, (b) selected fields in the development efforts of the United Nations family, and (c) aspects of the United Nations machinery for dealing with science and technology.

82. The Council considered the Advisory Committee's seventh report simultaneously with two related subjects, namely, future institutional arrangements for science and technology, and science education. During the discussion, it was stated that the Advisory Committee had proved to be highly effective and had made many useful recommendations. It was entering a new stage of creative work at a time when the vital role being played by science and technology in the development process was being more clearly realized. A number of members of the Council considered that the Committee should be retained and strengthened. Reference was made to its World Plan of Action and the place of that Plan in the strategy for the Second Development Decade. Some members expressed reservations about the possibility of quantifying targets for science and technology in the developing countries, as the Advisory Committee had recommended in its strategy statement (E/4805). The importance of the work that the Committee was undertaking with regard to the transfer of technology was stressed and reference was made to the work to be undertaken by UNCTAD in that field. It was noted that close collaboration had already been established between the Advisory Committee and UNCTAD. The Council emphasized the role of the Committee in achieving a comprehensive view throughout the United Nations system of problems involving the application of science and technology to development.

83. The Council adopted a resolution (1543 (XLIX)) in which it noted with appreciation the Advisory Committee's report and drew it to the attention of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and UNDP; approved the Advisory Committee's programme of meetings for 1970 and 1971; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the reports of the Committee should be published expeditiously. It drew attention to the constraint placed upon the application of science and technology to the development of the African countries by the shortage of trained manpower and called upon Governments of Member States and the organizations concerned to take action to overcome that problem. The Council invited the Administrator of UNDP to consider the Advisory Committee's helping his proposed long-term planning staff, and commended to the Governing Council of UNDP the idea of supporting the establishment of bilateral links between research and educational institutions in developed and developing countries. The Advisory Committee was asked to keep the Council informed of major studies to be undertaken by it, and the Council invited the organizations of the United Nations system to draw upon the advice of the Advisory Committee in scientific and technological matters. In a final paragraph the Council took note of the continuing need for expert advice, such as the Advisory Committee had provided, on the question of the application of science and technology to development.

B. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology

84. A further report (E/4845) on the future institutional arrangements for science and technology in

the United Nations system, prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 1454 (XLVII), was considered by the Council at its forty-ninth session.⁹ The purpose of the report was to present the gist of the views expressed by the Governments and organizations consulted, and to identify the range of options available either for immediate action or for determining the points requiring further study, or both. The opinions expressed in the course of the consultations may be summarized under the following headings: (a) general considerations on the nature and functions of institutional arrangements for science and technology; (b) effectiveness of the present machinery; (c) need for new institutional arrangements; (d) specific comments on the proposed creation within UNCTAD of a committee to deal with the transfer of operational technology; and (e) need for further study.

85. The scope of the report was limited to institutional arrangements devised for the system as a whole, at both the intergovernmental and the secretariat levels. No reference was made in it to the types of machinery set up by individual organizations to meet their own problems, except for those of the United Nations Secretariat.

86. In concluding his report, the Secretary-General observed that, although many valuable comments and suggestions had been received from Governments and organizations, no general conclusions could be drawn from them. The majority of Governments had seemed to prefer to await his report or the discussion of it in the Council before taking a position on the issues raised by Council resolution 1454 (XLVII). In the light of the wide range of opinions reflected in the responses received from Governments and organizations, the Secretary-General believed that at that stage it would be useful to identify some general needs and tasks pertinent to the United Nations and its family of organizations with respect to science and technology, and to enumerate some of the options that presented themselves concerning possible institutional arrangements.

87. The Council also had before it the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the problems of machinery for science and technology (E/4827), among which was a recommendation that the Council should create a sessional committee on science and technology.

88. The debate in the Council covered many ideas concerning the requirements for strengthening and broadening the United Nations machinery in the field of science and technology. There was general agreement on the need for advice at the expert level and the continuation in some suitable form of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. A wide range of views were expressed on the question of intergovernmental machinery in that field, as had been the case in the replies of Governments to the Secretary-General reproduced in his report (E/4845). Delegations felt that there was a need for such machinery but there was no agreement on the form it should take, whether it should be a sessional, intersessional or standing committee of the Council, or whether it should be a committee of the General Assembly. It was recognized that the establishment of such intergovernmental ma-

chinery would require an examination of the suitability of the secretariat and co-ordination machinery. No consensus or majority of opinion emerged at the session on how best to meet the need for reinforcement and co-ordination of current and contemplated activities in the field of science and technology, or on the precise role of any intergovernmental machinery that should be set up. The Council accordingly adopted a resolution (1544 (XLIX)) in which it noted that the Trade and Development Board had decided to consider at its tenth session, as a matter of high priority, necessary action regarding appropriate institutional arrangements to deal with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology that fell within its jurisdiction; noted that there was a need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of current and contemplated activities; recognized that so far no consensus or majority opinion had emerged on how best to meet the need for reinforcement or co-ordination; and decided, pending further clarification of the issues involved in the relevant bodies of the United Nations, to postpone until its fifty-first session its decision on the subject.

C. Science education

89. The second report on science education of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4814) was also considered by the Council at its forty-ninth session.¹⁰ The report was intended in part to comment on the extent of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the first report of the Advisory Committee,¹¹ which had been submitted to the Council at its forty-fourth session, and in part to put forward certain additional recommendations. In examining the extent to which the Committee's recommendations had been, or were likely to be, implemented, the Committee had relied primarily on the report of the decisions of the UNESCO General Conference, held from 15 October to 20 November 1968, and on the report of the Working Party set up under the joint auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, which had met in Paris from 15 to 19 September 1969. The second part of the report discussed in detail the subject of the learning process, particularly in young children, and the urgent problem of the supply of teachers (and their training) in relation to science education, and presented the Advisory Committee's recommendations on those two questions.

90. During the debate members of the Council emphasized the important role of science education in the development process and laid stress on the problems of the learning process in young children, as well as on the need for increased activity in the field of teacher training and development.

91. In its resolution on the subject (1545 (XLIX)), the Council, having noted with appreciation the second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on science education (E/4814), expressed its disappointment at the slow progress being made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the first report (E/4448) and requested the organizations concerned, in particular UNESCO, to implement those

¹⁰ E/AC.24/SR.399-401; E/SR.1721.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/4448.*

⁹ E/AC.24/SR.399-401; E/SR.1721.

recommendations. The additional recommendations contained in the second report of the Advisory Committee on science education were commended to Governments and appropriate organizations, particularly UNESCO, for consideration and suitable action.

D. The protein problem**

92. The progress report on the protein problem (E/4829) prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII) was presented to the Council at its forty-ninth session.¹² The report was a sequel to the one that had been before the Assembly at its twenty-third session (E/4592 and Add.1-4), and in substance was based upon information supplied by organizations of the United Nations family. In accordance with operative paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 2416 (XXIII), the report also contained the comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Advisory Committee had devoted considerable attention to the protein problem over the past two years,¹³ and the Council had before it the Committee's most recent statement in annex II of its seventh report to the Council (E/4780).

93. The Council's attention was drawn once again to the general introduction contained in E/4592, which provided a non-technical description of the nature and implications of the protein problem confronting the developing countries and discussed the size, urgency and rapid emergence of that problem.

94. The progress report of the Secretary-General went on to analyse the developments and activities over the past two years that had a bearing upon the protein problem, classified according to the fourteen specific proposals contained in *Feeding the Expanding World Population: International Action to Avert the Impending Protein Crisis*,¹⁴ and then set out a number of observations and proposals made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the machinery in the United Nations family for dealing with the protein problem confronting the developing countries. In particular, the Advisory Committee, after reviewing the experience of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group (PAG), had concluded that PAG did not have the power or the status that was a prerequisite for promoting the necessary type of concerted action within the whole United Nations system and by national organizations, both public and private. For that reason, the Committee had felt that a new instrument might be necessary to serve as a focal point for political activity in that field and proposed that the Council consider the creation of a protein policy body to be established under the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee recommended the strengthening and broadening of the technical role of PAG. The Secretary-General believed that the General Assembly might wish to consider the proposal made by the Advisory Committee for the creation

of a protein policy body. His report indicated that a number of questions would arise concerning the establishment of such a body, including an examination of the means of ensuring that full use should be made of a strengthened Protein Advisory Group in the provision of technical advice to the protein policy body in its work.

95. In the light of the review of activities over the past two years bearing on the protein problem confronting the developing countries, the Secretary-General believed it would be useful to re-emphasize the importance of the policies and proposals contained in the Advisory Committee's report (E/4780, annex II), and to draw attention again to the conclusions and recommendations contained in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session (E/4592 and Add.1-4). Taking into account the developments that had occurred since his earlier report, the Secretary-General was of the opinion that those conclusions and recommendations were still most relevant and timely. They dealt with the continuing urgency of the protein problem confronting the developing countries, the need for the mobilization of international co-operation in that field, the need for financial resources and their effective use in dealing with the problem, the impetus that could be given to the solution of the protein problem by the application of modern methods of systems methodology, and the importance of monitoring progress and disseminating information about the results achieved.

96. The importance of the protein problem particularly in relation to young children was emphasized by all the speakers in the debate which followed. The increased activity in the United Nations system reported by the Secretary-General was welcomed by the Council, as was the increasing attention that was being given to the problem by Governments and other bodies concerned. The question of ensuring that it should continue to receive increasing attention was examined, with particular reference to the view of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that a high-level body should be established to deal with the policy and political aspects of the problem, as well as to its suggestion that a protein fund should be established. A number of delegations supported the views of the Advisory Committee while others felt that neither a policy body nor a fund was necessary. There was general agreement that there was a need to confirm and strengthen the role of the WHO/FAO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group as the principal technical body in the United Nations system providing advice with regard to protein.

97. The Council decided to transmit the Secretary-General's report (E/4829) to the General Assembly with a brief statement of its views. It also decided to draw the Assembly's attention to the need for intensifying the efforts of the institutions of the United Nations system in that field and also to the discussions that had taken place in the Council on that point.

E. Application of computer technology for development***

98. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly by its resolution 2458 (XXIII), concerning "In-

**Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII) a report of the Secretary-General on progress in the solution of the protein problem will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

¹² E/AC.6/SR.514-516; E/SR.1721.

¹³ See E/4592/Add.2; E/AC.52/L.65, paras. 26-28 and annex VI; E/AC.52/L.82, para. 60 and annex V; and E/AC.52/L.95.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIII.2.

*** A report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology will be before the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII).

ternational co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development", requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration at its twenty-fifth session, and the Council to consider the report and to transmit it together with its comments to the Assembly. The report (E/4800), which was presented in summary form to the Council at its forty-ninth session, comprised two principal parts, the first of which dealt with programmes for developing countries with respect to computer technology, and the second of which discussed caveats, barriers and incentives relating to computer technology. The annexes included, *inter alia*, a description of computers and their uses, and the report of the Working Group on Computer Technology established by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

99. Four principal conclusions and a number of recommendations were drawn in the report. These require appropriate action by Governments in both the developed and developing countries, by the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations family, by national and international organizations and institutes, by industry, both public and private, and by national and international professional and user organizations in the field of computer science and technology and in related areas.

100. The first conclusion was that education and training for the application of computers for the purpose of accelerating the process of economic and social development must receive first priority. Therefore, it was recommended in the report that, in the developing countries: appropriate centres at the national and regional levels be established or strengthened; education and training be supported at all levels, ranging through operators, programmers, computer scientists, computer systems analysts, managers and policy-makers as well as the general public; means be found for creating materials and developing techniques for teaching the effective use of computers and that those efforts be encouraged; and that better means be established for the exchange of technical information.

101. The second conclusion was that each developing country needed a broad national policy, consistent with its national goals, on the application of computer technology. Therefore, the Secretary-General recommended that each developing country formulate a plan containing realistic goals, listed in order of priority, so that orderly short-term and long-term development might take place; and allocate sufficient resources to implement such a plan.

102. The third conclusion was that international co-operation needed to be increased in activities relating to the application of computer technology for development. In that connexion, the Secretary-General believed that the General Assembly might wish to consider the proposal—made by the *Ad Hoc* Panel of Experts that had assisted in drafting the report and supported by the Advisory Committee's Working Group on Computer Technology—for the establishment of an international advisory board on the application of computer technology for development which could report annually to the Secretary-General, who would in turn transmit the report to the Council and the General Assembly. Two broad types of function might be envisaged for such a board, namely, promotion of the application of computer technology for development through international co-operative efforts in association with the

United Nations family of organizations; and the provision, upon request, of independent and objective advice to assist developing countries in their decisions on the use of computer technology for their development. It was recommended in the report that Governments of developing countries should be encouraged to request the assistance of the appropriate organizations in the United Nations family; that organizations and institutions in developed countries should be encouraged to establish "twinning" relationships or bilateral links with organizations in the developing countries, and that United Nations programmes should support such action; that the United Nations family of organizations should call more fully on the international professional organizations in their technical assistance and information dissemination activities; and that efforts by user groups, manufacturers and the professional community to enhance the compatibility of both hardware and software should be encouraged.

103. The fourth conclusion was that computer technology would increase in importance in the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade and that its diffusion and sound application could make a significant contribution towards accelerating the rate of their economic and social development. Accordingly, the report drew attention to a number of points of importance to the developing countries, namely, that the analysis and systematization that occurred when computerization took place should be recognized in themselves as a most significant contribution towards improving management decision-making and resource allocation; that attention should be given to the need to improve the quality of collected data; that the commonality of computer techniques in many disciplines should be recognized; that the benefits of purchase *versus* rental of computer equipment should be carefully studied; that trade barriers, including customs regulations impeding the international movement of equipment, magnetic tapes and cards should be minimized; and that exchange of software and data under appropriate conditions of protection should be facilitated and encouraged.

104. When the Council resumed its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session,¹⁵ it was not able to hold a discussion in depth on the report on computer technology since it had not been possible to issue the document in time for it to be thoroughly studied by Governments, though a summary (E/4800/Summary) of the report was before the Council. In the circumstances, the Council adopted a resolution (1538 (XLIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure wide circulation of his report, which it decided to discuss at its fiftieth session. It also requested the General Assembly to defer its consideration of the question to its twenty-sixth session, and recommended the regional economic commissions, UNDP, the specialized agencies, IAEA and other interested organizations to continue to assist the Secretary-General in the study of the question.

F. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment****

105. As requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2581 (XXIV), the Council at its forty-

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

¹⁵ E/AC.6/SR.517, 518; E/SR.1720.

ninth session considered¹⁶ a progress report by the Secretary-General on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (E/4828). The report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/PC/6) was also available to the Council.

106. The Preparatory Committee had held its first session in March 1970. The principal items on its agenda had concerned the definition of the programme contents for the Conference, the preparation of documentation, and measures to encourage national participation. The Committee had emphasized the need for an "action-oriented" Conference and had identified a number of areas for action at the national and international levels. It had also stressed the importance of ensuring an appropriate balance in the Conference programme as between the environmental problems of the developing countries and those of the developed countries.

107. A small Conference secretariat had been established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2581 (XXIV) based at United Nations Headquarters, the secretariat of which would maintain close co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations in Europe.

108. The *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Working Group on the Human Environment had been established by ACC in order to make the best possible use of all existing expertise and potential capacity within the United Nations system in preparing for the Conference. The first meeting of the group had been held at the end of June 1970 to consider, among other matters, a tentative detailed programme breakdown for the 1972 Conference and arrangements concerning the assistance that could be provided by specialized agencies and regional economic commissions to developing countries in preparing for the Conference.

109. Valuable suggestions for the Conference preparations had already been obtained from a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and in that connexion the Secretary-General had pointed out in his report that their continuing co-operation would be essential, both from a technical point of view and for the purpose of ensuring wide public interest for the Conference.

110. In the debate in the Council, stress was laid on the importance of ensuring that the Conference should be action-oriented and that areas for immediate action should be identified prior to the convening of the Conference in 1972. It was agreed that the Preparatory Committee at its next session should undertake the identification of such areas. It was recommended that an informal meeting of members of the Preparatory Committee be held at Headquarters before the end of 1970 so that an exchange of views with the Secretary-General could take place, particularly with regard to the agenda of the Conference and

the progress being made in planning it. Members of the Council emphasized the need to take account of the environmental problems that were particularly acute in the developing countries and relevant to their needs, and discussed the possibility of providing assistance to those countries for the preparation of national reports and case studies for the Conference. It was agreed that the regional economic commissions should be asked to report on their activities in the field of the human environment and to co-operate closely in the preparations for the Conference. Members of the Council noted the work being undertaken by the Conference secretariat in collaboration with the specialized agencies, and looked forward to receiving the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding priorities in drawing up the Conference agenda.

111. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1536 (XLIX)), by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4828) and, re-affirming the action-oriented character of the Conference, looked forward with interest to the Secretary-General's proposals concerning priorities for its agenda. It agreed that areas should be identified for immediate action prior to the Conference and that the Preparatory Committee should start working towards that end at its second session. With regard to the drawing up of the agenda of the Conference, it asked that account be taken of the environmental problems of particular concern to the developing countries; that the agenda should be a selective one, the organizational structure simple, and the documentation limited. It expressed the strong hope that the Conference would promote the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade and, stressing the value of national reports, recommended that Governments submit them within the time limits set by the Secretary-General. It recommended that a draft declaration on the human environment be presented to the Conference, based on the suggestions of the Preparatory Committee at its first session. Other recommendations contained in the resolution were that the financial implications of the Conference be kept to a minimum; that the Preparatory Committee hold its second session in 1971 at Geneva; that the Secretary-General report to the Preparatory Committee not later than six weeks before its second session, and that he arrange for an informal meeting with members of the Preparatory Committee in New York before the end of 1970; and that the Preparatory Committee hold its next session later in 1971. The resolution also contained a recommendation to the Secretary-General for providing assistance to developing countries in the preparation of their national reports, and a request to the regional economic commissions that they report at their earliest convenience on their activities in the environmental field and co-operate closely in the preparations for the Conference; and finally, it called upon Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations to give all possible support to the Secretary-General and the Preparatory Committee in their preparations for the Conference.

¹⁶ E/SR.1719.

Chapter V

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

112. The annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/4822),¹ the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4823),² the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/4806)³ and the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4824)⁴ were considered by the Council at its forty-ninth session.⁵ Recent trends in the economic situation of the respective regions were also reviewed by the Executive Secretaries of the respective commissions during the general discussion of international economic and social policy and the Second United Nations Development Decade. In presenting the annual reports to the Council, the Executive Secretaries described the salient features of the current and future work programmes and activities of their commissions. The Council also received a report on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/4825) and heard statements by the Director of UNESOB. The statements of the Executive Secretaries and of the Director of UNESOB are summarized in section B below.

A. Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions

113. Two meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions had been held during 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the first in New York from 21 to 23 January and the second at Geneva from 29 to 30 June and on 1 and 4 July. A report covering both meetings (E/4859) was submitted to the Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII). In the general conclusions of that report it was noted that the unrest prevailing in many parts of the regions was not conducive to multilateral co-operation and that it would be necessary for the United Nations, through its various organs, to enlist the confidence of peoples and Governments by adopting bold and dynamic approaches to economic and social development. The hope was expressed that the new concern for the ecological factor as well as for other problems arising from the rapid progress of technology would not divert the more advanced nations from intensifying their co-operative action in favour of the development of the developing countries. It was, however, realized that, if the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held at Stockholm in 1972 was to be of interest to the developing countries, it would need to consider the ecological problems with which they were directly concerned. The new activities relating to the environment might help the devel-

oping countries in particular to draw lessons from the experience of the more advanced nations and to develop proper standards for the planning of their industries and their cities as well as for the technical improvement of their agriculture.

114. The Executive Secretaries had been concerned that the important role of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB was not receiving the recognition it deserved from some of the organizations of the United Nations family. Programmes at the regional level formed an essential focal point for global co-operation by individual countries seeking effective means for international economic and social co-operation. As the organizations that implemented integrated economic and social development programmes, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB differed from other international bodies whose activities were concentrated in specialized fields. Some of these, such as UNCTAD and UNIDO, had developed close co-operative relationships with the regional commissions and UNESOB, and, in fact, UNCTAD had been utilizing them as its regional arms. Disappointment had been expressed at the meeting that UNDP, as the principle project-financing organ of the United Nations, was not more closely integrated within the United Nations system in its entirety; were it so, an opportunity might be provided for the regional economic commissions to participate in the operational activities. It had also been recognized that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB would need to strengthen their machinery in order to adjust to the changing circumstances of international co-operation, and thereby improve their services to the countries in their regions. That strengthening need not be achieved solely by requests for increased resources through the regular budget; it could also be brought about by the organizations using the regional economic commissions and UNESOB as their regional bases. The meeting in July 1970 had also considered, *inter alia*, the question of the United Nations export promotion programme. All of the participating organizations and agencies (UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, FAO and the ILO) had taken part in the discussion and plans had been formulated for the submission of the second report of the Secretary-General requested by the Council in resolution 1362 (XLV). In keeping with the comments made by the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session, the report will be submitted through the Trade and Development Board at its spring session to the Council at its summer session in 1971.

B. Reports of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB

115. In his statement introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/4822)¹

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3.

² Ibid., Supplement No. 2.

³ Ibid., Supplement No. 4.

⁴ Ibid., Supplement No. 5.

⁵ E/SR.1702, 1703, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709.

the Executive Secretary referred⁶ to the increasing trend towards internationalization of problems facing ECE countries—a trend which was due mainly to the impact of modern technology and which was reflected in the dynamic development of intra-European trade and growth of environmental problems. Those factors were increasingly determining the priorities in the Commission's work.

116. The Executive Secretary pointed to the recent improvement in the political climate in the ECE area. This was of great interest to the Commission; as economic co-operation created greater confidence among nations, it contributed to the security in the area and to the strengthening of peace. At the twenty-fifth session of the Commission an important attempt at quiet diplomacy had been made to solve the problem of the universality of ECE, to which the Secretary-General had repeatedly referred. The Executive Secretary believed that there was a sincere desire on the part of all concerned to find a solution, but that the attempt had failed because the Governments of the member States had been unable to agree on the legal implications and constitutional consequences. He expressed the hope, however, that a practical solution would be found and the way thus opened for full region-wide economic co-operation within the framework of ECE.

117. In the field of trade, the Executive Secretary referred to the dynamic growth of intra-European trade, which indicated that technological breakthroughs tended to predominate over the political factors. The growth had taken place despite the fact that the important questions of principle had not been solved, testifying to the tremendous thrust of modern technology. But if future growth was to be assured, obstacles to trade must be removed and problems solved at the same time as trade promotional measures were being undertaken. The Council's attention was drawn to the analytical report on the state of intra-European trade (E/ECE/761 and Add.1) which had been submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. That report attempted to indicate a new approach to the development of east-west trade, based on the recognition that trade today was much more closely linked with production than had been the case in the past. Such developments as the growth of multinational companies in the west, the industrial branch specialization among the socialist countries and the industrial co-operation between the two, were cited as illustrations of the progressive internationalization of production which was made possible through trade. As shown by the report, the basic problem was not the differences in social and economic systems but rather the differences in the commodity structures of the reciprocal trade flows. In that respect, a lack of potentially dynamic commodity groups was particularly evident in the westbound trade flow and it was to be hoped that a diversification would take place that would gradually add new products from technology-intensive industries to the existing commodity structure. A comprehensive strategy encompassing trade policy, planning, administration and trade promotion was needed. Such an orientation, it was to be hoped, would not only promote trade but also lead towards greater economic interdependence—with consequent favourable effects on political developments. Trade would thus become an instrument not only of growth but of *détente* also. The Executive Secretary expressed the belief that the Commission's current

work would enable the Committee on the Development of Trade to make a major breakthrough to a new and practical approach to the solution of many problems in the field.

118. The problem of the environment was being given high priority by the Governments of States members of ECE. The Commission was planning a Conference on the Environment which, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government, would be held at Prague in May 1971. An important meeting of senior government officials on environmental policies and institutions was to be held in November 1970. The Prague Regional Conference could, in the opinion of the Executive Secretary, be considered as a preparatory stage for the world-wide Conference to be held at Stockholm in 1972. The Executive Secretary stressed the value which the solution of the critical environmental problems facing countries in the ECE region would have for countries in other regions as well. In view of the need for co-ordination and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication, the ECE secretariat was keeping in close touch with the secretariats of all organizations concerned with those problems.

119. Those impelling new needs for international co-operation had required some adaptation in the organizational structure and methods of work of the Commission, on which the Executive Secretary had reported during the Council's forty-seventh session. The proposals had now been given effect by the Commission's subsidiary bodies and they had been adopted by the Commission. Under the reorganization, the sectoral work had been strengthened through the addition of a new Chemical Industry Committee and a Committee on Water Problems. The principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission dealing with transport, electric power, gas, coal, steel, housing, agriculture, timber, trade and statistics had made adaptations in their programmes, organization and methods of work.

120. On the subject of priorities, the Council's attention was drawn to a resolution (2 (XXV)) in which the Commission had asked the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Governments and subsidiary bodies of the Commission, to define for each annual session of the Commission one or more priority topics, and to prepare a report on the Commission's activities, paying special attention to the topics selected. The Executive Secretary was now in the process of consultation with the Governments and principal subsidiary bodies with respect to the selection of the topic for next year. It was his tentative proposal to select the issue of structural changes in European industry. A study on the same subject was under preparation by the secretariat. It would analyse the output trends, and consider the trends in employment and productivity, and he expressed the hope that it would be able to establish the inter-relationship between technological innovation and productivity, technological innovation and exports, exports and imports, and similar correlations which were relevant for policy formulation.

121. In the field of co-ordination, the Executive Secretary of ECE expressed the view that co-operation among international organizations and international secretariats was becoming more and more necessary as such multidisciplinary subjects as the environment, trade, science and projections assumed greater importance in all development efforts.

122. In introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

⁶ E/SR.1705.

(E/4823),² the Executive Secretary of ECAFE indicated⁶ that the *Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East, 1969*⁷ analysed the economic implications of the new strategies in agricultural development and investigated the developmental potential of intra-regional trade; it also reviewed the economic performance in fifteen States members of ECAFE during the past year.

123. The Executive Secretary referred to the Declaration adopted by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session and contained in resolution 103 (XXVI), "United Nations twenty-fifth anniversary: ECAFE Declaration". With a view to assisting developing member countries to formulate plans in the context of long-term perspectives and in order that the developed countries should maximize their assistance in investment, technical assistance, transfer of technology and offers of trade opportunities to the developing countries, the Commission urged the countries members of ECAFE and Members of the United Nations to use the Commission, in co-operation with other agencies, as an instrument for charting regional development strategy and its implementation. It also commended the proposal to establish multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams arising out of General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV). It further requested the Executive Secretary to formulate procedures and patterns of work that would enable ECAFE to fulfil its role in the formulation and implementation of a regional strategy and action. The Council was informed that the proposed launching of development advisory teams in the region would be in line with the Commission's current approach. There was no doubt that the teams could assist in marking a new phase in the carrying out of country programmes in concert with programmes at the regional and subregional levels, thus making it possible for programmes of the Second United Nations Development Decade to be implemented effectively.

124. Reviewing the progress made by the ECAFE secretariat in several sectoral activities, the Executive Secretary said that in industrial development, arrangements were being completed for the establishment of a South-East Asia Iron and Steel Institute at Singapore; the inauguration of the Institute would coincide with the celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in October 1970. In trade, the Commission had the whole-hearted support and expert assistance of UNCTAD, IMF and GATT. The informal consultations held at the end of March 1970 at Brussels between the ECAFE secretariat and experts on international monetary co-operation and trade liberalization constituted a step forward in that project, which was receiving priority in the strategy of integrated development for regional co-operation. The Council was informed of developments in the work of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas, the ECAFE/WMO Typhoon Committee, the ECAFE/ITU Asian telecommunication network, and the Asian highway project, as well as of the plans for holding the Third Asian International Trade Fair at New Delhi in 1972. The Asian Statistical Institute had recently been inaugurated in Tokyo and the Commission at its recent session had elected members of the Advisory Council of that Institute.

125. An important resolution adopted by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session (III (XXVI)) dealt with the Asian population programme. It called on the member countries to adopt practical and effective measures for the achievement of more desirable population growth rates; the Commission proposed that this be included among the essential aspects of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. There was an indication that the Commission was placing heavy emphasis on the problem of population control, both as an objective in itself and as a means to development in general. Other activities mentioned included the Commission's request for the early establishment of a regional centre for development administration, the continued excellent progress of the Mekong Basin development project, and the growing co-operation between ECAFE and the Asian Development Bank. The Commission had accepted the offer of the Government of Singapore to locate the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning permanently at Singapore. The Commission had also recommended to the Council that Bangkok be declared the official headquarters of ECAFE and that the terms of reference of the Commission be amended accordingly. The Government of Thailand had offered additional land for the construction of a new building for the ECAFE headquarters in addition to the existing working site, and the Secretary-General would be reporting the progress made in that regard to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2616 (XXIV).

126. The Commission had also unanimously approved the application for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to be included within its geographical scope, and had recommended to the Council that the Territory be admitted as an associate member.

127. The Commission's programme of work and priorities had been improved. It now consisted of three parts: the programme of work itself; a time-table of development for selected projects; and long-term planning proposals, including the prospects for the Second Development Decade. The newly formulated work programme indicated the increasing number of interdisciplinary arrangements that had been made within the secretariat to undertake specific action projects and provide information on the relative emphasis given to different types of activity such as meetings, training courses, field missions, and interagency groups. The Council was informed that with the changing nature and scope of the Commission's work, the Commission had had to use resources from extrabudgetary sources, such as trust funds, in addition to the regular budget.

128. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary stated that the Commission had steadfastly held the view that the economic development of the developing countries of the region could best be accelerated by means of co-operative efforts among the countries of the region and also between them and those of the developed world.

129. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, in introducing⁸ the annual report of that Commission (E/4806),⁸ said that two extraordinary sessions of the Committee of the Whole had been held in 1970. At its fifth extraordinary session the Commission had examined the

⁷ E/CN.11/L.262 and E/CN.11/L.268/B; to be issued as a United Nations publication.

⁸ E/SR.1704.

question of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), and had adopted a resolution (296 (AC.62)) by which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure the continuity and permanence of the Institute so that it could continue its indispensable work in Latin America during the Second United Nations Development Decade. It requested UNDP to furnish the necessary funds for that purpose. At its sixth extraordinary session, the Committee of the Whole had dealt with the situation in Peru following the recent earthquake.

130. The Commission's responsibilities during the Second Development Decade would involve three main fields: economic and social information; research concerning economic and social problems of development oriented towards the elaboration of strategies and practical measures; and operational activities which included technical assistance to Governments as well as training in collaboration with ILPES. It was explained that in the field of research ECLA would concern itself with systematizing studies and applying them to the solution of development problems in the region, in order to resolve such Latin American problems as employment, distribution of income and the unequal pace of development in different regions of the same country.

131. In the agricultural sector, for example, it would be essential to study such questions as the various systems of exploitation of employment and the advantages, for the creation of employment opportunities, of bringing new land under cultivation. A study of income distribution in Argentina had been completed and ECLA was endeavouring to collect and complete existing information on the level and characteristics of income distribution in several other countries of the region. The Commission considered it necessary to intensify studies on regional planning as the problem of regional development was linked to the heavy concentration of economic activity and income in urban areas, a tendency which would increase in the future.

132. In the field of sectoral studies, it was essential for ECLA to undertake critical analyses of industrial policy and studies of institutional modifications, in particular agrarian reform, as well as the analysis of relations between agricultural development and industrial progress. In the field of transport, communications and natural resources, its programme was unfortunately limited by budgetary restrictions and the difficulty of recruiting competent technical personnel. The Executive Secretary expressed the view that ECLA should intensify its work in relation to the mobilization of internal resources, ways of fully utilizing aid for development, growth and diversification of exports, and the promotion of trade between countries of the region by means of regional and subregional agreements currently under negotiation. The activities of the subregional offices in the Caribbean region, Bogotá and Mexico were concentrated on the formulation of practical proposals for transforming the structures of individual countries within the framework of subregional co-operation. The Commission was also providing consultative services to the least developed countries in the region.

133. The work of ECLA for the Second United Nations Development Decade was envisaged as being threefold: information and research; periodic appraisal and evaluation of progress made during the Second Development Decade; and direct technical assistance

to Governments. The research programme would deal with technical and practical elements with a view to assisting Governments to define their objectives and policies, and would enable the secretariat to accomplish its tasks of evaluation and furnish the necessary technical assistance to Governments. The research work already constituted an evaluation of the development process, which would define the objectives for precise periodic evaluation in order to contribute to the global evaluation of the Decade that the Council would undertake. For that purpose, ECLA would strengthen its co-ordination with international and regional organizations, and by that and other means, would harmonize its own actions with those being undertaken on a global scale.

134. In the field of technical co-operation, ECLA must intensify its assistance to Governments in the preparation of their development plans, and in the improvement of their plan implementation as well as in the technical training of their officials. The development advisory teams that were about to be launched would constitute an effective instrument for furnishing that type of assistance, in particular to the least developed countries. Technical assistance for planning and the training of officials in Latin America would be the major task of ILPES, with which the ECLA secretariat would collaborate closely. The two bodies would together co-ordinate their action with that of the development advisory teams as well as of other organizations, thus permitting all technical assistance services requested by Governments to be systematized. The programme of the Second Development Decade would thus offer an excellent opportunity to give new impetus to planning in the Latin American countries.

135. In his statement introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4824),⁴ the Executive Secretary said⁵ that the Commission was directing its work in agriculture towards the modernization of that sector. The joint programme of ECA and FAO included the revision of the studies of the agricultural sectors of each of the four African subregions with a view to bringing them into line with the revised FAO Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. The quality of manpower, the orientation of agricultural research, and the availability of information and the results of research to potential users were some of the subjects to which ECA was giving priority. Another important study undertaken by the joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division related to the most efficacious means and methods of transforming rural communities. Progress was being made in the effort to establish a West African rice development association and research centre and a similar effort would be made in connexion with livestock improvement.

136. In the field of industry, ECA would revise its feasibility studies so that they could better serve as bases for investment projects to enable Governments or private investors, or both, to take investment decisions. The secretariat would be undertaking the studies within a five-year time horizon and would give special consideration to commercial profitability. Those efforts were being complemented by continuing studies of the factors responsible for the high cost of industrial production and the inhibition of industrial growth. The Commission had established relations with institutes of technology for work on appropriate technologies for small-scale industries, particularly in rural areas. That was one of the priority projects of the

ECA Industry Division. The meetings of industrialists and financiers sponsored by the Commission and the initiatives taken by the African Development Bank had resulted in the establishment of an International Finance Corporation which would operate in all African countries.

137. The Human Resources Division was paying special attention to training courses for trainers, manpower planning and utilization, and such other problems as rural development, youth problems and the status and role of women in development. Technical assistance and advisory services in that field were absorbing a considerable share of the Division's limited resources.

138. A regional trade promotion centre had been established within the ECA secretariat. In an effort to gain some insight into the significance of trade promotion and monetary affairs the Commission's Trade Division had undertaken a comparative study of central banks and similar institutions in Africa. The Association of Central Banks had also been inaugurated by the Commission.

139. The Executive Secretary informed the Council of progress made in several areas: fiscal matters, statistics and planning, population, water resources development in co-operation with WMO, and transport and communications, including the Pan-African telecommunications study undertaken by ITU. A considerable part of the Research Division's effort was devoted to work in connexion with the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, including the Commission's contribution to the work of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning. As demands on resources for advisory services and technical assistance had been increasing in that field, the establishment of development advisory teams would in fact strengthen the resources and efforts of ECA as well as of the other regional economic commissions. A new undertaking was the establishment of the Centre for Population Programmes, which was designed to promote a sense of awareness among member States of the population factor in development. Similarly, the ECA Centre for Economic Co-operation and Multinational Programming had assumed responsibilities for the conference of East and Central African States, and had completed a field mission to the West African subregion to determine the views of the member States on the form and content of economic co-operation. The Centre would be conducting similar missions in other African subregions.

140. In several of the programmes, ECA had received assistance from the specialized agencies as well as from the African Development Bank. For example, in the field of energy, IBRD and AfDB were assisting ECA and UNDP in identifying and defining projects for joint action. In science and technology, the Commission had been co-operating with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the World Plan of Action. Plans for a symposium on the application of science and technology to development, to be held jointly with UNESCO at Addis Ababa, were progressing satisfactorily.

141. The Executive Secretary underscored the need to systematize relations between the functional agencies of the United Nations and the regional organizations. In that connexion, ECA, like other regional economic commissions, had made considerable progress in serv-

ing its member countries through interdisciplinary projects. Even for direct bilateral aid, it had been serving as a centre for the guidance of its member States, in addition to assisting regional projects. The Commission was associated with technical assistance exchanged between African States and with grants made by non-governmental agencies, and was also being consulted by a growing number of countries in their aid programmes. The donor countries were giving assistance in the form of expert services, material and funds, and such voluntary arrangements had been growing in importance for ECA recently.

142. In introducing the annual report dealing with the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/4825), the Director of the Office indicated⁶ that, despite the political situation in the Middle East, the developing countries there were intensifying their development efforts. They were anxious to catch up with the industrial revolution and to reduce the development gap which affected the quality of the life of nations and individuals alike. The activities of UNESOB were affected by the intensification of the work of the Secretariat, UNCTAD at Geneva and UNIDO at Vienna. At the same time, the Governments of the region were also making greater requests for the services of the Office. The assistance thus given to each country of the region constituted a supplement or complement to what they could obtain within the framework of the UNDP country programmes. The Office also concentrated on preparing reports and studies that had a bearing on concrete problems confronting the Governments in their development efforts. The meetings that UNESOB had organized were all technical meetings which had brought together the government officials and experts concerned, in an attempt to multilateralize technical co-operation with a view to fostering the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and experience.

143. The Director emphasized that there was a basic difference between the assistance given by UNDP and that given by UNESOB. The latter concerned itself with the implementation of the resolutions of the main governing bodies of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and its activities were financed mainly from the United Nations budget. As it was necessary to provide adequate justification for obtaining financial resources to implement the programmes, UNESOB had been careful in selecting its priority projects, and in formulating them had borne in mind the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The countries of the region should become more involved in the larger framework of regional and international co-operation, which had so far been lacking in their approach to development. Even for their national development, many of the countries still lacked policies, schemes and plans. The efforts of UNESOB were directed towards filling that vacuum.

144. In providing such assistance, UNESOB faced several difficulties, one of them being the scarcity of experts. As operational activities increased in sophistication, many of the projects that had been approved could not be implemented for lack of staff or management. That weakness was particularly acute at certain critical times, and UNESOB would have to formulate a programme to use the available experts in the most efficient manner.

145. UNESOB viewed development planning as a means of making all development efforts mutually

supporting, and needed to secure the services of experts who could, while assisting ministries or departments, contribute to the Government's efforts to achieve accelerated progress within the national framework. Co-ordination among planning units within the ministries could be fruitful only if qualified experts could be supplied by the international organizations concerned. For about two years, UNESOB had been assisting Governments more systematically in their efforts to take a forward look at the process of their industrialization within a comprehensive development picture, in which questions relating to population, employment, agriculture, education, health, urbanization and other such factors were given due consideration.

146. UNESOB had been co-operating in several interdisciplinary fields with FAO and UNICEF, the ILO and UNESCO. The services so far provided by UNESOB would need to be linked up with those provided by various country experts under UNDP. The linking of those services would have a cumulative effect that would help to improve the country programmes. It would also serve to link the country development programmes with those of neighbouring countries for the purpose of regional co-operation.

147. In assisting the development efforts of the Middle East countries, UNESOB was aware that the traditional distinction between research activities and operational activities had become obsolete in terms of the assistance given to Governments for the formulation or evaluation of their development plans, programmes and policies. Such assistance needed also to be related to a multinational approach; the concern of the United Nations should be more for international co-operation than simply for development assistance administration.

148. For the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Director of UNESOB felt that it would be necessary to mobilize public opinion in favour of the activities undertaken by UNESOB as well as by the United Nations Secretariat. Lacking an information service, however, the Beirut Office was not able to provide the public information programme needed to make the man in the street realize that United Nations activities in the economic and social fields were of direct interest to him. He hoped that the resources necessary to fill that gap would be provided.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

149. In the debate,⁹ members of the Council expressed appreciation of the work of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. Some members welcomed the fact that the Executive Secretaries and the Director of UNESOB had participated in the general discussion of international economic and social policy and in the discussion of the Second United Nations Development Decade in addition to introducing the annual reports of their Commissions and Office. The Council also heard a statement by the Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit, who introduced that Unit's reports on ECA (E/4733 and Add.1) and ECAFE (E/4781 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). The Chairman stated that the reports concerned made recommendations relating to the relationships of the regional economic commissions with Headquarters as well as with the specialized agencies and other global bodies of the United Nations

family. The recommendations also dealt with the common tasks of global and regional bodies and the future role of the regional commissions within the structure of the United Nations in the field of economic and social development. One of the main conclusions was that the regional commissions should be more action-oriented and that they should have an increased operational role, for which adequate resources should be provided.

150. Discussing the place of the regional economic commissions in the structure of the United Nations, several members suggested that the regional commissions formed pillars of support for the global organizations; they were the essential connecting link between country development and international co-operation.

151. There was a growing awareness, among countries in the different regions, of regional and sub-regional co-operation. While a number of members of the Council felt that subregional groupings of countries should function in accordance with the Charter, the majority felt that they did not conflict with regional co-operation as long as there was adequate harmonization between subregional and regional activities. Several representatives expressed the opinion that even co-operation activities of wide regional scope should be related to international co-operation.

152. Members generally felt that the regional economic commissions should become the regional arms of the United Nations global bodies; that had already been achieved with some of the global organizations such as UNCTAD and, to a growing extent, UNIDO. The statement of the representative of UNIDO in the Council¹⁰ had underscored the increasing co-ordination and co-operation that had been achieved between that organization and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. An example of fruitful collaboration in that regard had been the formulation of work programmes in the industrial development field through annual consultations between representatives of all the organizations involved. There was a need for the other global organizations within the United Nations family, particularly UNDP, to use the regional commissions increasingly as their regional arms. It was felt that even in country programming, the Administrator of UNDP could draw upon the experience of the regional economic commissions, which had always used an interdisciplinary, integrated approach to the economic and social development of the countries within their respective regions. A number of members said that consideration should be given to the suggestion made in the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/4859) that the Executive Secretaries should be appointed as the regional representatives of UNDP in their respective regions. Several members said that a distinction should be drawn between global and regional functions, and that some areas such as administration should obviously be centrally organized. On the other hand, because of their experience and interdisciplinary approach, the regional economic commissions could assume several unique functions which would be less appropriate for the global bodies. It was necessary for the Council, as the main co-ordinating policy-making organ of the United Nations, to clarify the degree of autonomy the regional economic commissions should have in pursuing their activities.

⁹ E/SR.1705, 1706.

¹⁰ See Chapter VI.

153. Members felt that during the Second United Nations Development Decade the regional commissions should assume the responsibility for evaluating the progress achieved on a regional basis. Their contribution to the formulation of the international strategy would have prepared them to perform that function. Several members endorsed the proposed programme to launch United Nations multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams,¹¹ which would, if properly organized, be of unique value to the developing countries. The experts constituting the teams should be of the right type and should have knowledge of the countries in which they would be functioning; in fact, certain members suggested that some of the experts should come from the regions they would be serving. It was realized that the regular United Nations sources would not be adequate to finance the development advisory teams, and that it would be necessary to find other types of resources in order to launch the programme effectively. Many members felt that the existing resources of the regional economic commissions should not be jeopardized through the implementation of that programme. While the programme would operate through the regional economic commissions, sufficient resources should be provided to ensure that the regular activities of the regional secretariats would not be impaired. A number of members of the Council felt that, in order to achieve the best results from the programme, it would be necessary to evaluate and assess the work of the teams on a regular basis. The regional secretariats should be associated in that activity. A suggestion was made that consideration should be given to co-ordinating the programme with the IBRD country missions.

154. Members of the Council noted with interest the recommendation (E/4884, para. 66) by which the Governing Council of UNDP had requested an immediate inquiry into the regional structure of the United Nations development system (see section E below). In the opinion of some members, the inquiry should be limited to the co-ordination of technical co-operation within the United Nations system, and should not go into other aspects of the activities of the regional economic commissions. Consideration should be given to making the regional economic commissions the regional bureaux of UNDP. The establishment of such regional bureaux had been recommended in the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (DP/5).¹² Consideration should also be given to the possibility of having the regional commissions act increasingly as the executing agency for UNDP Special Fund projects. One member expressed the opinion that the Joint Inspection Unit, which had already undertaken studies on three regional economic commissions, should participate in the inquiry into the regional structure recommended by the Governing Council of UNDP. The hope was also expressed that at its next session, the Governing Council would clarify the regional structure of the development assistance to be rendered by the United Nations system.

155. It was recognized that it would be difficult to build new regional structures or build on existing bodies other than the regional economic commissions and UNESOB for the implementation of integrated economic and social development programmes. Greater use should therefore be made of the regional economic

commissions and UNESOB for such programmes. At the same time it would be necessary to ensure that the regional economic commissions should not be used as instruments for bilateral assistance.

156. The role of the regional economic commissions was clearly important because they could bring about changes within their regions, which would result in new patterns of trade and aid. At the present time the trade of most of the developing nations was with the metropolitan countries; in order to break away from that age-old pattern it was necessary to develop intra-regional trade. The regional economic commissions were admirably suited to the promotion of such a change. It would also be necessary for the developed countries to assist in the promotion of trade and exports from the developing countries by doing away with traditional trade barriers.

157. Members also felt that greater attention should be paid to the least developed among the developing countries. It was noted that a special group of the Committee on Development Planning had studied the question and that the subject was included in the draft international strategy for the Second Development Decade. Lack of international support for assisting the least developed among the developing countries could prove an obstacle to regional co-operation, because those countries needed to combine their efforts in order to accelerate their development process.

158. Several members considered that the Council should intensify its work as the central organ for co-ordination of policy for all United Nations economic and social activities, and that it should give guidance for the utilization of the services available through the regional economic commissions so as to make the United Nations system more effective. They expressed appreciation of the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/4859). The Executive Secretaries had acted at their meetings as the policy-making body for the United Nations export promotion programme and they would now be assuming the same function in the implementation of the programme of development advisory teams.

159. One member also mentioned the need to find a means of enabling regional and multinational institutions to take advantage of the new international monetary system so that the developing countries could derive maximum benefit from Special Drawing Rights.

160. It was also recognized that problems relating to the environment were global in nature and there was agreement that the developed countries should not allow their concern for the development of the developing countries to be reduced by their growing attention to the problems of the environment.

161. It was also recognized that priorities at the global and regional levels were bound to be different. At the regional level, emphasis would normally be given to the problems peculiar to the different regions. Each regional commission should direct its attention to the problems of the region it served, and such diversity should not be regarded as in any way detrimental to the process of international co-operation, provided that the countries concerned bore in mind the collective responsibility for economic and social development.

162. Several representatives emphasized the need for members of the regional economic commissions,

¹¹ See chapter V, section D.

¹² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

particularly those in the developing regions, to participate fully in the activities of their respective commissions. As one of the important ways of participating had been to offer host facilities to the commissions for their sessions, they believed that, when a host Government invited members and associate members of a commission, and for some reason could not extend such invitations to other members of the United Nations, that decision should be accepted by the Council. Only in that way could the countries most closely associated with the activities of the regional commissions have an equal opportunity to contribute their share to the work of the commissions.

163. Members of the Council expressed appreciation of the work undertaken by ECE. It was noted that ECE was the only European institution to bring countries with different economic and social systems together for greater European co-operation. While the Commission had accomplished much useful work, more remained to be done to bring about increased regional co-operation in Europe. A number of members indicated that the results of the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Co-operation might provide a good basis for further action by ECE. Members welcomed the fact that in its work programme ECE had delineated four main priority areas and that work in those fields had been progressing satisfactorily. Other regional economic commissions might wish to follow that example and select similar priority areas in the framework of their own regional requirements.

164. On the question of east-west trade there were many expressions of appreciation of the ECE study on the subject submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session (E/ECE/761 and Add.1). One representative suggested that differences in economic and social systems might be the reason for the slow growth of east-west trade. The Executive Secretary explained that while there were many other reasons involved, the overwhelming factor was the commodity structure of east-west trade, as emphasized in the ECE study.

165. Members also expressed appreciation of the Commission's initiative in organizing the forthcoming Conference on the Environment. The hope was expressed that the results of that Conference would be utilized for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held at Stockholm in 1972.

166. The Council endorsed the Executive Secretary's proposal to present a study on the structural changes in European industry as the main topic for consideration at the Commission's next session. The study would not only assist the developed countries of Europe in the further transformation of their industrial sector but it could be of relevance to the developing countries for the promotion of their industrial development. An international division of labour could thus be achieved in the field of industry. Some members requested that a centre for industrial co-operation should be established within the ECE secretariat as soon as possible.

167. It was also noted that ECE had been paying growing attention to the problems of the least developed among the European countries and a number of members requested that that activity should be intensified.

168. Several representatives raised the question of the membership of the German Democratic Republic in ECE (see paragraph 179 below).

169. Many representatives expressed appreciation of the activities of ECAFE. It was noted that ECAFE was one of the regional commissions that had underscored a socio-economic approach to development problems and had been instituting a growing number of programmes in the social field. Its Asian Population Programme was thought by some members to be a vitally important attempt to promote economic and social development in the region. Members supported the Declaration adopted by ECAFE at its twenty-sixth session (resolution 103 (XXVI)). Many members agreed with the request in that Declaration that the United Nations should increasingly decentralize its economic and social activities to the regional economic commissions.

170. Appreciation was also expressed for the progress made by ECAFE in several of its activities, particularly those in the field of trade and monetary co-operation on a regional basis. The co-operation of IMF in the project concerned was noted. The hope was expressed that work in that area would be intensified; to that end and to implement the other programmes of the ECAFE secretariat, several members felt that the Commission's resources should be appropriately augmented.

171. Some members thought that the Council should permit the Commission to continue to hold annual sessions as they were of vital importance to the member Governments of the region. Support was also given to the decision taken by ECAFE at its twenty-sixth session formally to make Bangkok the headquarters of the Commission, as well as to the Commission's recommendation that the Territory of Papua and New Guinea should be admitted as an associate member of ECAFE.

172. Many members felt that greater assistance should be given to ECAFE in the carrying out of such projects as the rice consultations and others dealing with commodities. A suggestion was made that the recently established Asian Coconut Community should be given intergovernmental status by the Council. It was also suggested that the Lahore Railway Centre should be made an interregional project since it had been growing in importance after serving for many years as a regional institution.

173. A number of members requested UNDP to assist ECAFE as soon as possible with the establishment of the Centre for Development Administration, which had been recommended by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. The Council noted that the Third Asian International Trade Fair would be taking place at New Delhi in 1972. It was noted that France had joined the Asian Development Bank and that co-operation between ECAFE and the Bank had been growing steadily. Members also appreciated the new presentation and reorganization of the Commission's programme of work and activities and expressed the hope that it would be maintained in future years.

174. The work undertaken by ECLA was praised by several members of the Council. They noted that the co-operation between the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the ECLA secretariat had yielded an appropriate strategy for development in the ECLA region. In the Second United Nations Development Decade, ECLA and ILPES would be directly involved in assisting Governments in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of their development plans.

175. It was also noted that, although there were other inter-American regional organizations, ECLA was making a substantial contribution to the efforts of member nations to accelerate their economic and social development.

176. Several members expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished by ECA. In the opinion of many members the close co-operation that ECA had developed with such specialized agencies as FAO was yielding increasingly fruitful results. Some representatives noted the progress achieved in the establishment of the West African Rice Institute. They expressed the hope that for other projects which ECA had initiated, particularly the Niger and Chad Basin projects, ECA would receive increased assistance from bilateral as well as multilateral sources. The work of the African Statistical Conference and the African Planners Conference was highly commended.

177. A number of representatives praised the efforts made by the ECA Executive Committee to regroup the subregions of Africa in the interests of viable subregional co-operation. It was noted that subregional efforts would lead to an increase in intra-African trade, particularly among the least developed among the developing African regions. As Africa had the largest number of land-locked countries in the world, it would be necessary to pay special attention to such countries in the subregional programmes. Several representatives noted that ECA was one of the best instruments for promoting African co-operation, particularly at the subregional level. The example of co-operation within the Maghreb countries, especially between Tunisia and Algeria, was cited as an illustration of the growing awareness of the need for subregional co-operation. Some members also suggested that the subregional offices of ECA should be more effectively organized.

178. A number of members expressed appreciation of the work undertaken by UNESOB, and particularly of its interdisciplinary approach used in assisting the countries of the Middle East.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

179. The Council rejected a proposal to admit the German Democratic Republic to membership in the Economic Commission for Europe. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the decision not to allow the German Democratic Republic to participate in ECE was gravely prejudicial to European co-operation in general and to the work of the Commission. He asked that his statement be recorded.¹³

180. In resolutions 1520 (XLIX) and 1521 (XLIX) the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE (E/4822) and ECAFE (E/4823) and endorsed the work programmes and priorities contained therein. With reference to paragraph 487 of the report of ECAFE, one member reserved his Government's position as he had done during the session of the Commission. In resolutions 1525 (XLIX) and 1526 (XLIX) the Council took note of the annual reports of ECA (E/4824) and UNESOB (E/4825). In resolution 1524 (XLIX) it took note of the annual report of ECLA (E/4806) and of the resolution contained in part III of that report. In resolution 1531 (XLIX) it took note of the report of the sixth extraordinary session of ECLA, which it had considered in connexion with the question of natural disasters.¹⁴

181. The Council also adopted two resolutions in respect of ECAFE. In resolution 1522 (XLIX), dealing with ECAFE headquarters, it decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference, replacing article 18 by the following text: "The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Bangkok, Thailand"; and recommended to the General Assembly that it accept the offer of the Government of Thailand to make available additional plots of land subject to the conclusion of terms and conditions for the use of the land mutually acceptable to the United Nations and the Government. In its resolution 1523 (XLIX), the Council approved the recommendation of ECAFE that the Territory of Papua and New Guinea be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission, and decided that paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference be amended accordingly.

C. Travel and subsistence expenses of members of the ECA Executive Committee

182. A number of members of the Council submitted a draft resolution (E/L.1335 and Corr.1) under which the General Assembly would decide (a) that in application of Council resolution 1798 (XVII), paragraph 2 (a), travel and subsistence expenses should be paid to members of the ECA Executive Committee attending ordinary meetings of the Committee, as soon as their appointments had been ratified by the Commission; and (b) that the principle laid down in paragraph 2 (b) (i) of the same resolution should apply to the chairman or rapporteur of the Technical Committee of Experts and to the chairman or rapporteur of the Executive Committee of the Commission.

183. During the discussion,¹⁵ one representative said that ECA resolution 188 (IX) did not justify the contention that the members of the Executive Committee attended in their individual capacity. A second representative said that there appeared to be some inconsistency between the Executive Committee's clearly representational functions, as described in the annex to ECA resolution 188 (IX), and the proposal in the draft resolution which implied that the members functioned in their individual capacities. His delegation would have no difficulty as far as the rapporteur of the Technical Committee of Experts was concerned, but thought that it would be inappropriate or even irresponsible for the Council to take action incompatible with its understanding of the Executive Committee's composition. If the Committee's functions had changed since 1969, it might be advisable to refer the matter back to ECA for a clear and definite recommendation.

184. Another representative had doubts concerning the legality of the decision the Council was being called upon to take and the suitability of the Council as a forum for its discussion. The matter should be dealt with in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly after the views of ACABQ had been ascertained. If the members of the Executive Committee came under General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), paragraph 2 (a), there was no problem and the draft resolution had no point. If there were doubts concerning the definition of experts, the question was not one the Council was capable of settling. The sponsors

¹³ See E/SR.1706.

¹⁴ See chapter XI, section M.

¹⁵ E/SR.1709.

argued that the cost to the United Nations would be modest in relation to the contribution the Committee made to the planning necessary for effective multinational co-operation.

185. The sponsors noted that although there appeared to be general support for the underlying purpose of the draft, some delegations had expressed reservations concerning its wording and implications. They accordingly proposed that further discussion be postponed to the fifty-first session, and the Council concurred in that proposal.¹⁶

D. Role of the regional economic commissions in development planning

186. The Council, at its forty-ninth session, considered¹⁷ the report of the Secretary-General (E/1875) on the progress made towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV), in which the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB to intensify their efforts to meet the needs of Member States in development planning, plan implementation and public administration. The Secretary-General had taken the initiative and offered a new service in the form of multinational, interdisciplinary development advisory teams.¹⁸ The teams were being established by the United Nations through its regional economic commissions, with the collaboration of UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the specialized agencies, for the purpose of providing advisory services on a continuous basis in planning, plan implementation and technical co-operation programming to individual countries within selected small groups of from four to seven countries. The teams would initially be financed from Part V of the regular budget and the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections. Discussions were in progress with UNDP concerning the possibility of having the teams financed jointly by the United Nations and UNDP, beginning in 1971. The Governments of the Caribbean Free Trade Area had officially requested the services of a team and consultations were in progress regarding the establishment of other teams.

187. In addition to the Secretary-General's report, the Council had before it the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/4859), and the relevant parts of the report of CPC on its fifth session (E/4846/Rev.1), and of the report of ACC (E/4840/Add.1/Rev.1).

188. During the discussion, wide support was expressed for the setting up of multinational, interdisciplinary development advisory teams as proposed by the Secretary-General. It was noted that the teams would help to unify the development process and would increase the effectiveness of efforts at the regional and subregional levels. The teams would provide continuous aid and make it possible to harmonize assistance and facilitate co-operation among United Nations bodies. Several members of the Council noted with satisfaction that the teams would stress the training of nationals of the countries concerned and would concentrate their attention on a small group of countries for a relatively long period. Members also welcomed the fact that the primary responsibility of the teams

would be to the individual Governments in the subregions covered.

189. A number of representatives expressed concern about the possibility of duplication of effort, in particular with the planning missions organized by IBRD and the prospective country programming activities of UNDP. It was, however, pointed out that the risk of duplication was not great since the teams would have specific roles, distinct from the activities of UNDP and IBRD. It was noted also that the proposed new service had been extensively discussed with UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the specialized agencies, both individually and through the Interagency Consultative Board and ACC. The Secretary-General had been pleased at the strong support he had received from the heads of other United Nations organizations and their agreement to participate in the effort. It was noted also that a great majority of the members of CPC at its fifth session had been in favour of the proposed teams.

190. A number of representatives noted with approval that the Secretary-General intended to establish the teams gradually and on an experimental basis and they looked forward to seeing an evaluation of the initial experience before making a more definite judgement. It was suggested that the effectiveness of the teams would be increased if they could be staffed by well-qualified experts from the regions concerned, particularly from developing countries. The teams would also be strengthened if international advisers were recruited from countries having different economic systems as well as different levels of development. The Secretary-General might also consider other possible means of providing assistance in planning; the meetings of governmental economic advisers organized by ECE might provide a useful model.

191. Concern was expressed about the cost of the proposed service. A number of representatives said they would like to see detailed estimates of the cost of the teams and welcomed the fact that the Secretary-General was to hold consultations with the Administrator of UNDP on the future of the scheme. One representative said that, although his country favoured the development of co-operation in planning and the provision of technical assistance in that field, he was unable to support the proposal before the Council because it implied that technical assistance projects could be financed through the regular budget of the United Nations. Such projects should be financed only through the procedure of UNDP on a voluntary basis.

192. In resolution 1552 (XLIX) the Council took note of the experimental nature of the scheme and of the two teams to be established initially; invited the Secretary-General to examine different ways of financing further projects of that nature and to pursue his consultations with the Administrator of UNDP regarding the participation of UNDP in the preparation of projects of that kind and as one of the sources of finance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of his examination and consultations, as well as on the activities of the first two teams to be established, including their relationship to the over-all technical assistance provided through UNDP, and the extent to which maximum use had been or would be made of the staff and services of the regional economic commissions, in particular the United Nations regional advisers, and those of the specialized agencies concerned.

¹⁶ E/SR.1719.

¹⁷ E/AC.24/SR.397, 398, 405; E/SR.1721.

¹⁸ See also chapter X, section B.

E. Proposed study of regional structures within the United Nations system

193. The Council, at its forty-ninth session, discussed¹⁹ the request made by the Governing Council of UNDP in the report on its tenth session (E/4884/Rev.1)²⁰ that the Council should consider arranging an immediate inquiry into problems of the regional and subregional structures within the United Nations system that had a bearing on the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system.²¹

194. The Council was informed that the request had had its origin in the recommendations made in the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (DP/5).²² The Governing Council of UNDP had not dealt with the specific matter of regional structures at its special session in March 1970. However, ACC had held a preliminary discussion on the subject and CPC had examined the question at its sixth session. The CPC had been informed that the Secretary-General had discussed the matter with his colleagues in ACC and, after further consultations with, among others, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, hoped to make a proposal to the Council at its forty-ninth session. At its tenth session, the Governing Council of UNDP had received a proposal setting out terms of reference for a study and had decided to invite the Council to arrange an immediate inquiry into the problem. Following his further consultations, the Secretary-General had informed the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC that, subject to any decision the Council might take on other proposals before it, he was ready to arrange for a thorough staff study to be undertaken by a high-level consultant, in close co-operation with the organizations concerned, for submission to the Council in 1971. The Council subsequently received a note by the Secretary-General setting out the terms of reference and financial implications of the proposed study (E/AC.24/L.379).

¹⁹ E/AC.24/SR.398, 404, 409; E/SR.1721.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A.*

²¹ See also chapter X, section A, paragraph 408.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

195. During the discussion in the Council, there was general agreement that a rationalization of regional structures was desirable and that an inquiry should be carried out, but there were differences of opinion regarding the form the inquiry should take. Some representatives doubted whether a complex study of the kind proposed could be successfully undertaken by a single person. Others suggested that the Joint Inspection Unit, which had already investigated some aspects of the question, should be invited to make the study. The suggestion was also made that the regional economic commissions should be asked to prepare the ground for the inquiry by drawing up a questionnaire for submission to Governments and then reporting to the Council. Several representatives emphasized the need to consult with Governments in the various regions, since any changes contemplated in the regional activities of the United Nations system would clearly depend on the wishes of the Governments of Member States.

196. In resolution 1553 (XLIX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system, a questionnaire on the various aspects of regional structures and to forward it to the Governments of Member States, with a request that they send their answers to their respective regional economic commissions. The Council further requested the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to prepare reports on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire and to submit them to the regional economic commissions and to elicit comments from Governments; the Director of UNESOB was similarly requested to prepare a report on the basis of answers to the questionnaire by Governments covered by the Office and to submit it to the Secretary-General. The Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions were also requested to submit their reports, together with the comments of Governments, to the Secretary-General; and the Secretary-General was requested to inform the Council as early as possible, and not later than at its fifty-second session, of the results of the preliminary inquiry and to recommend concrete lines of action.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

197. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) the Council had before it at its forty-ninth session the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fourth session (A/8016)¹ held at Vienna from 20 to 30 April 1970.

198. In introducing the report in the Council,² the Executive Director of UNIDO drew the Council's attention to the complexity of preparing the organization's work programmes, which were a combination of supporting and operational activities covering the various aspects of industry; in addition, the programmes were financed from more than six different sources. It was necessary to bear these complexities in mind with respect to both programming and financing when general recommendations were being made for abstract programming procedures. Another major problem in connexion with programming lay in the fact that the programming operations and the budgeting operations were subject to approval by different bodies in the United Nations system.

199. The performance and achievements of UNIDO since its establishment in 1967 should be a source of encouragement for the future of the organization: UNIDO was being increasingly recognized by the developing countries as a source of assistance in industry, and its operational programme was expected to increase considerably within the coming years.

200. Although UNIDO depended for its operational activities essentially on UNDP resources, its share in those resources still represented a small fraction of the total. The Executive Director was happy to report, however, that UNIDO was also receiving contributions for its operations from some Governments of Member States and through the annual Pledging Conference.

201. As regards the reorganization of the United Nations development system under discussion in the Governing Council of UNDP, UNIDO felt that considerable improvement could be made in the procedures and modalities of assistance but, in the view of the Executive Director, new approaches to assistance were also required. He proposed in that connexion that UNDP should set aside 1 to 2 per cent of its resources for the purpose of exploring and developing new approaches and of adjusting the instruments of assistance accordingly. On its part, UNIDO was exploring such new approaches in the field of industry, to be financed by voluntary contributions.

202. Achievement of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade involved complex problems of planning, financing, management and implementation. As an example, the Executive Direc-

tor cited the demand for goods in the developing countries, which was likely to be shifted gradually towards manufactured goods owing to the rise expected in the standard of living and the level of industrialization in those countries. Inevitably that would lead to increased international trade, the developing countries importing larger quantities of capital and investment goods and the more specialized consumer goods, on the one hand, and exporting more manufactured goods leading to a more equitable international division of labour, on the other. Those changes in the levels and structure of supply and demand and in international trade represented in summary form the objectives of the Second Development Decade in the field of industry. In assisting Governments to assess the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade, UNIDO would co-operate with the general evaluation machinery that was to be established by the United Nations.

203. In the field of co-ordination, UNIDO had been able to establish working arrangements with the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations family having an interest in the field of industrialization, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. It was envisaged that working arrangements would be developed with other bodies, especially IBRD and the regional financing institutions. The organization was also giving increasing attention to co-ordination of industrial activities at the country level, in consultation with the recipient countries. The programme of industrial field advisers, initiated a few years earlier, was an important element in the mechanism of co-ordination at the national level.

204. The Executive Director noted in particular that another positive aspect of co-ordination was taking the form of joint planning of activities and pooling of resources with other members of the United Nations family for the greater benefit of the developing countries. Agreements along those lines had been concluded with FAO, the ILO, UNCTAD/GATT and UNESCO. Good progress was being made towards the harmonization of activities with the regional commissions and UNESOB with a view to the ultimate unification of regional programmes in industry. Also anticipated was the co-ordination of activities between UNIDO and Governments in their bilateral programmes of assistance to industry.

205. The multiplicity and the scope of the tasks confronting UNIDO in the coming years had led the Industrial Development Board to recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session the convening of a special international conference of UNIDO (A/8016,¹ resolution 29 (IV)), which it was proposed to hold in 1971, in conjunction with the fifth session of the Board. The proposed agenda of the conference dealt with (a) the long-range strategy and orientation of the activities of UNIDO, in-

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

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16, transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/4874 and Corr.1).

² E/SR.1710.

cluding its role in the Second Development Decade and in the transfer and adaptation of technology, (b) the organizational structure, and (c) the resources of UNIDO.

206. The advisory committee for the conference, established by the same resolution, had recommended, at its first session held recently at Vienna, that provisions of the resolution of the Industrial Development Board should be brought to the attention of Governments of all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, and organizations of the United Nations family. The Executive Director expressed the hope that the Council would give its full attention to that resolution and transmit it with its endorsement to the General Assembly.

207. In the ensuing debate³ several delegations noted with satisfaction the achievements of UNIDO in its field of operation and expressed appreciation of the successful development of the work of the organization.

208. There was general agreement in the Council that the Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination had proved to be very useful and had contributed towards improving the functional efficiency of the organization. The hope was expressed that the Working Group would continue as a permanent feature of the Board and that further efforts would be made to improve the Working Group's procedures for examination of the issues before it.

209. As regards the work programme of UNIDO, emphasis was placed by most delegations on the operational role of the organization and the need for developing further assistance to the developing countries. In that context support was given to the organization's activities as outlined in resolution 28 (IV) of the Board. Some delegations particularly welcomed the Board's proposal for a considerable expansion, in the forthcoming years, of the three major components of field projects, experts, fellowships and equipment, particularly in view of the increasing demands for the services of UNIDO.

210. As regards priorities, some delegations felt that any action taken should involve the linking of the work programme of UNIDO to the industrial development strategy evolved for the Second Development Decade and to the development plans of individual countries. They thought that priority should be given to the development of heavy industry, industrial research centres and the promotion of the transfer of science and technology. In addition, the importance of a number of activities was stressed, such as the elaboration of industrialization policies, better utilization of existing industrial capacity in developing countries, and the elaboration of scientific long-term plans and programmes for industrial development.

211. With reference to the long-range strategy of UNIDO activities, it was recognized by some delegations that it would have been difficult for the Board to formulate such a strategy in a conclusive manner since the Capacity Study and the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade were still being considered by the competent organs of the United Nations; and also that such a programme would come under discussion at the proposed special international conference of UNIDO in 1971. The hope was expressed that the Board would evolve a detailed

programme for achieving the industrial objectives outlined in the development strategy for the Second Development Decade.

212. The promotional role of UNIDO as an intermediary between those countries that disposed of resources and those that would utilize them was stressed by several delegations. Some of them expressed appreciation of its activities in investment promotion and wanted it to give increasing attention to those activities. One delegation also suggested that UNIDO should take into account the resources and expertise available in developing countries. Another thought that the investment promotion programme should serve as the organization's first step towards co-operation with industrial firms and the promotion of the exchange of industrial information. Other delegations felt, however, that in carrying out that activity UNIDO should bear the interests of developing countries in mind and avoid any conditions detrimental to their industrial development and their political and social aspirations and interests. In their view, UNIDO should develop concepts and conditions for investment of capital in developing countries that would safeguard their political and economic interests and prevent their balances of payments from deteriorating in the long run. UNIDO should also assist the developing countries to mobilize their own resources. One delegation pointed out that foreign investment was less of a problem in certain areas, such as public works, health or agriculture, than in others. It was considered that UNIDO should examine any obstacles that might interfere with private investment in developing countries and find ways and means of promoting co-operation between the developed and the developing countries in order to establish a true partnership.

213. Referring to the inadequacy of the resources of UNIDO for the tasks assigned to it under General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), many delegations urged that larger resources should be made available to enable it to respond to the growing needs of the developing countries in the field of industrial development. They urged that UNIDO be assigned a greater percentage of UNDP funds than the very small part it was currently receiving. In that connexion, they endorsed resolution 28 (IV) of the Industrial Development Board on the need for increased appropriations to strengthen and intensify UNIDO activities, particularly in view of the fact that the demands for the organization's services had substantially increased in the past and were expected to grow in the future. It was pointed out by several delegations that, in considering a higher allocation of resources, provision should be made for sufficient flexibility to enable UNIDO to engage in projects that would contribute more effectively to the industrial development of the developing countries.

214. Some delegations, noting that in order to meet its objectives, UNIDO had had to appeal for additional resources through the Pledging Conference and direct contributions from Governments, expressed the hope that the amounts to be pledged at the next Conference would be substantially increased, and they appealed to the major donor countries to take into account, when announcing their contributions, the newly accepted goals for industrial expansion set forth in the development strategy for the 1970s, which would call for additional endeavours on the part of UNIDO.

³ E/SR.1710, 1711.

215. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of UNIDO in the field of co-ordination, and IDB resolution 27 (IV) on the role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of activities in industrial development was endorsed. The agreements concluded by UNIDO with a number of specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB were welcomed. Some delegations emphasized in particular the importance of closer co-operation and co-ordination of activities with the regional bodies. In that connexion the hope was expressed that UNIDO would lend its full support to the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization to be held in Tokyo in 1970. Members of the Council expressed appreciation of the role of UNIDO in promoting co-operation among developing countries at the regional level. The organization was urged to expand further its co-operation with non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations outside the United Nations system. It was also suggested by one delegation that, in its capacity as the primary co-ordinating organ, the Council should draw the attention of all United Nations organizations concerned to the central rôle of UNIDO in co-ordinating United Nations activities in the industrial field. In stressing the importance of further improving and developing co-ordination, several delegations welcomed the increase in the number of field advisers, who were enhancing the co-ordination function of UNIDO. Their services were helping UNIDO to integrate its operational activities into the over-all process of development of the countries concerned.

216. Some delegations also welcomed the action of the Governing Council in ensuring that the Special Industrial Services programme should continue to be financed out of the UNDP Revolving Fund. In the view of one delegation, however, the co-administration of the Special Industrial Services trust fund by UNIDO and UNDP had proved to be an obstacle to the speedy transmission and processing of technical assistance requests, and it was suggested that new administrative procedures for the handling of such requests should be considered which would maintain the flexibility of the SIS programme.

217. The Executive Director's proposal that UNDP might set aside 1 or 2 per cent of its resources for developing new approaches to meet the changing industrial requirements of the developing countries was supported by some delegations. In the view of one, however, that goal would be achieved by the new programming procedures, and it would be up to the developing countries to submit the necessary requests if their programme so required.

218. Members of the Council welcomed the idea of holding a special international conference as recommended by the Board (resolution 29 (IV)); the conference would provide an opportunity to review UNIDO's orientation and organizational structure as well as questions relating to its resources. The holding of such a conference on the eve of the Second Development Decade was considered particularly significant and it was felt that it would provide a valuable oppor-

tunity to review the organization's past performance and give it a new impetus to serve as a more effective instrument of international co-operation in the field of industrial development. Several delegations were of the view that the recommendations emerging from the conference should be taken into account by other bodies of the United Nations family when they were discussing related subjects, particularly UNCTAD, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB as well as the General Assembly. Several delegations proposed that the conference should be open to all interested countries, in keeping with the principle of universality; and in regard to its timing, one representative stated that, in view of the preference expressed by the majority of countries for holding the conference in 1971, his Government would withdraw its previously stated objection to that date.

219. In replying to certain observations made during the discussion, the Executive Director of UNIDO drew the attention of the Council to the dual character of the organization. In extending assistance to industry in the developing countries UNIDO was expected to use business methods, which were the methods used by industry itself; at the same time, as a member of the United Nations system, it had to conform to the requirements and limitations of the United Nations organizational procedures. UNIDO gave assistance to industry in an advisory capacity; in giving such advice it avoided partisanship of a political nature, while fully recognizing that Governments might have different or conflicting views. In discharging its task, UNIDO was in no way competing with bilateral programmes or with private institutions. On the contrary, the experience of the past three years showed that UNIDO was contributing towards greater co-operation between developing and advanced countries. Within the United Nations family, UNIDO had two different rôles: the first was reflected in its own programme of supporting and operational activities; the second was its rôle in co-ordination. To succeed in the latter, UNIDO co-operated with other agencies without bias or prejudice. Its co-ordinating rôle was not limited to the agencies, however, but extended to the regional commissions, bilateral and multilateral programmes, and organizations outside the United Nations system. As regards certain references made to the organization's finances, the Executive Director pointed out that IDB, composed of forty-five members, had no financial authority; the question of UNIDO's resources would be examined by the special international conference proposed to be convened at Vienna in 1971.

220. The Council adopted resolution 1527 (XLIX) in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session (A/8016)¹ and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; welcomed resolution 29 (IV) of the Industrial Development Board relating to the proposal to hold a special international conference on UNIDO in 1971; and drew the attention of Governments to the importance of the agenda items proposed for discussion at the conference.

Chapter VII

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

A. Social development

221. The report of the Commission for Social Development on the work of its twenty-first session (E/4809)¹ was before the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session.² The Council was informed that the Commission's agenda had been composed of items of a broad multidisciplinary character. Among the major issues dealt with were the report of the meeting of experts on social policy and planning in national development convened at Stockholm in September 1969 (E/4809, chap. IV); a special report by FAO on the social aspects of nutrition (E/4809, chap. II); a report by the Secretary-General on trends in the social situation of children (E/4809, chap. III); land reform (E/4809, chap. V); a progress report on the implementation of the Commission's five-year work programme covering the period 1969-1973 (E/4809, chap. VI); the implementation of the recommendations of the special rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (E/4809, chap. VII); the 1969 annual report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/4809, chap. VIII); the report of the sixth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4809, chap. IX); and a proposed declaration on the rights of the mentally retarded (E/4809, chap. X).

222. Some of the broad trends in the social field that had become apparent from data collected for the 1970 *Report on the World Social Situation* were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with its consideration of the report.

223. The Council was informed³ that world population in 1970 was estimated at 3,500 million, and that enormous increases were expected to take place during the 1970s. The much greater growth rates in the less developed regions and the major differences in age structure between the advanced and the less developed regions, which would give the latter far higher juvenile dependency ratios and relatively fewer people in the productive age groups in that period, indicated that the less developed regions were faced with a heavy and rising need for investment in the development of human resources. Moreover, the current rapid urbanization in the developing countries, which had not been accompanied to a sufficient degree by industrialization and agricultural modernization, was resulting in low levels of employment and depressed living conditions. No less disturbing was the increasing tendency towards maldistribution of income and other benefits among various regions and social groups within many of the developing countries. Because of that tendency, the level of living

of the masses was in some fundamental respects declining even where there had been an apparent improvement in terms of *per capita* income.

224. While the introduction of new high-yielding varieties of grains had staved off the danger of large-scale famine, both malnutrition and undernutrition remained very serious problems among the low-income masses in the developing regions. Furthermore, there was a danger that the masses of small farmers and tenants might be unable to take advantage of the new technology, which might also, at least in the long run, displace labour and thus further aggravate the employment situation.

225. The concern of the international community with regard to the undesirable effects of sectoral trends on vulnerable groups of the population, especially children and the aged, had been voiced in the various forums of the United Nations, particularly in the General Assembly. Recent experiences in advanced and developing countries alike had dramatized certain non-economic problems of a universal nature, among the most important of which was the need for reform and for the development of social, political and administrative institutions to keep pace with the rapid cultural and technological changes that were taking place. The fate of development efforts in the forthcoming decade would in no small measure depend on the speed and effectiveness of the response to that need.

226. In the draft resolution on social policy and planning which the Commission had recommended to the Council for adoption, the Commission was concerned with its role in the examination of social progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Commission had been preoccupied with the need for greatly accelerated development and social progress during the Decade, and the need to ensure a much wider spread of the benefits of development and greater opportunities for advancement among the masses of the population. The Commission's earlier work on the preparation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in 1969 (resolution 2542 (XXIV)), provided a useful background and a general set of norms and values within which the Commission's recommendations could be advanced.

227. The discussion in the Commission, which was based on the report on social policy and planning in national development prepared by a group of experts who had met at Stockholm in September 1969 (E/CN.5/445 and Corr.1), and the discussion of the Commission's recommendations in the Council marked the last phase of a debate on the importance of a unified or integrated socio-economic approach to development analysis and planning. The fact that there could be no separate economic and social approach to development problems had by then been widely accepted at

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7.

² E/AC.7/SR.632-636; E/SR.1690/1691.

³ E/AC.7/SR.632.

the international level. What was needed thenceforth was to develop the required methodology and planning techniques in practical terms to ensure that integration of economic and social aspects of development should actually take place. The plan was to work closely with the specialized agencies and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development as well as with universities and national planning bodies in the preparation of a report that would include the latest experience of the social aspects of development planning, presented in concrete terms so that it could be of direct guidance to planners at the national level.

228. In the context of the report of the meeting of experts, the Council's attention was drawn to the fact that a number of members of the Commission had once again made the observation that the separate consideration of economic and social policies at the Committee level in the General Assembly and the Council was not conducive to the unified approach to planning advocated by the Commission. The continued existence of separate treatment for the economic and the social aspects of development was noted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report on its fifth session (E/4846/Rev.1).⁴ A similar observation had been made in 1968 by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by the Commission for Social Development to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in the social field (E/CN.5/432).

229. The Council's attention was drawn to decisions of the Commission other than resolutions which called for action by the Council.⁵ First, the Commission had recommended that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should in future be published every four years; the next report would appear later in 1970 and the following one in 1974, to be considered by the Commission in 1975. Secondly, the Commission had recommended that for practical reasons the reports of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should be submitted direct to the Council rather than through the Commission. At the same time, the Commission would continue to consider the Committee's report so as to be able to give full consideration to the social aspects of housing, building and planning. That represented a change of procedure from the one decided on by the Council in resolution 903 C (XXXIV).

230. The Commission had also decided to review its current work programme at its next session in order to bring it up to date in the light of developments in 1969 and the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. That decision had been welcomed by CPC, which had endorsed the idea of five-year projections and a detailed outline of work for a two-year period, taking into account the fact that the Commission would in that way be able to review its work programme at each biennial session.

231. The Council was informed that some members of the Commission were concerned about its decision that biennial rather than annual sessions would be held in the future. The Commission had however asked the Secretary-General to submit to it at its last annual session in 1971 proposals regarding suitable arrangements for maintaining continuing liaison and opportunities for consultation between sessions among its members and between members and the Secretariat.

232. The Council, in resolution 1496 (XLVIII), took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-first session (E/4809 and Corr. 1-3). In endorsing the principle of the unified approach envisaged by the draft strategy for the Second Development Decade, the Council requested those United Nations bodies charged with the implementation of the strategy to give serious consideration to the role of the Commission for Social Development in the continuing appraisal of the progress of the implementation of the strategy. The Council decided⁶ to draw the attention of the bodies responsible for preparing the Second United Nations Development Decade to resolution 5 (XXI) of the Commission (E/4809, chap. XIII). It also unanimously approved⁶ the agreement by the Commission that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should, in future, be issued every four years.

233. In resolution 1497 (XLVIII), the Council took note of the decision of the Commission for Social Development whereby the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should report direct to the Council while continuing to submit its reports to the Commission for consideration.

SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

234. Members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the fact that in its report (E/4809, chap. IV and XIII) the Commission had associated the results of the work of the meeting of experts on social policy and planning in national development, held at Stockholm in September 1969 (E/CN.5/445 and Corr. 1), with the implementation of Council resolution 1409 (XLVI), concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade with special reference to the social aspects. Both the Council and the Commission praised the experts for having made an important contribution to efforts to work out effective methods and techniques for achieving balanced and integrated economic and social development. The progress made in integrated planning of United Nations work in social development over the past two years was commended. Members of the Council once again reaffirmed the need for progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes. While considering that the economic and social aspects of development should be considered together within the United Nations system, they agreed that the Commission for Social Development should remain one of the basic specialized bodies in the area of development.

235. Several members advocated a better integration of the Commission's work with the operational programmes of the United Nations, especially in view of the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the foreseen reorganization of UNDP on the basis of the "country approach". It was necessary to avoid a situation in which the Commission would work in isolation rather than within the broader context of all activities carried out by the United Nations. It was urged that experts in social development should be included in the interdisciplinary development advisory teams envisaged in the report of the Secretary-General on the work programmes in the economic, social and human rights

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9.

⁵ Ibid., Supplement No. 7, paras. 7 and 8.

⁶ E/SR.1690.

fields (E/4793, paras. 13-19).⁷ One member expressed the hope that the Council would review the effects on United Nations development policies of the committee system followed in the Council and the General Assembly, since there was some question whether the current practice of considering social and economic development in separate committees was in accordance with the new unified approach.

236. Members expressed the opinion that there was an urgent need for consultation among development planners, research personnel and those who made political decisions, and noted that the forthcoming Symposium on Social Policy and Planning to be held at Copenhagen would be a step in the right direction. The need to train senior administrators in the techniques of development planning was stressed, and the Government of the Netherlands was commended for its generous financial gift, which should enable the Secretariat to carry out a definitive study on social indicators of development.

237. Although it was recognized that because of the scope of the problems raised there was a tendency to consider that social development might constitute a constraint on economic development, particularly at the first stage of economic growth, many members agreed that analysis and planning concerned only with an increase in national income would be inadequate. Development planners, who were often forced to make a difficult choice in allocating the limited resources at their disposal, should endeavour to assure a minimum standard of living for the whole population and place emphasis on those areas of social development that tended to increase production. Members of the Council agreed with the views of the experts and the Commission that the general goal should be a form of development that would leave no section of the population outside its scope and that would include among its aims social equity and the activation and participation of wide sectors of the population.

238. The Council embodied the above views in its resolution 1494 (XLVIII), in which it endorsed the views of the experts, among other things, regarding the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning and the need to include in that approach components designed to leave no section of the population outside the scope of change and development, to effect structural change which favoured natural development, to aim at social equity, and to give high priority to the development of human potentials. It also recommended that Governments take into account that unified approach to development planning in the light of their particular national conditions, objectives and priorities; and endorsed the principle of the unified approach envisaged by the draft strategy of the Second Development Decade and requested those United Nations bodies to be charged with the implementation of the strategy to give serious consideration to the role of the Commission for Social Development in the continuing appraisal of the progress of the implementation of the strategy. The Secretary-General was requested to undertake, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, further work on the unified approach in order to submit a draft framework on the subject to the Commission for Social Development at its next session, and to submit a report on the unified approach at the earliest possible date. He was also requested to

ensure effective co-ordination of the work undertaken on social indicators of development and to give Governments every assistance in order to enable them to develop such indicators at the national or regional level, which could also be of value as international measurements. The Secretary-General was further requested to include in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled, "The Second United Nations Development Decade: social policy and planning in national development".

239. The Council also decided⁶ to draw the attention of the bodies responsible for preparing the Second United Nations Development Decade to resolution 5 (XXI) of the Commission, which contained some proposed guidelines on the concept of development as a unified process, for inclusion in the draft development strategy.

SOCIAL FACTORS IN IMPROVING NUTRITION

240. The Council expressed its appreciation to FAO for its report on social questions in the improvement of nutrition in developing countries (E/CN.5/446). In considering the subject, Members shared the opinion that the social aspect of nutrition should be considered together with the economic and technical aspects (E/4809, chap. II). It was recalled that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session (resolution 2542 (XXIV)), called for the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition. Members of the Council endorsed the Commission's view that nutrition was a crucial factor in development and that the problem of nutrition deserved urgent national and international attention. Some members observed that undernutrition was related to low production, inequitable distribution, habits of consumption and family planning, that integrated national policies were necessary, and that the resources of FAO, WHO and UNICEF should be increased to meet the growing requests for technical assistance. Although the observation was made that even some of the developed countries experienced difficulties in the matter of nutrition, it was stated that the chronic food crisis in the developing countries was part of the heritage of colonialism.

241. By resolution 1492 (XLVIII), the Council recommended that Governments, in consonance with the principle of balanced, integrated economic and social development, should adopt adequate food and nutrition policies, based on adequate studies of social and cultural factors in relation to consumption, with the aim of eliminating hunger and malnutrition and of making available the benefits of proper nutrition to all sectors of the population, particularly the children and other vulnerable groups. It requested the Director-General of FAO, in co-operation with the United Nations and UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP and other agencies concerned, to strengthen further United Nations assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of sound food and nutrition policies, and to strengthen programmes directed towards augmenting the development of national food resources and improving the quality and distribution of food in the developing countries. The Council also requested WHO, in co-operation with FAO, UNICEF and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to intensify action and research on the health aspects of malnutrition.

⁷ See chapter V, section D.

TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF CHILDREN*

242. In considering the trends in the social situation of children (E/4809, chap. III), the Council commended the Secretary-General for his timely report (E/CN.5/448), in which he drew attention to the needs of children and their right to adequate protection and effective preparation for a useful life. Members also expressed their appreciation to UNICEF for its activities and efforts in helping children. The Council expressed deep concern for the plight of the increasing number of children who were sick, undernourished and uneducated. Members related their discussion of the alleviation of the social situation of children to measures for the improvement of nutrition and the need to take social factors into account in the process of development.

243. By resolution 1493 (XLVIII), the Council invited the Secretary-General and the competent organizations of the United Nations system to increase their efforts to learn more about the needs of children and youth, to assist Governments in carrying out co-ordinated and intersectoral measures to satisfy those needs, and to intensify their assistance during the Second Development Decade with a view to enabling them to meet such needs. It drew the attention of Member States and organizations in the United Nations system to the need to increase their efforts to prevent and eliminate suffering among children, and recommended the international community and particularly UNESCO to devote special attention to the psychosociological problems involved in the transition from adolescence to adulthood, with a view to ensuring a progressive and satisfactory participation of young people in society and to preparing them for their future role therein. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit the report on trends in the social situation of children (E/CN.5/448) to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and to prepare, at appropriate intervals, further reports on particular aspects of the subject.

LAND REFORM

244. Members of the Council shared the Commission's concern (E/4809, chap. V) regarding the unsatisfactory progress made in land reform during the past decade, particularly as regards the main social objectives of such reform. Referring to the Secretary-General's note on the implications of the "green revolution" for small farmers, tenants and the landless (E/CN.5/444), members thanked the Secretary-General for having brought to the attention of the Council and the Commission the first information available on newly emerging problems related to the "green revolution". They recognized that there was a danger that the relatively high investment and sophisticated technology required for the cultivation of the new high-yielding varieties of grain might prevent the small farmers from sharing fully in the benefits of development and could cause related social problems, unless measures were taken to deal with those problems. They supported the undertaking by UNRISD, in consultation with the Secretariat, FAO and the ILO, of an intensive programme of studies on the implications of the "green revolution".

* In accordance with Council resolution 1493 (XLVIII), a report of the Secretary-General on trends in the social situation of children will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

245. Members observed that land reform was highly dependent on and directly linked to political, social, economic and other aspects of development and that it must be dealt with from all sides inasmuch as it was a basic factor in improving the situation of developing countries, in most of which the economy was based on agriculture. Members noted that the experts on social policy and planning in national development had rightly pointed out in their report (E/CN.5/445 and Corr. 1) that major obstacles to development were to be found in excessive concentration of wealth, an extended family and kinship system, lack of mobility and an inequalitarian social and political structure, which hindered the progress of land reform. Several members agreed with the Commission's statement that apart from the question of political decisions required by Governments, the lack of progress was due in many cases to insufficient concern with such supportive measures as the provision of credit facilities, extension services and the establishment of agricultural processing industries; and that the frequent isolation of land reform programmes from broader national development policies tended to reduce the effects of productivity increases and other changes brought about in rural areas (E/4809, para. 93).

246. By resolution 1495 (XLVIII), the Council urged the Secretary-General, in the preparations for the Second Development Decade, to take fully into account the role of comprehensive agrarian reform, and recommended that he and the heads of the interested agencies of the United Nations system give higher priority than theretofore to financial and technical assistance to member countries in undertaking projects for land reform, rural institutional development, including co-operatives, and integrated land-use planning. The Council recommended that Governments of Member States, *inter alia*, take fully into account the need for agrarian reform in the preparation and implementation of their national development plans, and take measures that might abolish social inequalities to bring about a better distribution of incomes and raise the living level of the rural population. It recommended that the Secretary-General appoint a highly qualified specialist in the social aspects and over all planning of land reform to participate in the work of the FAO Special Committee on Agrarian Reform, and that the Secretary-General, in consultation with FAO and the ILO, submit to the Council, through the Commission for Social Development as appropriate, a summary of the report of the FAO Committee together with recommendations for policies and action programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Council supported the proposal of UNRISD to undertake, in consultation with the Social Development Division of the United Nations Secretariat, FAO and the ILO, an intensive programme of studies into the implications of the "green revolution".

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

247. In considering the discussion by the Commission on its work programme (E/4809, chap. VI) and the comments thereon by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4846/Rev. 1),^{8,9} mem-

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9.

⁹ See chapter XII, paragraph 598.

bers noted with satisfaction the Commission's decision regarding the Secretary-General's suggestion that it should undertake a review of its current five-year work programme at its twenty-second session, in 1971, in the light of developments since 1969 and the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Several members were in favour of the implementation of a project in the work programme relating to the holding of a conference in 1971 on the participation of youth in the Second United Nations Development Decade. One member expressed the opinion that the work programme was overburdened with topics that seemed unimportant and secondary; he suggested that they should be eliminated from the work programme and that, in view of the forthcoming biennial sessions of the Commission, the programme should be extended from five to six years. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development should also be taken into account in the formulation of the revised work programme.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

248. The Council commented favourably on the report of UNRISD for 1969 (E/CN.5/453) and on the discussions on it in the Commission (E/4809, chap. VIII). Interest was expressed in the work done by the Institute in the area of research with a view to developing systems of indicators that could signal dangerous tendencies in the national social situation and serve as measures for evaluating progress made by social institutions and in social programmes. They expressed the view that the Institute deserved much wider financial support from Member States. Two members of the Council announced the decisions of their Governments to give financial contributions to the Institute. The Institute's proposal to launch a research project on the implications of the "green revolution" was widely supported. This support was embodied in Council resolution 1495 (XLVIII). The hope was expressed that UNDP would extend financial assistance to the project and future programmes resulting from it. It was suggested that the Institute should stress aspects of practical utility rather than theory in the formulation and implementation of other projects under consideration. A note of caution was voiced by one delegation that until the Institute received much larger contributions from Governments and other sources, it should avoid spreading its resources over too many projects so as not to impair the effectiveness of its work.

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

249. In considering the discussion of the Commission on the proposed declaration on the rights of the mentally retarded (E/4809, chap. X), several members of the Council expressed concern over the plight of the mentally retarded, who comprised one of the vulnerable social groups. They felt that more attention should be given, both at the national and the international level, to improving the lot of mentally handicapped persons in order to provide greater protection of their rights to assistance, work and social welfare. They expressed the hope that the Commission would be able to retain the item on the agenda of its next session and take a decision on it at that time.

B. Housing, building and planning*

250. At its forty-eighth session the Council had before it¹⁰ the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session (E/4758¹¹ and Corr.1 and 2); the part of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-first session relating to housing, building and planning (E/4809, paras. 149-164); the part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fifth session regarding the work programme in the field of housing, building and planning (E/4846/Rev.1)¹² and the report of the Secretary-General on a campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing (E/C.6/92 and Add.1), prepared under Council resolution 1300 (XLIV).

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

251. The Council was informed that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had concluded at its sixth session that urbanization was the most important of the problems which it had to consider in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It had been estimated that in fifteen years urban population would double and that in some countries urban growth was twice as fast as the growth of the population as a whole. The feeling had been expressed that the rightful role of urbanization in national development should be recognized and that the over-riding importance of cities as a fulcrum of development strategy should be acknowledged. Stress had been placed on the importance of integrating physical development with economic and social development, and equal emphasis had been laid on the need for improving conditions in rural areas, failing which migration to the cities would continue, with a consequent worsening of urban conditions. The Committee had also recommended that the United Nations should not adopt any specific targets in that sector for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Committee's views had been based on the report of the Secretary-General on housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/C.6/90), which had been very favourably received by the Committee and recommended for publication and wide circulation.

252. The Council's attention was drawn to the fact that the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as set forth in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its fifth session (A/7962), specified as an objective that housing facilities should be expanded and improved with a view to assisting low-income groups in particular and to remedying the ills of unplanned urban growth. The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment had likewise recommended a comprehensive study of the problems of the urban and rural environment, including those relating to housing, slum clearance, urban renewal and community facilities.

253. It was pointed out that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had considered a draft

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

¹⁰ E/AC.7/SR.629-632, 647; E/SR.1693, 1694.

¹¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2.

¹² Ibid., Supplement No. 9.

resolution on the crisis of human settlements in which attention was drawn to the increasing gravity of world housing and urbanization problems, and certain objectives were recommended for action by Member States and by the Secretary-General. Being unable, for lack of time, to refine the language of the draft resolution, the Committee had approved it in principle and recommended it for the consideration of the Council.

254. During the debate, many members of the Council referred to the problems and achievements of their respective countries in the housing, building and planning sector. They expressed general approval of the views of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning with respect to the strategy for the Second Development Decade; nevertheless, some members were disappointed that the Committee's report did not include specific recommendations regarding the goals of the Decade. The recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade were recalled in that connexion (A/7962, para. 66). Although generally acceptable, they too left something to be desired, according to some delegations, at least in regard to their comprehensiveness. The Preparatory Committee, according to one view, seemed to regard housing as an isolated problem, instead of placing it in the context of comprehensive physical planning, including the location of industrial areas. Still worse, the objectives of the Second Development Decade did not include the problems of housing in rural areas, the need to adopt measures to control land speculation in urban and rural housing, and the provision of facilities and services in housing for low-income groups in urban areas.

255. The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the construction industry was an important source of employment and had become a half-way house for manpower forced to abandon agricultural work. Since the creation of new jobs was one of the tasks to be undertaken during the Second Development Decade, it would be useful to consider the establishment of a combined housing-training-employment programme as one of the means of attaining that objective. It was also felt that priorities for investment in the private sector had not been duly examined and that, as a result, in many countries economic and monetary policies favoured highly profitable luxury industries at the expense of enterprises dealing in such necessities as housing and community facilities.

256. Although many delegations expressed sympathy with the purposes of the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it was generally felt that it called for more than drafting changes. After intensive consultations, a new draft was presented to the Council. The text was divided into two parts: in the first part, discussed below (see paragraphs 261 and 262), the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake certain action relating to its earlier resolutions with regard to (a) a campaign to focus attention on housing and (b) the financing of housing; in the second part, it recommended a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly which dealt with the role of housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade. The draft resolution indicated certain reasons for lack of achievement in that sector during the First Development Decade, and recommended, *inter alia*, that more advanced countries and the international organizations concerned should make a "major contribution" by providing increased technical and financial

aid to developing countries for specific purposes defined in the text. It also called for the strengthening of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Secretariat.

257. Many members of the Council, though agreeing with the spirit of the proposal, considered it something entirely new, rather than an improvement on the text proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. They felt that the Council had neither the time nor the expertise to debate thoroughly a significant pronouncement upon a very important subject; it was the function of the technical committee concerned to submit a well considered draft for action by the Council. Some members suggested that the matter be referred back to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; others preferred to postpone consideration of the text until the fiftieth session of the Council. It was pointed out, however, that as the next session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was scheduled for 1971, after the fiftieth session of the Council, the Council's consideration of the subject would be delayed by two years. It was argued that if the Committee failed to produce a draft resolution, that was all the more reason for the Council to attack the problem with added vigour. It was also recalled that at its forthcoming twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly intended to take up housing, building and planning as an item of high priority. It was suggested that the Council should request the Assembly to take the draft resolution into account during its deliberations. On the other hand, it was maintained, lack of action by the Council would deprive the Assembly of the focus that the Council alone could give to matters within its purview. Finally, the sponsors of the draft resolution proposed that they would be willing to withdraw the second part of their text, intended for the General Assembly, on the understanding that it would appear in the report of the Council. The text of the deleted paragraph read as follows:

"[The Economic and Social Council]

"6. Recommends to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2036 (XX) and 2598 (XXIV),

"Regretting that the First United Nations Development Decade had failed to achieve any amelioration in the housing conditions in most countries, owing, among other things, to:

"(a) The relatively low national and international priorities given to programmes in this field,

"(b) The lack of resources available to the developing countries for such programmes,

"(c) The lack of an integrated and comprehensive approach to housing, building and planning programmes within over-all national development plans,

"Noting with satisfaction that the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade includes objectives and guidelines in the field of housing, building and urbanization,

"1. Recommends that the Member States and the United Nations bodies concerned give higher priority to the formulation of definite and long-term policies and programmes for housing, building and planning, with due regard for balanced regional development on the basis of the objectives and policy

measures set forth in the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"2. *Further recommends* that Member States undertake, as needed:

"(a) A review of the legislative framework governing the tenure, transfer of the land and building;

"(b) The planning of the over-all pattern of the land use and appropriate infrastructural facilities;

"3. *Recommends* that more advanced countries and the international organizations make a 'major contribution' by providing increased assistance, technical as well as financial, to developing countries for:

"(a) The elaboration by each country of its housing programme for the 1970s, fully integrated into its national development plans and including institutional and physical arrangements relating to land use;

"(b) The establishment of national and regional centres for studies and experiments in low-cost housing techniques and activities, including improvement in the use of local building materials and, as appropriate, use of new building materials;

"(c) The development of national institutions for training, regional and physical planning, housing and building;

"(d) The advancement of pilot projects on low-cost housing as a necessary step towards large-scale housing programmes in the developing countries;

"(e) The establishment of appropriate financial practices and institutions at the national level;

"4. *Recommends* that greater attention should be given to rural housing and environmental services in the work undertaken by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

"5. *Recommends* that the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning be strengthened as a matter of high priority both by a greater allocation of resources and by additional personnel."

CAMPAIGN TO FOCUS WORLD ATTENTION ON HOUSING

258. The question of a campaign to focus world attention on housing was considered by the Council at its forty-ninth session. It was recalled that the question was before the Council for the third time. In 1967 the Council had, in its resolution 1223 (XLII), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the consideration of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning containing his recommendations on the most appropriate means to focus world attention on that subject and to mobilize world-wide action in the form of specific programmes and to encourage Governments to give a more prominent place to that sector in the formulation of their development programmes. After reviewing the recommendations of the Secretary-General (E/C.6/63), the Council had, on the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted a resolution (1300 (XLIV)) in which it had requested the Secretary-General to ascertain what practical support Member States would give to a campaign in that field and to report to it, through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, on the subject. The report prepared in response to resolution 1300 (XLIV) (E/C.6/92 and Add.1) had been considered by the Committee and brought to the attention of the Council. It included the views of seventy-eight Member States indicating an overwhelm-

ing majority in favour of initiating a campaign to focus attention on housing, even though some Governments had reservations regarding the financial implications of the campaign as well as apprehensions that unless properly approached, the campaign could raise unrealistic expectations on the part of people everywhere. The ACC had discouraged the campaign on the ground that it was a sectoral activity and that the Council did not look with favour on the proliferation of international years.

259. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General, considering the views of the majority of Member States, had decided to recommend that the Council should approve the campaign and authorize the establishment of an advisory group to assist him in planning it. At its sixth session, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had thoroughly reviewed the campaign proposals and the views pertaining to them as set forth in the Secretary-General's report (E/C.6/92), and had felt strongly the need for a campaign, much as it had done at its earlier sessions. It wished the campaign to run through the Second Development Decade and urged the Council to approve the course of action proposed by the Secretary-General. It had been emphasized that the main thrust of the campaign was to persuade Governments to give more attention to housing, building and planning, and to encourage people to help themselves; and that in no event was the campaign to raise aspirations unwarranted by the means available for their achievement. The campaign was also to encourage and co-ordinate voluntary offers of assistance by professional groups and non-governmental organizations concerned. It had also been suggested that the campaign could perhaps be implemented in three stages: (a) a preparatory period of experimentation, with the organization of activities, including conferences, in possibly four countries in each region that indicated an interest in the project, in order to study the approaches, themes and media most likely to reach the population in general and the policy-makers in particular; (b) a period of intensive activity during which experience gained as a result of the first phase would be applied on a wider scale and, possibly, an international housing year could be designated; and (c) a follow-up period for the evaluation as well as the consolidation of the practical results achieved.

260. The Council's discussion of the subject¹⁰ indicated that most delegations saw it as part of the overall international effort in that field during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The majority of members, who supported the idea of the campaign, considered it to be a necessary measure with a view to bringing housing, building and planning programmes during the Decade to a level warranted by the importance of that sector in economic and social development. It was argued that a campaign could assist in producing that result by mobilizing worldwide opinion in favour of that sector; by convincing the authorities concerned of its importance in national development; by stimulating construction and creating employment, since information programmes during the proposed campaign were to be supplemented by practical projects with special emphasis on self-help methods. Many members in that group would support a campaign without the designation of an international housing year, even though they would go along if the majority asked for such a measure as part of the campaign. Some of the supporters of the campaign called for the clarification of its objectives in order to ensure that it should

produce tangible results for the developing countries. Those who were not in favour of the proposed campaign referred to the negative views of ACC, to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which would partly meet the need for the campaign by laying emphasis, among other things, on the problems relating to housing, building and planning; to lack of funds; and to the uncertainty of attaining concrete results through that approach. It was suggested by one member that the whole question could very well be deferred until the middle of the Second Development Decade. Those remarks were not intended as a derogation of the importance of that sector, but reflected upon the timeliness of the proposal. Moreover, the members holding such views were willing to go along with the majority of the Council.

261. Several members of the Council wished to have proposals for more specific action than the establishment of an advisory group which could assist the Secretary-General in drawing up plans for the campaign. In the first part of the draft resolution referred to earlier (see paragraph 256 above), the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Council at its fiftieth session proposals for a campaign, with especial emphasis on certain objectives to be attained through it. Those objectives were not acceptable, in the form presented, to a substantial number of Council members, who claimed that they did not have sufficient time to examine them thoroughly. Besides, as indicated earlier, it was said to be the task of the technical committee concerned to go over those objectives before the Council considered them. It was also suggested, as indicated before, that the matter could be postponed until the fiftieth session of the Council. The sponsors of the proposal, however, agreed to delete the said list of "objectives" from their draft resolution, on the condition that they would be included in the Council's report. The deleted objectives are the following:

"In the developed countries:

"(a) To accord higher priority to programmes in the field of housing, building and planning;

"(b) To increase awareness of the urban and rural housing crisis with its adverse implications for economic and social development;

"(c) To generate the support of Governments of the developed countries, professional groups, non-governmental organizations and the general public to the need for practical programmes in developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning as well as for the mobilization and flow of resources, financial as well as technical, to these countries;

"In the developing countries:

"(a) To accord higher priority to programmes in the field of housing;

"(b) To integrate the planning of programmes in the field of housing, building and planning, within their over-all national development plans;

"(c) To mobilize greater resources for programmes in this field, including the establishment, where needed, of financing institutions to stimulate domestic savings and to provide credit for investment in the field of housing, building and planning;

"(d) To promote programmes focusing on self-help methods for the improvement of dwellings, neighbourhoods and community facilities, making maximum use of local building materials, traditional building practices and co-operative methods;

"(e) To increase programmes of professional and subprofessional training and to adopt all feasible measures for the exchange of relevant experiences among countries;

"(f) To organize regional and subregional meetings at the ministerial as well as technical levels to review problems and policies in this field and to formulate targets and programmes in accordance with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade."

262. In its resolution 1507 (XLVIII), which it adopted on the basis of this proposal, as amended, the Council recognized the urgent need, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to accord priority to housing, building and planning programmes at the national as well as the international level, to allocate increased financial resources to those programmes, and to promote the role of that sector in economic and social development. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session reformulated proposals for the campaign, taking into account the views of Member States (E/C.6/92) and the suggested objectives set forth above (see paragraph 261 above). It further requested him to include *inter alia* in his report—which was to be submitted as early as possible to the Council, through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in accordance with Council resolution 1170 (XLI)—his comments on the proposed new international institution for the support of domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development, as discussed in document E/C.6/98.

WORK PROGRAMME

263. The Council was informed that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had adopted a long-range work programme for a six-year period (1970-1975), which would be reviewed every two years in the light of results achieved and resources available. It was also pointed out that the work programme was drawn within a conceptual framework of needs in that field and that the priorities were geared to producing concrete results in the forthcoming Development Decade. The Committee reviewed its own role in the process and indicated that it would continue to define the needs in that sector, especially those of developing countries, and advise the Centre on the scope and priorities of the programmes put forward. The Centre, it was said, would play a catalytic and co-ordinating role and would not by itself undertake basic research. The Committee wished to keep abreast of developments regarding the implementation of the work programme between its biennial sessions in order to be able to discharge its functions effectively. It therefore requested a regular flow of information to its members and to interested Governments. It also requested that the considerable information and data available to the Centre should be brought to the attention of Member States and that the publication of a regular bulletin would be the best method of meeting those objectives.

264. The Council's attention was drawn to the increasing co-operation among the Centre, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned and the co-ordination of their work programmes in that field. It was recalled that both the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regretted

the fact that the Economic Commission for Latin America had no unit to deal with housing questions.

265. The Council was informed that assistance to developing countries continued to be the major task before the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and that, in 1969, fifty-one countries had been provided with the services of 150 experts. Besides, inter-regional advisers had undertaken short-term missions to twenty-six countries. All in all, the total expenditure on technical assistance in that field had risen by about \$1 million; in addition, twenty Special Fund projects have been approved so far.

266. The Council's attention was drawn to progress reports on the work done in the subsectors of housing, building and planning. In the field of housing, though the situation had continued to deteriorate and the very magnitude of the problem tended to deter some Governments from taking adequate measures to remedy the situation, there were also some hopeful signs, such as increasing interest in rural and co-operative housing. In the financing of housing and community facilities, the work in progress under Council resolution 1170 (XLI) indicated increasing governmental awareness of the importance of adequate financial measures to promote progress in housing, for which purpose some new approaches were being explored. In building, emphasis was being laid on industrialization, on measures to reduce cost and on the development of local building materials, among other things. There was also full recognition of the significance of labour-intensive building methods as one of the palliatives of unemployment. In the field of physical planning, recent surveys by United Nations experts confirmed the deterioration of urban conditions in many countries. It was stated that data were being collected from Member States in order to develop recommendations for policies on urban land, land supply and land-use control. In all of the subsectors mentioned the Secretariat had prepared and was continuing with several studies, as indicated in the work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

267. Concerning Council resolution 1299 (XLIV), relating to a world housing survey, it was pointed out that the General Assembly had endorsed, in its resolution 2598 (XXIV), the Council's request that quinquennial surveys be prepared in place of biennial reports, and that the Secretary-General had consulted with the ILO in that connexion, as requested by the Council. Furthermore, the Assembly resolution required the survey to be completed as early as feasible, but not later than 1975.

268. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General's report on goals and guidelines for pilot demonstration projects (E/4453), prepared under Council resolution 1224 (XLII), outlined the emergency nature of the urbanization problems in many developing countries. It was pointed out that missions had already been sent to several countries in Asia and Latin America and that another was being planned for Africa. That effort was eliciting an encouraging response from many Governments, and some projects, it was hoped, could become operational in 1970.

269. The Council was informed that in response to its resolution 1301 (XLIV), concerning the establishment of an international institute on documentation in the field of housing, building and planning, the Secretary-General had appealed to Member States for voluntary financial contributions and had received only three pledges, which together were insufficient for the

purpose. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had requested the Secretary-General at its sixth session to continue his efforts to persuade Governments to give financial support to that project. According to one Council member, it did not seem realistic in the circumstances to continue to seek funds, and it was suggested that there were grounds for reappraising the stipulations of the resolution in question. It was also argued that the lack of contributions was due to the low priority generally given to housing, building and planning, and that the site of the institute was irrelevant.

270. During the ensuing discussion, Council members welcomed the orientation and the long stretch of the work programme, which, according to some, was the most important part of the Committee's report. Others viewed with appreciation the Committee's request for a regular flow of information to its members and all Member States in the form of a bulletin. Some voiced caution on the use of seminars; others considered seminars among the best uses of limited resources inasmuch as well-organized seminars could influence high-level policy-makers, technicians and administrators. The problems of land use and land speculation were mentioned by some as major obstacles to housing development. One view held transfer of land ownership to the State as a necessary reform, beginning as a first step with appropriation of land by municipalities. Several delegations underscored the observation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination relating to the insufficiency of the resources at the disposal of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (E/4846/Rev.1),¹² as noted in the resolution adopted by the Council. The mobilization of internal and external resources drew comments from most delegations. One member pointed to the success achieved through Government-supported and controlled savings and financial institutions granting loans for low-cost housing on reasonable terms. Some other members also described measures for the financing of housing adopted in their countries. Considerable interest was shown in the mobilization of external resources and in the proposals concerning some new international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development, as discussed in the Secretary-General's report on the financing of housing and community facilities (E/C.6/98). The reference to the proposed international institution was subjected to heavy criticism.

271. The Council adopted a resolution (1498 (XLVIII)), in which it took note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session (E/4758) and approved the work programme contained therein.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

272. The Council was informed that owing to the timing of biennial sessions of both the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Commission had recommended at its twenty-first session that the Committee should report direct to the Council (and not through the Commission, as required by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV)), on the understanding that the Committee would continue to report to the Commission as well. The Council approved that arrangement by its resolution 1497 (XLVIII).

WORLD POPULATION SITUATION*

273. Population questions were considered by the Council at its forty-eighth session.¹ The Council had before it the report of the Population Commission on its fifteenth session (E/4768),² and a report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation (E/4778). The implications of the subject were also reflected in the Council's discussions at its forty-ninth session concerning international economic and social policy and the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in matters of regional co-operation, food production, the human environment, and co-ordination.

274. The report of the Population Commission contained, *inter alia*, the review of United Nations activities in the fields of population since its previous session in 1967, including major decisions, co-ordination, organization and resources; research and technical work; programmes for improvement in demographic statistics; technical co-operation; the world population situation; demographic projections in relation to economic and social development; measures, policies and programmes affecting fertility, with particular reference to national family planning programmes; and recommendations for five-year and two-year programmes within the framework of its long-range programme endorsed by the Council in 1965 (resolution 1084 (XXXIX)). The Commission had also noted the relevant activities and programmes of the specialized agencies and the regional commissions. The Population Commission's recommendations for action by the Council were concentrated in four draft resolutions, relating respectively to population policies and the Second United Nations Development Decade; the convening of a third world population conference; the designation of a world population year; and work programmes and priorities in the field of population.

A. Population and development

275. At its forty-fifth session, the Council had been informed that the demographic situation of the developing regions in the 1960s had been characterized by excessively high fertility, moderately high mortality with very high infant mortality, and a disproportionate age structure, with a low proportion of the population in the working-age groups. These characteristics had also set the stage for population trends in the 1970s.

276. At the forty-eighth session,¹ the Council's attention was called to the new projections for the Second Development Decade, prepared by the Secretariat in close collaboration with national and regional institutions and several specialized agencies. The pro-

jections were based on the assumption of further significant improvement in life expectancy and slight declines in fertility resulting from anticipated progress in living conditions and wider acceptance of family planning. According to the medium variant of the revised projections, the total world population was expected to increase from 3,600 million in 1970 to 4,400 million in 1980, an increase of 23 per cent. In the developing regions, it was anticipated that the population increase would be from 2,500 million in 1970 to 3,200 million in 1980, an increase of 28 per cent, while in the developed regions the increase would be from 1,100 million to slightly more than 1,200 million, or 11 per cent more. The over-all rate of population growth during the coming Decade was estimated at 2 per cent *per annum*, 2.4 per cent in the developing regions and 1 per cent in the more developed regions. However, at least ninety-two developing countries and territories were expected to have an annual average population growth rate exceeding 2.5 per cent. It was emphasized that projections alone could not express the complexity of interaction between man, economic resources and society. The profound demographic changes in the developing countries were disorganizing the traditional pattern of growth of functional population groups and bringing about new relationships among them. The high rates of population growth would result, during the Decade, in large increases in the school-age population, the working-age population, the old-age population, and in females of reproductive age. The disproportions between resources and numbers had originated several decades earlier for lack of co-ordinated policies affecting development and population trends, a fact which emphasized the necessity of taking into consideration the long-range character of population trends and their long-term cumulative effects when formulating decisions of policy.

277. The Council was reminded that more than 100 million children were being born each year, or virtually 1 million every three days. The question arose whether the world could meet their needs and aspirations. Estimates should be made of the food supply, clothing and housing that would be required, the number of employment opportunities that should be created and the number of schools and hospitals that should be built. It was stated that many countries were prepared to participate in the mobilization of the necessary resources to meet the needs of the coming generation. Gratification was expressed that more than thirty Governments had taken action, within the broader context of their development policies, on the moderation of fertility through the adoption of policies of disseminating family planning practices.

278. The representatives of a number of developing countries emphasized the importance their Governments attached to family planning and informed the

* In accordance with the request made by the Council in its resolution 1347 (XLV), a concise report on the world population situation will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.504-507; E/SR.1673.

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

Council of the efforts that were being made to reduce the rate of population growth.

279. It was agreed that family planning programmes should not be a substitute for programmes of rapid and sustained economic and social development, but rather one of the important means of fostering that development.

280. The view was expressed that demographic methods of modifying growth rates could not compensate for such obstacles to development as the inefficient utilization of natural and human resources and slow rates of increase in the production of goods; that the key to moderating excessively high rates of population growth lay in radical socio-economic change, and in expanding all sectors of the economy while at the same time raising the productivity and the cultural level of the population. The world demographic trends reported to the Council could be changed by the full realization of industrialization, land distribution and the enhancement of the role of women in society. Other views expressed were that the labour force and labour-consuming industrial methods were vital elements of development policies in countries where capital was the scarce factor in production; that unemployment in developing countries was basically a consequence of institutional deficiencies and thus unrelated to the trends of population growth; and that in some countries there was a direct relationship between increased population and the increase of the national product—a consequence of the need for a large domestic market to ensure a rapid industrialization process, which had been reflected in the past in certain developed countries when they were in process of industrialization.

B. Population policies and the Second United Nations Development Decade

281. The Council was reminded that in launching the Second Development Decade, Governments would dedicate themselves anew to the objectives, set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, of creating conditions of stability and well-being and of ensuring a standard of living for everyone consistent with human dignity; and that they would also need to agree on a number of objectives for the Decade and on policy measures for achieving them.

282. There was general agreement in the Council that population problems differed widely from country to country; and that in some countries those problems were very acute, while in others the population was sparse and the natural resources more plentiful. The hope was expressed that countries that had no problems in the population field would not oppose the provision of international assistance to other countries which, in the exercise of their sovereign right to pursue the policies that best served their people, had requested such aid. There was unanimity in the recognition of the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each family—a principle emphasized in 1966 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2211 (XXI). It was stated further that family planning was in the vital interest of both the nation and the family: on the national level, the impact of the population problem had to be taken into account in long-range national planning if Governments were to achieve their eco-

nomie goals; and on the family level, human life would be enriched if each person were assured of a greater opportunity to attain individual dignity, well-being and happiness. The provision of the knowledge and the means of family planning would enable parents to exercise their rights with respect to the size of the family, as stated in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV), articles 4 and 22).

283. It was stressed that, according to the recent projections of the United Nations, the rate of population increase expected in the developing countries in the coming Decade was greatly in excess of the 2.5 per cent increase assumed by the Committee on Development Planning, and that according to the findings, the Second Development Decade might witness the fastest growth of human numbers in all of mankind's history.

284. The Council adopted resolution 1483 (XLVIII), in which it called upon the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning to give full consideration to the deliberations and recommendations of the Population Commission at its fifteenth session, with special reference to the report on the world population situation (E/CN.9/231), and to the population projections for 1965-1985. It also called upon the Preparatory Committee to consider including in its draft of the international development strategy for the 1970s a suggested text which stated in part that for countries which considered it appropriate, national policies for the achievement of more desirable rates of population growth and for the voluntary acceptance by parents of smaller families should be regarded as essential aspects of development strategy for the eventual achievement of satisfactory *per capita* economic growth, which would promote human welfare and dignity. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to study, in consultation with relevant agencies, the relationship of population growth to economic and social development, with special reference to the increase of gross national product and to improving national *per capita* income and standards of living, and to disseminate widely the major results of such studies.

C. Third World Population Conference

285. Members of the Council spoke in favour of a third world population conference, and of convening it in 1974. It would follow logically upon the United Nations work programmes in the population field and the results of the 1970 census programmes, which would be available for studies and projections. The better understanding of population questions, to which the Second World Population Conference in 1965 had contributed, would be further enhanced through a third population conference, which could be held sufficiently early in the Second Development Decade to provide programme guidance for the remainder of the Decade, and it would be a logical corollary to the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment.

286. It was regretted by some members of the Council that attendance at the conference would not be universal; and that representation of Governments would be limited to those of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies.

287. One representative was unable to support the proposal for a world population conference because the emphasis appeared to be on finding comprehensive and uniform solutions for situations that were essentially diverse and required a regional approach; because he felt there was a need for more basic scientific knowledge of the problems before such a conference was convened; and because it was necessary for international co-operation to be restricted to the exchange of information and advice on the technical level, in line with the understanding that policy-making was the exclusive function of each Government.

288. The Council adopted a resolution (1484 (XLVIII)) in which it approved the proposal that a World Population Conference be convened in 1974 under the auspices of the United Nations, with representatives of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and their technical advisers as well as other selected specialists as participants. It decided that the Conference should be devoted to consideration of basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development. It requested the Secretary-General to seek adequate resources for the Conference, possibly from external sources, and authorized him, in association with the executive heads of interested specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations studying population problems, to establish a small preparatory committee to assist in formulating an agenda based on the suggestions of the Population Commission and in making arrangements for the Conference. The Conference was requested to report on its findings and recommendations to the Council and the General Assembly in 1975.

D. World Population Year*

289. General support was indicated for the designation of 1974, the year of the Third World Population Conference, as World Population Year to help focus world opinion on the various aspects of population problems and on the need to stimulate efforts to cope with them. While the proliferation of world years had perhaps dulled their effectiveness, the urgency of population issues still justified that designation. It was expected that the impact of the Third World Population Conference would be greater and that additional national and international activities, including the development of research programmes in certain related scientific fields, would be encouraged as a result of such attention.

290. The Council, in resolution 1485 (XLVIII), recommended to the General Assembly that it adopt a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would designate the year 1974 as World Population Year. The General Assembly would also authorize the Secretary-General to undertake a programme of measures and activities by the United Nations, by Member States and by the interested organizations of the United Nations system during the year 1974; invite the interested United Nations organizations to render assistance to the Population Commission in undertaking the programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year; also invite all Member States to intensify their efforts in that field to achieve the

immediate and long-range targets they might wish to set for carrying out their programmes of work in the field of population by 1974 and thereafter; and it would request the Secretary-General to report on preparatory work and to prepare a final report on the World Population Year in 1975.

E. Work programmes and priorities in the field of population

291. There was general agreement in the Council on the work programmes recommended by the Population Commission, which reflected the view endorsed previously by the Council (resolutions 1084 (XXXIX) and 1347 (XLV)) and the General Assembly (resolution 2211 (XXI)) that greater emphasis should be placed on action programmes at the regional and country level, and also reflected the interdisciplinary nature of the work (E/4768, para. 130). Projects and programmes of technical co-operation with the developing countries were emphasized, as well as research and technical work which could serve as tools for policy-making or supporting field activities. The programmes concentrated on work at United Nations Headquarters although it was recognized that the programme in the population field was part of the larger integrated programme of the United Nations system as a whole, and was co-ordinated with the programmes and activities of the regional economic commissions and those of the specialized agencies concerned.

292. During the discussion at the forty-eighth session, members expressed their appreciation of the Population Commission's emphasis on action-oriented programmes, which were centred in the priority areas of fertility and family planning, mortality, urbanization and migration, and demographic aspects of economic development and social development. Large-scale technical co-operation programmes would be implemented in the five-year period through: (a) expansion of assistance in developing economic, social and other measures in the population field, including family planning; (b) assistance in developing national projects and research needed for policy formulation; (c) the launching of a series of well-balanced and mutually supporting projects at the country and regional levels; (d) increased emphasis on training of national personnel needed for national population programmes; (e) further strengthening of the United Nations infrastructure to enable it to meet the needs for an expanding programme of technical co-operation. The Commission had urged the fast expansion of the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations during 1970 and 1971. In view of their significance for developing countries, greater attention was being given to studies of fertility and family planning, international migration and economic-demographic interrelationships. The five-year programme also envisaged a major revision of the demographic projections based on data to be provided by the 1970 population censuses; the projections would be mutually related to the demographic projections prepared by the specialized agencies concerned.

293. While the Population Commission had correctly assessed the existing population situation, more attention would be given to examination of the causes of current population trends, especially those related to social and economic development, food supply, natural resources, investment, employment and housing.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

Those subjects were to be examined in June 1970 by a committee of experts convened by the Secretary-General to advise on programmes in the demographic aspects of economic development.

294. A preference was expressed for programmes planned and conducted on a regional rather than a world-wide basis, concerned mainly with investigation and research, data collection and studies of migration, and a clearer definition of the interrelationships of economic, social and demographic factors. It was stated that the United Nations should pay greater attention to the regional nature of the problems involved. It should encourage population studies in Europe, through ECE, in view of the many demographic problems facing that region; such studies had implications not only for the developed countries but also for the developing ones where the European experience might be repeated in the foreseeable future. It was noted that while some regional population conferences were being organized by the regional economic commissions as a result of the Council's recommendations, there had been no formal proposal that a European population conference should be organized by ECE, although such a suggestion had been made in the recent session of the Population Commission.

295. The Council was informed that the need for strengthening the infrastructure required to carry out activities in the population field had been recognized in the respective regional bodies. In the ECAFE secretariat it had led to the establishment, at the beginning of 1969, of a new upgraded Population Division with an enlarged staff to carry out its expanded Asian Population Programme. In ECA a Population Programme Centre had been established in the secretariat in January 1970 to carry out its expanded African Population Programme. It had been decided in ECLA to convene a meeting of an expert group in the near future to advise on the programmes needed in that region. It was regretted that there was no population unit within the ECE secretariat. Greater emphasis was thus being placed on regional programmes (E/4768, paras. 122-124), bearing in mind the diversity of the problems involved as well as the population trends and economic and social factors.

296. The Council expressed appreciation of the decision of the Secretary-General to entrust the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to UNDP. It agreed with the principles and policies unanimously recommended by the Population Commission (E/4768, para. 61) for application to the United Nations technical co-operation activities financed from the regular budget, UNDP or the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, namely, (a) that the United Nations population programme should continue to be within the purview of the Population Commission, the regional economic commissions, the Council and the General Assembly, while the programmes of the specialized agencies concerned should be guided by their respective policy-making bodies; (b) that the activities should continue to be implemented in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) and Council resolution 1347 (XLV); (c) that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be a truly international fund with a broad basis of contributors, and that the organizations concerned in the United Nations system should work closely together as a team in implementing proj-

ects; and (d) that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be administered efficiently, and should provide assistance in all forms required to meet the needs of developing countries, including the financing of action programmes as well as improvement in demographic statistics and research required for such programmes. It was stressed that the projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should supplement and in no way limit or replace activities in that field financed from the regular budget of the United Nations or other programmes. It was also mentioned that the necessary infrastructure should be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations. One member shared the apprehension expressed in the Population Commission that the Fund might come to be controlled by a small group of donors and not be a truly international undertaking; he stated that no new committee should share the responsibilities of the Population Commission, the only United Nations body responsible for dealing with population questions and capable of rallying international support. The need for co-ordination had been particularly stressed when the Fund was set up, and the subsequent establishment by ACC of co-ordinating machinery in the form of its Sub-Committee on Population was appreciated.

297. The Council welcomed the financial assistance provided through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in support of the expanded programme endorsed by the Council and the General Assembly. A number of Governments had made generous contributions and other Member States had been invited to do so, including those without serious population problems.

298. The Council adopted a resolution (1486 (XLVIII)) in which it endorsed the five-year and two-year programmes of work in the field of population recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session, and drew the attention of the specialized agencies to the aspects of the programmes of concern to them. It also called to the attention of the General Assembly the need for providing the necessary resources to carry out the activities recommended by the Commission. It invited the regional economic commissions and UNESOB to take the necessary steps to expand their activities in the population field along the lines recommended by the Commission and to give adequate status to their population programmes. It also invited the United Nations organizations concerned to strengthen their collaboration and co-ordination in the population field. The Council called upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to participate as far as practicable in the 1970 World Population Census Programme, and to develop their vital statistics in accordance with the proposed World Programme for Improvement of Vital Statistics. It urged interested Governments to give full attention to population programmes in their development planning and policy-making and to utilize the available resources to that end.

299. In that resolution also the Council requested the Secretary-General, in pursuing the work programme and in responding to requests from Governments, to observe the priorities indicated by the Commission and the Council; to pay special attention to technical co-operation at the country and regional levels; to promote the 1970 round of population censuses and to assist, with all available resources, the requesting Gov-

ernments in implementing them as an aid to development planning and policy-making; to undertake demographic studies needed for development planning and policy-making in developing countries; and to conduct a second inquiry among Governments concerning population trends, economic and social development, and their policies and action programmes.

300. In a final paragraph, the Council requested the Population Commission to follow certain guidelines in the preparation of future reports.

301. The Council, in resolution 1487 (XLVIII), took note of the report of the Population Commission on its fifteenth session (E/4768).

Chapter IX

HUMAN RIGHTS

302. At its resumed forty-eighth session, the Council considered¹ the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-sixth session (E/4816² and Add.1), held from 24 February to 27 March 1970; co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa; and the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts. It took note of the Commission's report in resolution 1504 (XLVIII). At that session the Council also examined³ documentation concerning allegations of trade union rights in southern Africa (E/4791, E/4819 and E/4838), which had been postponed from the resumed forty-seventh session,⁴ and the organizational meetings of the forty-eighth session.⁵ It considered,⁶ and in resolution 1517 (XLVIII) took note of, the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session (E/4831),⁷ held from 23 March to 10 April 1970. It decided in resolution 1505 (XLVIII) to authorize the Secretary-General to inform ACABQ that it considered the programme and expenditures arising out of resolutions 8 (XXVI) and 10 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights to be of an urgent nature. It also discussed the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

303. The activities reported on under these headings, and the action taken by the Council with regard to them, are summarized below.

A. Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

304. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. II) that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV), in which 1971 had been designated as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in which the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned had been invited to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the Year, the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session had considered the part which it could itself play in the observance of the Year, and the supplementary recommendations that it could make to the Secretary-General, Governments and specialized agencies.

305. By its resolution 3 (XXVI) the Commission had decided to undertake at its twenty-seventh session a comprehensive review of measures and decisions

¹ E/AC.7/SR.636-645; E/SR.1693.

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

³ E/SR.1689, 1690, 1693.

⁴ E/SR.1645.

⁵ E/SR.1651.

⁶ E/AC.7/SR.644-647; E/SR.1694.

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

* Sub-item in the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

taken to eliminate racial discrimination and determine the necessity for further measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance. It had requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the above-mentioned matters at its twenty-third session and to transmit appropriate conclusions and recommendations to the Commission. States that had not yet done so were requested to ratify at the earliest possible time international conventions designed to combat racism, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Commission had declared that the policy of *apartheid* was the most reprehensible manifestation of racial discrimination and had urged all Governments, as part of their observance of the International Year in 1971, to proclaim and reaffirm their abhorrence and condemnation of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, in southern Africa in particular.

306. In the resolution all Governments had been urged to intensify their efforts to establish concrete national programmes for the purpose of preventing and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. They had also been invited to establish programmes in their national systems of education which would trace the history of the various forms of racial discrimination and the efforts made by the United Nations and peoples in opposition to racial discrimination to promote the dignity and worth of the human person. All States had further been requested to use all their resources to bring as much effective pressure as possible to bear, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, on those States which violated the relevant resolutions of the United Nations dealing with the elimination of racism in all its forms including *apartheid*, nazism and colonialism.

307. The Commission had invited the specialized agencies concerned to join in a world-wide educational campaign against racism and racial discrimination, and it had recalled the solemn appeal which the Council had made to universities, scientific institutes and establishments to contribute as widely as possible in the field of science and education to the cause of human rights, and in particular to the fight against racial discrimination.

B. 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**

308. The Council at its resumed forty-eighth session was informed (E/4816, chap. X, (b)) that the Commission on Human Rights had examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts established under Com-

** Requires action by the General Assembly.

mission resolutions 2 (XXIII), 2 (XXIV) and 2 (XXV) and had adopted resolution 8 (XXVI), which also contained the text of a draft resolution to be recommended by the Council for adoption by the General Assembly. By resolution 8 (XXVI), the Commission had expressed its appreciation of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts and endorsed the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Group; requested the Group to study, from the point of view of international penal law, the question of *apartheid*, which had been declared a crime against humanity; requested the International Labour Organisation to include, as far as possible, a report on forced labour in the African Territories under Portuguese domination in its paper to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session in accordance with Council resolution 1412 (XLVI).

309. In accordance with the request made by the Commission in its resolution, the Council decided⁸ to forward the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

310. On the basis of the Commission's proposal, the Council adopted a resolution (1501 (XLVIII)) in which it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would, *inter alia*, commend the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the valuable report it had submitted (E/CN.4/984 and Add.1-19); reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination; condemn any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination; reaffirm that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 1955 applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout the Republic of South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and currently under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination. The Assembly would also reaffirm that sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) not only constituted one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years but also contributed decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State; the working of that law was also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevented the accused from proving his innocence; the so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969 was an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in the above "Constitution" conferred few, if any, rights on non-whites. The General Assembly would further (a) call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the Group; (b) call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accord-

ance with relevant United Nations resolutions on the subject; (c) call upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia; and (d) call upon the Government of Portugal to observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.⁹ The General Assembly would also condemn, once again, the actions of those Governments which continued to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions, and would call upon those Governments to break off such relations.

311. At its resumed forty-eighth session,⁸ the Council took note of the report (E/4817 and Corr.1) on the question of co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa, which had been prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Council resolution 1414 (XLVI).

312. The Council was also informed (E/4816, para. 152) that in response to its request at the forty-sixth session¹⁰ that the Commission should consider the question of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed under Commission resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV) to study *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the Commission, at its twenty-sixth session, had agreed to terminate the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

C. Question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East

313. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. XI) that the Commission on Human Rights had adopted a resolution (10 (XXVI)) in which it had noted with dismay the refusal of Israel to co-operate with the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Commission under its resolution 6 (XXV), and had endorsed the conclusions of the Working Group concerning the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to all the occupied areas and the existence of violations of that Convention in the Israeli-occupied territories. In the resolution the Commission had further condemned Israel for its refusal to apply that Convention and had called upon it to observe strictly its provisions in the occupied territories. The Commission had also decided to continue the mandate of the Working Group to investigate and report on the violations by Israel of that Convention in the military-occupied Arab territories, and had called upon Israel to receive and co-operate with the Working Group. It had also requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Working Group's report.

D. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity***

314. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. IV) that the Commission on Human Rights had

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 244.

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

⁸ E/SR.1693.

adopted a resolution on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity, in which it called upon all States to observe strictly the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁹ and stated that it considered that "grave breaches" of the Geneva Conventions, as defined therein, constituted "war crimes and were an affront to humanity in addition to being crimes" (Commission resolution 5 B (XXVI)). The Commission had decided to retain the item on its agenda and had recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council. In taking this action, the Commission had had before it the study (E/CN.4/983 and Add.1 and 2) prepared by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 1158 (XLI) and Commission resolution 13 (XXIV) and the information submitted under Commission resolution 9 (XXV) by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies (E/CN.4/1010), on matters concerning, *inter alia*, the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of information relating thereto.

315. After considering the question at its forty-eighth session,¹¹ the Council, in its resolution 1500 (XLVIII), approved a draft resolution recommended by the Commission, with an amendment whereby it recommended that draft to the General Assembly for adoption. According to the draft resolution, the General Assembly would draw attention to the fact that many war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity were continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and were enjoying protection, and it would call upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they had committed such crimes so that they could be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries. The draft resolution would also have the General Assembly condemn the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and call upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes; call upon all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which would contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; and once again request the States concerned, if they had not already done so, to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of such crimes as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who had not yet been brought to trial or punishment. Finally, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and also of the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes in order to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

¹¹ E/AC.7/SR.636-639; E/SR.1693.

E. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts***

316. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. VI) that pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2597 (XXIV), the Commission on Human Rights had considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on human rights in armed conflicts (A/7720) prepared under Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII) and had decided to transmit the observations of its members on the report to the Council and to the General Assembly.

317. During the debate in the Council,¹² attention was drawn to the importance of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and of the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Some representatives were of the opinion that most of the violations of human rights in armed conflicts could be avoided if the existing conventions were properly applied; others considered that additional provisions of some sort were needed in view of the magnitude of internal armed conflicts, the use of new methods of warfare, and new methods of mass destruction. Mention was made of the desirability of co-operation between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the matter.

318. The Council decided,¹³ under rule 66 of its rules of procedure, not to take a vote on a draft resolution in which it would have recalled that, according to the United Nations Charter, in order to guarantee human rights effectively, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts; condemned the actions of those countries that continued to conduct aggressive wars in violation of the United Nations Charter, defying the accepted principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Geneva Protocol of 1925; expressed the view that the principles of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1925 Geneva Protocol should be strictly observed and that States violating those instruments should be held responsible internationally; affirmed that participants of resistance movements and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial and occupied territories, if arrested, should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions; expressed the view that massive air bombardments of the civilian population and the use of napalm and other types of chemical weapons constituted a flagrant violation of those Conventions and of the 1925 Geneva Protocol; and expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/7720) and requested him to take into consideration the comments made in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Economic and Social Council.

319. The Council approved⁸ the decision of the Commission on Human Rights referred to above (paragraph 316), requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the observations of the members of the Commission on the report of the Secretary-General (A/7720) and also requested him to forward the views of the Council to the Assembly.

F. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

320. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. III) that, in its resolution 2 (XXVI), the Commission on Human Rights had taken note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and

¹² E/AC.7/SR.636-641, 643-645; E/SR.1693.

¹³ E/AC.7/SR.645.

Protection of Minorities on its twenty-second session (E/CN.4/1008). Owing to lack of time, the Commission had been unable at its twenty-sixth session to consider the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights and the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights and had decided to postpone consideration of the item and to give it the highest priority at its twenty-seventh session.

321. With regard to measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, the Council was informed that the Commission in its resolution 4 (XXVI) had noted the tentative nature of the findings on that subject in the study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields being prepared by the Sub-Commission and had requested the Sub-Commission to continue its study, in the light of the report of the Secretary-General (A/7683) and of the resolution (2545 (XXIV)) on the subject adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, placing special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance, and to submit its recommendations to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

322. The Council, in its resolution 1499 (XLVIII), took note of Commission resolution 1 (XXVI) and requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for Mr. Abu Rannat, the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities responsible for the study of equality in the administration of justice, to attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights when it considered his report.

G. Procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

323. At its resumed forty-eighth session the Council was informed (E/4816, chap. IX) that thirty-two Member States had submitted observations on a draft resolution concerning the establishment of a procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which had been prepared by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, studied by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session and by the Council at its forty-sixth session and, in accordance with Council resolution 1422 (XLVI), been referred to Member States for comments.¹⁴ The Council was also informed that the Commission at its twenty-sixth session—having again considered the question in the light of its former discussions, of the debates held in the Council, and of the replies and observations of Member States—had decided, that no inquiry pursuant to the proposed new procedure might be undertaken until the remedies available at the national, regional and international levels had been exhausted and that such inquiries must be carried out in co-operation with the Government concerned; that, without prejudice to the final decision of the Council, the composition of any body responsible for making such inquiries and its procedures must be such as to provide a reliable guarantee of its competence and im-

partiality; and, on the basis of its discussions and the observations of Governments, to reaffirm the recommendation contained in its resolution 17 (XXV) and to resubmit that recommendation to the Council.

324. During the debate in the Council, some representatives supported the Commission's recommendation as constituting an important step forward. They stressed *inter alia* that the proposed new procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights should provide adequate safeguards for the protection of national sovereignty, that it should be applied only after local remedies had been exhausted; that inquiries should be undertaken with the co-operation of the Government concerned and under conditions determined by agreement with it, and that the composition of the body conducting the inquiry should be such as to guarantee its competence and impartiality. On the other hand, some representatives argued, among other things, that the proposed procedure violated Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter; that, under it, slanderous communications originating from outside the State concerned could serve as grounds for accusations while communications indicating genuine violations of human rights might be given insufficient consideration; and that a majority of Member States had not sent in the comments requested by the Council in resolution 1422 (XLVI). It was also maintained that if such a procedure were to be adopted, it should provide that after studying situations referred to it by the Sub-Commission, the Commission should forward its recommendations to the Council.

325. The Council rejected⁸ a proposal by which, as orally revised, it would have recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should work out criteria of admissibility of communications; asked Member States that had not yet sent comments on the proposed procedure to do so; and decided that it should consider the question again at its fiftieth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the action of the Commission concerning criteria of admissibility referred to above. A motion to postpone to the fiftieth session consideration of the draft resolution submitted by the Commission was rejected by the Council.⁸

326. Endorsing with certain amendments a text submitted by the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1503 (XLVIII)) in which it authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group consisting of not more than five of its members, with due regard to geographical distribution, to meet once a year in private meetings for a period not exceeding ten days immediately before the sessions of the Sub-Commission to consider all communications, including replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), with a view to bringing to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications, together with replies of Governments, if any, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission. The Council decided that the Sub-Commission should, as the first stage in the implementation of the resolution, devise at its twenty-third session an appropriate procedure for dealing with the question of admissibility of communications received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and in accordance with Council resolution

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 250-255.

1235 (XLII). The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a document on the question of admissibility for the Sub-Commission's consideration at its twenty-third session, and further requested him (a) to furnish to the members of the Sub-Commission every month a list of communications prepared by him in accordance with Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and a brief description of them, together with the text of any replies received from Governments; (b) to make available to the members of the working group at their meetings the originals of such communications listed as they might request, having due regard to the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) concerning the divulging of the identity of the authors of communications; and (c) to circulate to the members of the Sub-Commission, in the working languages, the originals of such communications as were referred to the Sub-Commission by the working group.

327. In the same resolution the Council requested the Sub-Commission to consider in private meetings the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group and any replies of Governments relating thereto and other relevant information, with a view to determining whether to refer to the Commission on Human Rights particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission. The Council requested the Commission, after it had examined any situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission, to determine: (a) whether it required a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendation thereon to the Council in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1235 (XLII) and (b) whether it should be a subject of an investigation by an *ad hoc* committee to be appointed by the Commission, which should be undertaken only with the express consent of the State concerned and should be conducted in constant co-operation with that State and under conditions determined by agreement with it. In any event, the investigation might be undertaken only if: (i) all available means at the national level had been resorted to and exhausted; (ii) the situation did not relate to a matter which was being dealt with under other procedures prescribed in the constituent instruments of, or conventions adopted by, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or in regional conventions, or which the State concerned wished to submit to other procedures in accordance with general or special international agreements to which it was a party. The Council decided that if the Commission appointed an *ad hoc* committee to carry on an investigation with the consent of the State concerned: (a) the composition of the committee should be determined by the Commission; the members of the committee should be independent persons whose competence and impartiality were beyond question; their appointment should be subjected to the consent of the Government concerned; (b) the committee should establish its own rules of procedure; it should be subject to the quorum rule; it should have authority to receive communications and hear witnesses, as necessary; the investigation should be conducted in co-operation with the Government concerned; (c) the committee's procedure should be confidential, its proceedings should be conducted in private meetings and its communications should not be publicized in any way; (d) the committee should strive for friendly solutions before, during

and even after the investigation; (e) the committee should report to the Commission with such observations and suggestions as it might deem appropriate.

328. The Council decided further that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the resolution by the Sub-Commission or the Commission should remain confidential until such time as the Commission should decide to make recommendations to the Council. The Council also decided to authorize the Secretary-General to provide all facilities required to carry out the resolution, making use of the existing staff of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat. It finally decided that the procedure set out in the resolution for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be reviewed if any new organ entitled to deal with such communications should be established within the United Nations or by international agreement.

H. Periodic reports on human rights

329. The Council at its resumed forty-eighth session¹⁵ was informed (E/4816, chap. XIII) that in accordance with the procedure established by its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth 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 as well as additional reports on civil and political rights received after the Commission's twenty-fifth session.

330. Upon the recommendation of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4816, chap. XXIII, resolution 13 (XXVI)) in which, *inter alia*, it had expressed the belief that the reports on economic, social and cultural rights and the information available from other United Nations sources, highlighted by the analytical summary prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission resolution 16 (XXIII), revealed the following trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest: (a) the positive influence upon some Member States of instruments prepared under the auspices of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and of other activities of those organizations, to promote and protect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and guarantee their application; (b) the growing importance attributed to those rights in law and in practice in States having different economic and social systems, and at different stages of development, and particularly the interest shown by them, during the period under review, in the study of problems relating to employment, to the improvement of living standards and to the environment, as well as the place accorded to the problems of youth in the priorities of those States; (c) the emphasis placed by many States on the need to combat discrimination in all its forms and on the role of education as a means of achieving progress in that field; (d) the efforts made to devise legal and administrative procedures to facilitate the implementation of those rights and the application of systems for the verification of such implementation, and to ensure fuller participation by the population; (e) the realization on the part of many States that the difficulties which they were encountering derived from the inadequacy of economic resources that could be allocated for the attainment of those rights as well as

¹⁵ E/AC.7/SR.636-646; E/SR.1693.

from circumstances not within their own control; (f) the fact that the realization of those rights in the developing countries depended not on those countries alone but also on international action by the United Nations, by the specialized agencies and by the international community, especially in the field of development.

331. The Commission had affirmed the need for increasing the resources available to the various bodies of the United Nations system concerned with technical and financial assistance with a view to promoting international co-operation required in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights so that those bodies might be in a better position to provide Member States and particularly the developing countries with the assistance they might require in reaching solutions to the problems and difficulties experienced in that field.

332. The Commission had invited States to participate in a spirit of international co-operation in the periodic reporting system, which represented a source of information on the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and was a valuable incentive to Governments' efforts to promote those rights. It had requested Governments to give precedence in their reports to comments concerning the specific application of measures for the promotion of human rights and, if they so wished, to give detailed consideration to aspects of such application in which they had special experience. It further requested Governments, if they considered it necessary, to include in their reports a review of the status of their ratification of or accession to the relevant international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations, including in particular preparatory steps taken by them for such ratification or accession.

333. The Commission had invited the specialized agencies to mention in the documentation which they submitted to the *Ad Hoc* Committee the main developments and trends, problems and solutions pertaining to the effective application of the human rights to be studied at each session.

334. On the recommendation of the Commission, and with a view to allowing the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports sufficient time to discharge its functions, the Council, in its resolution 1506 (XLVIII), authorized the *Ad Hoc* Committee, notwithstanding the provisions of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to submit its report to the Commission within one year following the receipt of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 of that resolution.

I. Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries

335. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. XII) that, in connexion with the consideration of the question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, the Commission on Human Rights had had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1023) containing substantial excerpts from the replies received from Governments pursuant to Council resolution 1421 (XLVI), in which

it had requested the Secretary-General urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Commission also heard a preliminary statement from the Special Rapporteur entrusted with the preparation of a comprehensive report on the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, taking particular account of the special problems of the developing countries in that regard.

336. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, in its resolution 1502 (XLVIII), requested the Special Rapporteur to complete his study as soon as possible, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, and to submit his final report to the Commission, if possible at the twenty-seventh session, but in any case not later than the twenty-eighth session, in 1972. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue providing to the Special Rapporteur all assistance necessary for the early completion of the report and once again to urge those Governments and specialized agencies which had not yet done so to submit information on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

337. In the course of the debate¹⁶ leading to the Council's resolution, some representatives expressed the view that use should also be made of material from the UNESCO symposium on "Lenin and the Development of Science, Culture and Education", held in Finland in April 1970.

J. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

338. At its resumed forty-eighth session, the Council had before it¹⁷ the three reports on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights called for in its resolution 1412 (XLVI). These were: the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts originally established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights on its investigations into the infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, undertaken in co-operation with the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power, and the ILO, with due account being taken of the latter's primary responsibility in the matter of investigation in Southern Rhodesia (E/4791); the report of the Secretary-General on the publicity given to that report (E/4838); and the report of the ILO on infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa,¹⁸ which the Council had asked to be made available to it at its resumed forty-seventh session. As the ILO report had not been available at that session, the Council had decided¹⁹ to postpone its discussion of the subject to the organizational meetings of its forty-eighth session, at which time it had, for the same reason again postponed it²⁰ to the resumed forty-eighth session.

¹⁶ E/AC.7/SR.637; E/SR.1693.

¹⁷ E/SR.1689, 1693, 1694.

¹⁸ "Hundred and thirteenth report of the Committee on Freedom of Association", transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter from the Director-General of the ILO (E/4819).

¹⁹ E/SR.1645.

²⁰ E/SR.1651.

339. During the discussion the Council's attention was drawn to the seriousness of the situation, which was daily worsening in those African countries where freedom of association was being strongly suppressed in disregard of the most elementary human rights. Many representatives, demanding an intensified campaign against the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa, pointed out that the many infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese rule were only a consequence of the colonial policy practised in those regions.

340. The representative of the ILO drew the Council's attention to the procedure employed by the ILO in examining allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights, which was in accordance with the provisions jointly adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Body of the ILO in 1950 (Council resolution 277 (X)). With regard to the African territories under Portuguese administration, he stressed the interim nature of the report of the Committee on Freedom of Association, and recalled that the Committee had not yet completed its review of the situation.

341. In its resolution 1509 (XLVIII) the Council welcomed the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts. It endorsed the conclusions of the Group (E/4791, chap. VIII, paras. 122-138); condemned the continuing suppression of trade union rights in southern Africa and called for an end to that suppression and for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade union activities. Moreover, the Council authorized the Group of Experts, while carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 1412 (XLVI) and in co-operation with the ILO, the other specialized agencies concerned and the major international trade union organizations, to investigate the conditions of the African producers of primary products in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the sector of unorganized labour in those colonies, and of the workers from Mozambique and Angola employed in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. It further authorized the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, again in co-operation with the ILO, the other specialized agencies concerned and the major international trade union organizations, to investigate the factors leading to discrimination in the social field in the foregoing areas. It requested the Secretary-General and the regional bodies concerned to continue to assist the *Ad Hoc* Group, and decided to transmit the Group's report to the interested United Nations organs. In addition, it requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report of the Group of Experts, and asked him to report to it on that aspect at its fiftieth session.

K. Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms****

342. The Council was informed (E/4816, chap. XIX) that the Commission on Human Rights, at its

**** The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General".

twenty-sixth session, having considered reports on the question of the education of youth prepared by UNESCO (E/CN.4/1027) and by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1032 and Add.1 and 2) pursuant to its resolution 20 (XXV), had adopted a resolution (12 (XXVI)) in which it had decided to resume consideration of the question during its twenty-seventh session as a matter of priority, and had requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to bring to the attention of the Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, such supplementary documentation as would facilitate consideration of the question.

L. Human rights and scientific and technological developments***

343. The Council at its resumed forty-eighth session was informed (E/4816, chap. XVIII) that the Commission had had before it a preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments (E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-4 and Add.3/Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII).

344. The report comprised a summary account of studies already made or in progress—emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations—on the subjects referred to in that resolution, that is, problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology, in particular from the following standpoints: (a) respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques; (b) protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity, in the light of advances in biology, medicine and biochemistry; and (c) uses of electronics which might affect the rights of the person and the limits that should be placed on such uses in a democratic society; and a draft programme of work that might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of resolution 2450 (XXIII).

345. The Commission had lacked time to study the substantial documentation compiled and examined by the Secretary-General. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII), it had transmitted the preliminary report through the Council to the Assembly and decided to examine at its next session, in the light of the decisions of the General Assembly, the preliminary report as supplemented by such information as might be collected in the meantime, particularly that submitted by Governments and the competent specialized agencies.

346. The Council decided, in accordance with Commission resolution 14 (XXVI), to transmit the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1028, and Add.1-4 and Add.3/Corr.1) to the General Assembly.

M. Other questions

QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

347. The Council was reminded (E/4816, chap. VII) that when the General Assembly had adopted the International Covenants on Human Rights (Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI)) it had also considered the advisability of proposals for the establishment of national commissions on human rights, or the designation of other appropriate institutions, to perform certain functions pertaining to the observance of the Covenants. In resolution 2200 C (XXI), the Assembly had invited the Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to examine the question in all its aspects and to report to it through the Council. It had also requested the Secretary-General to invite the comments of Member States on the matter.

348. At its resumed forty-eighth session the Council approved⁸ the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session, that the Secretary-General should be requested to forward to the General Assembly, together with the observations expressed in the Commission on the question, the conclusion that the question of the establishment of commissions on human rights at the national level was a matter to be decided by each State in the light of its own traditions and institutions.

QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE REGIONAL OR SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

349. The Council was informed at its resumed forty-eighth session (E/4816, chap. VII) that the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session had discussed the question of the establishment of commissions on human rights at the regional or sub-regional level, the question of regional commissions having been considered in 1967/68 by an *ad hoc* study group set up under Commission resolution 6 (XXIII) and in 1969—with special reference to Africa—by a United Nations seminar held at Cairo. The Commission had adopted a resolution (6 (XXVI)) in which, desiring to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the seminar, it had, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General (a) to extend all appropriate assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and (b) to arrange for appropriate consultation and for an exchange of information between the Commission and the Organization of African Unity as regards the possible establishment of the suggested regional commission.

* * *

N. Status of women*****

350. When considering²¹ the report of the Commission on The Status of Women on its twenty-third session (E/4831),²² the Council noted with approval that the Commission had grouped together various items on its agenda under broad headings, as indicated below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

351. Under the general heading "Implementation of international instruments and national standards for the rights of women" the Commission on the Status of

Women, at its twenty-third session, had considered three topics: implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; political rights of women; and periodic reports on human rights (E/4831, chap. II).

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; and political rights of women

352. In resolution 1325 (XLIV) adopted in May 1968, the Council had initiated a system of reporting on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It was informed that the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session had considered a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/531 and Add.1) based on replies received up to 10 January 1970 from forty-seven Governments, two specialized agencies and twelve non-governmental organizations relating to the publicity given to the Declaration and to the action taken to comply with its provisions. The Commission had also had before it a report on the publicity given to the Declaration by the United Nations (E/CN.6/530), prepared at its request (Commission resolution 5 (XXII)).

353. As regards political rights of women, in pursuance of Council resolution 1132 (XLI), the Secretary-General had prepared and circulated to the General Assembly in 1969, and to the Commission at its twenty-third session, a report on relevant provisions of constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments (A/7920), indicating recent developments in political rights. Under the same Council resolution a further report including also information furnished by Member States on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women, of 1952, will be prepared in 1970 for the General Assembly.

354. In both the Council and the Commission, representatives expressed satisfaction at the trend shown towards the increasing participation of women in public life and in the development of their countries. They agreed that there still existed a wide discrepancy between the situation in law and the situation in fact, and that United Nations efforts to improve the status of women were rightly shifting emphasis from the elaboration of instruments setting international standards to the implementation of existing rights. They also welcomed the attempt to establish operational programmes directed towards fuller participation of women in all sectors of the development of their countries and towards the integration of women in the process of national development.

Periodic reports on human rights²³

355. The information submitted to the Commission in 1970 pursuant to Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) related primarily to economic, social and cultural rights. It was noted that the Commission on the Status of Women had not had time for adequate study of the voluminous material received, and had again been unable to make its comments and recommendations available to the Commission on Human Rights. In its resolution 1 (XXIII) the Commission on the Status of Women had decided that in future it would ask the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of those parts of the periodic reports which related specifically to the

***** Paragraphs 360, 365, 383 and 393 require action by the General Assembly.

²¹ E/AC.7/SR.645-647; E/SR.1694.

²² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6.

²³ See section H above.

status of women and would consider any relevant information contained in that summary in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, and not as a separate item on its agenda.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

356. The Council was informed that four topics had been discussed in connexion with the development of the role of women in society: a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in that field; women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community; the access of women to education and training; and economic rights and opportunities for women (E/4831, chap. III).

Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries

357. The Council was informed that the Commission had considered two reports of the Secretary-General concerning the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in that field. The first contained an analysis of the replies of seventy-seven Governments and thirty-five non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513/Rev.1). In the second report the Secretary-General reviewed the action taken relating to the long-term programme and presented a number of suggestions for the Commission's consideration (E/CN.6/532). Attention was also drawn to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2499 (XXIV) relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and to the Council's decision to invite the functional commissions to put forward suggestions that might be included in the final document or documents to be signed or adopted during the commemorative session of the General Assembly.

358. It was noted that the Commission had adopted five resolutions within the framework of the unified long-term programme. Two of these dealt specifically with the programme, two with the employment of women by the organizations of the United Nations system, and one with the family responsibilities of working women.

359. In its resolution 4 (XXIII) the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to forward the report contained in document E/CN.6/532 to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned and to UNICEF, to the regional economic commissions and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, together with the resolutions adopted and the comments and suggestions of the members of the Commission made at the twenty-third session, and to present an analysis of the replies received to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-fourth session. It had also requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States, under the human rights advisory services programme, new types of assistance in the field of the status of women, and to establish and maintain a list of experts and consultants who would be available on request to Governments. It had further requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study showing to what extent

existing international conventions already contained provisions relating to rights covered by the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the measures of implementation provided and the status of ratifications and accessions to them. Finally, the Commission had invited the Secretary-General, as well as Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to increase their efforts to publicize the work of the Commission, especially in connexion with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

360. The second resolution on the long-term programme, which required action by the Council and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, was entitled "Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women" (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution II). The seven operative paragraphs were directed primarily towards encouraging the expansion of technical co-operation activities to assist women. The draft resolution also set forth, in an annex, a number of general objectives and targets which it was hoped might be achieved during the Second Development Decade.

361. During the debate, representatives in the Council commended the thorough and systematic approach of the Commission in setting forth a positive programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women. They stressed the importance of such a programme and noted with satisfaction that the objectives and targets formulated were aimed principally at giving effect in practice to the norms already established and at increasing the integration of women in the development of their countries, in all sectors. They expressed the hope that the international strategy with respect to the Second Development Decade would include provisions relating to the advancement of women along the lines formulated by the Commission.

362. In resolution 1511 (XLVIII), the Council endorsed with some minor changes the Commission's recommendations regarding the draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly. In the draft resolution as submitted by the Council, the General Assembly would *inter alia* recommend the increase of resources available for technical co-operation projects which advanced the status of women, the possibility of allocating a specific percentage of available funds for that purpose, and the organization of all types of meetings at the regional and the international level to promote the status of women within the framework of over-all development. Attention is drawn to the potentially important role of the regional training and research institutes for social development, to be established pursuant to Council resolution 1406 (XLVI), and it is suggested that the continuous education of adults be encouraged with a view to changing their attitude towards the roles of men and women. Among the nine general objectives formulated in the annex, special emphasis is placed on the necessity of developing effective large-scale educational and informational programmes, using all types of mass media and other available means to make the population aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices; and on the need for assessing women's contribution to national development with a view to establishing realistic targets to be achieved by 1980 and for elaborating programmes conducive to the advancement

of the status of women within the framework of overall national development plans. The targets relate in particular to equal access to education for boys and girls, equal opportunities for training and employment, health and maternity protection, including the right to access to information relating to family planning, administration and public life, in particular a substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life, especially at the executive and policy-making levels.

363. The recommendations relating to the employment of women in senior and other professional posts of secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system met with the approval of most members of the Council. Some representatives, however, opposed them, arguing that efforts in that direction might be interpreted as introducing a new criterion in the recruitment of staff.

364. In resolution 3 (XXIII) the Commission had recommended that a special effort be made to appoint qualified women to the highest ranks of the international civil service.

365. In resolution 1510 (XLVIII), which contains a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, the Council endorsed the Commission's resolution (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution I), adding a reference in the preamble to Article 101 of the United Nations Charter. In the proposed draft resolution the General Assembly would express the hope that the secretariats of organs in the United Nations system would set an example with regard to the opportunities they afforded for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels; urge them to take, or continue to take, measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women at those levels; and request the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat, data on the employment of women, including their numbers and the positions occupied.

366. Finally, the Council noted that, in resolution 2 (XXIII) relating to the family responsibilities of working women, the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to suggest to Governments that they organize surveys in their respective countries with a view to obtaining information and opinions from working women concerning the sharing of family responsibilities, and to submit the replies received to the Commission at a future session.

Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community

367. The Council was informed that the Commission had considered a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/534), containing a summary of replies received from fifteen Governments on their experience relating to women's service as a means of enabling women to work without pay for the benefit of the community, and that it had adopted resolution 5 (XXIII) in which it expressed the hope that regional seminars on the topic would be organized under the programme of advisory services in human rights, and invited the Secretary-General to communicate to the Commission any additional information that might be received.

Access of women to education and training

368. The Council noted that when dealing with the question of the access of women to education and

training, the Commission had considered reports by UNESCO dealing with co-education (E/CN.6/537 and Add.1) and with the equal access of women to literacy (E/CN.6/538). During the discussion of this topic, both in the Commission and in the Council, representatives emphasized the importance of co-education as a prerequisite of the improvement of the status of women. It was agreed that much work remained to be done to eradicate illiteracy among women and that modern techniques and methods of combating it should be used. It was stated that the access of women to education and training was extremely important for their effective participation in national development and should be closely related to the goals and objectives of the unified long-term programme for women.

369. In its resolution 6 (XXIII), which dealt with co-education, the Commission, *inter alia*, expressed the hope that Member States would give girls and women access in co-educational establishments to the same curricula and instruction at all levels as were offered to boys and men, and that they would undertake studies on the results of co-education and its psychological effects on boys and girls. It recommended that various types of assistance be provided to ensure that co-education should be effectively implemented, and requested UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned to include in their reports to the Commission information on the development of co-education, and the access of girls and women to education, training and careers corresponding to their aptitudes and qualifications.

370. The Council, in resolution 1512 (XLVIII), endorsed the Commission's recommendations relating to the elimination of illiteracy among women (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution III). It appealed to Member States, non-governmental and other voluntary organizations to intensify their efforts to enable women to start or continue their education, making full use of all the available adult education programmes; it requested UNESCO, *inter alia*, to assign an important place in its functional literacy programmes to women and suggested various activities by non-governmental organizations directed to public opinion and authorities with a view to raising the standard of literacy among adults, particularly among women.

Economic rights and opportunities for women

371. The Council was informed that the Commission had considered reports by the ILO on its activities which had a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/529), and on repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women (E/CN.6/539 and Add.1), and had also taken into account the report of the seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women held at Iasi, Romania, in August 1969 (ST/TAO/HR/37).

372. The discussion both in the Commission and in the Council concentrated primarily on the question of scientific and technological progress, and its positive and also potentially negative effects as regards the employment of women. It was considered essential that equal opportunities for technical education should be provided, as well as more specialized vocational and technical training, in order that women might avail themselves of the widest range of employment opportunities. It was stressed that the classification of jobs on the basis of sex caused a loss to society, as it

often meant that women's technical and mechanical abilities were not put to good use.

373. The Council, in resolution 1513 (XLVIII), noted with satisfaction the attention being given by the United Nations to examining the effects of scientific and technological progress on the status of women in contemporary society (E/4831, chap. XIII). It requested Member States to make available, for boys and girls equally, appropriate general education that would prepare the ground for flexible vocational training, to ensure equal access to continuing adult education, accelerated vocational and other training and re-training, to see to it that new opportunities were accorded to women on the basis of individual ability and aptitude and to pay special attention to the problems of environment, hygiene and occupational safety associated with scientific and technological progress. It requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, in particular the ILO, as well as Member States to continue the study of the question and to submit periodic reports to the Commission. The ILO was also requested to study ways of evaluating work that would permit the efficient implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work and to continue its review of international conventions in the light of the changes brought about by scientific and technological progress.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

374. The Council was informed (E/4831, chap. IV) that in relation to the role of women in the family the Commission had considered the status of women and family planning, and the status of the unmarried mother.

Status of women and family planning

375. Consideration of the status of women and family planning was based on a progress report by the Special Rapporteur appointed in 1968 under Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) to undertake the study of the relationship between the status of women and family planning (E/CN.6/542). The study was initially to be based on national surveys or case studies carried out at the invitation of the Council in its resolution 1326 (XLIV). The Special Rapporteur had informed the Commission that few Governments had so far been able to undertake such surveys or case studies, and she suggested that the preparation of detailed guidelines might be of assistance.

376. The Council was informed that in resolution 7 (XXIII) the Commission had invited the Special Rapporteur to continue the study as outlined in her progress report, with a view to completing it for submission to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session; it had requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare guidelines that would assist Governments in undertaking national surveys, and had requested Member States to furnish the necessary information in accordance with such guidelines; it had also invited the Special Rapporteur to consider, as a means of assisting her, the holding of consultations at the regional and national levels with appropriate officials, experts and women leaders.

Status of the unmarried mother

377. With respect to the status of the unmarried mother, the Council was informed that the Commission

had had before it a study prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Commission in its resolution 6 (XX) (E/CN.6/540). It was based, in large part, on the information used in the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock,²⁴ prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and on the series of regional seminars on the status of women in family law organized under the human rights advisory services programme during the years 1961-1964. While the Sub-Commission's study had focused principally on the status of persons born out of wedlock, the report prepared for the Commission dealt primarily with law and practice relating to the unmarried mother, a subject of direct concern to it.

378. Representatives of the Council shared the Commission's stand regarding the importance of the question in view of the fact that, as the report had revealed, the increasing numbers of unmarried mothers in many countries of the world were subject to legal and social discrimination in violation of the established principles of equality, non-discrimination and respect for human dignity. While the consensus was that the unmarried mother should urgently be provided with all the social assistance necessary to enable her and her child to live in dignity, there was a divergence of opinion as to whether the elimination of all existing discrimination against the unmarried mother should be recommended at the moment although most members agreed that that should be achieved eventually so that the unmarried mother might be recognized legally and socially as a parent with full rights and obligations. The need to study the factors which were causing the increase in the number of births out of wedlock was also stressed by several representatives.

379. The Council was informed that the Commission had recommended two draft resolutions for its adoption (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolutions V and VI), which should be read together with resolution 8 (XXIII) of the Commission (E/4831, chap. XII). In its resolution 8 (XXIII) (E/4831, chap. XII), on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother, the Commission expressed the hope that the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the unmarried mother (E/CN.6/540) would be given wide dissemination in an appropriate form. Draft resolution VI (E/4831, chap. XIII), set forth a number of general principles designed to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother. A number of representatives in the Council stressed that their Governments had not had time to study the general principles recommended in the draft resolution and suggested that the whole draft resolution should be sent to Governments for comment so that the Commission might reconsider it in the light of the replies received. Such consultation was necessary, it was said, particularly at a time when various countries were re-appraising their own family laws. Other representatives stressed the moral value of the proposed principles and pointed out that the adoption of the principles would not put Governments under the obligation to reform their legislation immediately. It was further proposed that the principles might be merely recommended for the consideration of Governments. The Council decided²⁵ to take no action at

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.3.

²⁵ E/SR.1694.

the resumed forty-eighth session on draft resolution VI submitted to it by the Commission, but to request the Secretary-General to forward it to Governments for their comments in order that the Commission on the Status of Women might reconsider it in the light of the replies received.

380. Endorsing the Commission's recommendation relating to the social protection of the unmarried mother and her child and the question of their integration in society (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution V), the Council adopted a resolution (1514 (XLVIII)) in which it focused attention on the need for adequate measures of social assistance to be taken in favour of the unmarried mother and her child and on the need for study by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society. It also requested the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the study of the problems posed by such integration.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY OR WAR TIME, FIGHTING FOR PEACE, NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

381. The Council learned (E/4831, chap. V) that the Commission had had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence (E/CN.6/536) prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 4 (XXII).

382. During the discussion in the Commission and the Council, some representatives, while expressing no doubts as to the humanitarian intentions that had prompted the Commission to consider the question, voiced their opinion that the matter was part of the over-all problem of the protection of the civilian population which had been taken up by other United Nations bodies. Others considered the question important because of the fact that, in times of conflict, women and children were the most vulnerable element of the population; they thought the Commission's concern was therefore proper.

383. The Council, in resolution 1515 (XLVIII), endorsed, with certain additions, a draft resolution proposed by the Commission relating to the protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution VII). Among other recommendations, the Secretary-General was requested to give particular attention, in pursuing his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the question of protection of women and children and to submit to the Commission, at its twenty-fourth session, a report containing information available from various appropriate United Nations bodies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It also requested the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or war time, and called upon States to abide fully by their obligations under the Geneva Convention rela-

tive to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1942.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK, CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION, ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES AND PERIODICITY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN

384. The Council was informed (E/4831, chap. VI) that the Commission had had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/535) drawing attention to developments that had taken place in the Council and in the General Assembly since the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1969 with reference to organizational matters. These included General Assembly resolution 2587 (XXIV) by which the Council had been invited to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969 according to which, starting in 1971, the Commission should meet biennially.

385. The Council's attention was drawn to a resolution (E/4831, chap. XII, resolution 9 (XXIII)) by which the Commission had requested the Council, when considering the calendar of conferences at its forty-ninth session in July and August 1970, to accede to the request addressed to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 532 A (VI) and to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969, so that the Commission might continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the General Assembly. The Council's attention was also drawn to the recommendation by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the Commission should meet on a biennial basis, contained in its report on the work programme of the Commission (E/4846/Rev.1, para. 4).²⁶ Representatives agreed that the matter should be discussed by the Council, when it considered the calendar of conferences at its forty-ninth session in July-August 1970. An exchange of views took place in the Council which reflected the same divergence of opinion as had existed in the Commission. Some representatives thought that biennial sessions were preferable since they would allow enough time for preparation of the documents required by the heavy work programme of the Commission and for adequate study of the documents by Governments in advance of the sessions. On the other hand, the fear was expressed that if the Commission were to hold biennial sessions, that would be interpreted as a sign of diminishing interest by the United Nations in the work of the Commission and would entail a relaxation of efforts at the national level.

386. As regards the programme of work of the Commission, representatives in the Council welcomed the action taken by the Commission in grouping some projects and deleting others. They felt, however, that the programme was still too heavy and left room for improvement. The view was expressed that the work of the Commission would greatly benefit from closer co-ordination with other organs of the United Nations with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts, and from concentration on matters falling strictly within its terms of reference.

387. In resolution 1517 (XLVIII) the Council endorsed the programme of work of the Commission as it appeared in chapter VI of the report (E/4831).

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9, "Summary of conclusions and recommendations"*.

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM:
REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

388. As indicated in its report to the Council (E/4831, chap. VIII) the Commission had had before it the annual report of the Inter-American Commission of Women (E/CN.6/545).

389. The Commission had recommended for adoption by the Council a draft resolution dealing with increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level by which, *inter alia*, it recommended the establishment of regional intergovernmental commissions on the status of women in order to make more effective the resolutions and measures adopted in favour of women, and to promote wider integration of women into all spheres of development of their countries; and requested the Secretary-General to assist, within the limits of the resources available to him, in establishing preparatory bodies which would consider the steps necessary to create regional commissions in those areas where they did not exist.

390. Representatives in the Council held different views as to the advisability of recommending the establishment of regional intergovernmental commissions on the status of women. While, on the one hand, it was felt that efforts at the regional level to advance the status of women would be effective, on the other hand, it was stressed that no decision could be taken on the matter without the consent of the Governments concerned and without a close check of the mandate of such commissions. It was also proposed that the matter should be referred to the Commission for further consideration since virtually no discussion had taken place at the twenty-third session owing to lack of time. The Council decided²⁵ that the draft resolution should be referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women and be transmitted to Governments of Member States for comment so that the Commission might have their comments before it when it reconsidered the draft resolution.

INFLUENCE OF ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS ON THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

391. The Council was informed that the Commission had considered the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories (E/4831, chap. IX), and that it had had before it a note by the Secretary-General describing developments subsequent to the adoption by the Commission of its resolution 3 (XXII) in which it had asked the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to include, in its report to the General Assembly, information relating to living conditions of women in dependent territories.

392. A number of representatives in the Council questioned the Commission's competence to discuss the question on the grounds that it was part of the broader issue of colonialism which was being dealt with by other organs of the United Nations and which did not affect women alone. Other representatives, however, maintained that the subject was of great importance for the advancement of the status of women, par-

ticularly in the light of the slow pace at which the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was being implemented.

393. The Council, in resolution 1516 (XLVIII), endorsed the Commission's draft resolution on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories (E/4831, chap. XIII, draft resolution IX), which contained a request to the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories so that the study might be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session.

YOUTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

394. The Council was informed that time had not permitted adequate study of the item relating to youth which had been included in the agenda of the twenty-third session as a result of the request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 20 (XXIV) and that consequently consideration of the item had been postponed to the twenty-fourth session.²⁷

* * *

O. Advisory services in the field of human rights

395. In accordance with decisions taken at its forty-seventh session,²⁸ the Council at its forty-eighth session was informed of developments on advisory services in the field of human rights through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. The Council had, therefore, before it, the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-sixth session (E/4816, chap. VIII) and of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session (E/4831, chap. VII).

396. The Council was informed that members of both Commissions had stressed the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and had expressed their satisfaction with the work done by the Secretariat in implementing the programme. The Council's attention was drawn to three seminars organized in 1969; the first, on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, held from 26 June to 9 July in Nicosia, Cyprus; the second, on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women, which took place in Iasi, Romania, from 5 to 18 August 1969; and the third on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to African countries, held at Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 2 to 15 September 1969. Attention was also drawn to the programme of seminars for 1970, which included: two seminars organized on a world-wide basis, on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2263 (XXII)), to be held, respectively, at Belgrade, Yugo-

²⁷ See section K above.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 623.

slavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970 and at Moscow, USSR, from 8 to 21 September 1970; and two regional seminars, on the realization of economic and social rights in developing countries and on legal aid, to be held, respectively, at Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 June to 6 July 1970, and in the United States of America later in 1970.

397. The Council was informed²⁹ that arrangements were under way for the organization in 1971, in co-operation with the Government of Cameroon, of a seminar on measures to be taken at the national level for the elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of racial tolerance, as part of the celebration of the International Year for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and of a second seminar, to be held in Gabon at the invitation of that Government, on a topic relating to the status of women. He also informed the Council that offers had been received from a number of Member States to act as hosts to future seminars on various topics relating to human rights.

398. The Council's attention was also drawn to the following resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, containing a number of decisions that had a bearing on the programme of advisory services.

²⁹ E/AC.7/SR.636.

(a) In resolution 6 (XXVI), the Commission on Human Rights, desiring to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the 1969 Cairo seminar on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to extend all appropriate assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

(b) In resolution 4 (XXIII), relating to a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, the Commission on the Status of Women had requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States, under the programme of advisory services in human rights, new types of assistance in the field of the status of women;

(c) In resolution 5 (XXIII), relating to women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community, the Commission on the Status of Women had expressed the hope that regional seminars on women's civic service would be organized within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

399. Several members of the Council indicated their satisfaction with the 1970 programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and expressed the hope that the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat would continue to carry out the programme in future years.

Chapter X

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT*

A. United Nations Development Programme**

400. The reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth session held from 19 to 30 January 1970 (E/4782)¹ and on its tenth session held from 9 to 30 June 1970 (E/4884/Rev.1)² were introduced to the Council at its forty-ninth session³ by the Deputy Administrator of UNDP. He stated that UNDP had devoted much of its attention over the past year to consideration of the ways by which the Programme could raise the standard of living of the peoples of the developing countries through an increase in and improvement of its multi-lateral technical aid. The Governing Council of UNDP had discussed the capacity of the United Nations development system and had approved the text of a consensus (E/4884/Rev.1, para. 94, annex), which it had requested the Council to endorse and recommend to the General Assembly for its approval. The Deputy Administrator also brought up to date the account of the achievements of UNDP as a whole.

401. The consensus approved by the Governing Council began with the concept of a United Nations development co-operation cycle whose successive phases were programming, project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up.

402. Central to that concept was the idea of the country programming of UNDP assistance. The country programme was based on the national development plan, priorities or objectives determined by the Government itself, and on indicative planning figures to be provided to the Government by UNDP not as a commitment but rather as a reasonably firm indication, for the purpose of forward programming, of the UNDP resources expected to be available to the country over a given period of years.

403. The country programme of UNDP assistance, according to the consensus, was to be formulated by the Government in co-operation with representatives of the United Nations system, the latter under the leadership of the resident representative of UNDP. The resident representative would transmit the UNDP programme to the Administrator, who would submit it, with his recommendations, to the Governing Council for consideration and approval. While maintaining exclusive power to approve projects, the Governing Council would delegate that authority to the Administrator for a period of three years and permit him to delegate it in turn to the resident representatives.

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

** This section covers also the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the subject of an item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6.

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6A.

³ E/SR.1712.

404. The Governing Council would make provision for part of the resources of the Programme to be devoted to intercountry programming. Eighteen per cent of the net resources of the Programme would be set aside initially for that purpose, and 82 per cent for country programming. The consensus provided for a new system of financial management with a view to ensuring that resources were available at all times to the maximum extent for programme purposes, subject only to the maintenance of an Operational Reserve fixed initially at \$150 million.

405. The consensus, dealing with the implementation of UNDP assistance, outlined the responsibility of the Governing Council and the Administrator, the role of the United Nations organizations, the principles for the selection and accountability of executing agencies, consideration of the availability and quality of project personnel, operational control and assessment of results, and investment and other follow-up. In that connexion the Governing Council requested the Inter-Agency Consultative Board to review its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council.

406. Through timing and transitional measures, it was envisaged that some country programmes might be submitted to the Governing Council for consideration at its twelfth session in June 1971.

407. The consensus also dealt with the organization of UNDP at headquarters and at the country level. It provided for full accountability on the part of the Administrator for the management of all aspects of the United Nations Development Programme and, at the same time, for greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from UNDP headquarters to the country level. Guidelines were given for the establishment of regional bureaux at headquarters, providing a direct link between the Administrator and the resident representatives, for the establishment of a long-term planning staff, and for more rational and effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up. At the field level, the resident representative, redesignated resident director of UNDP, would be delegated the maximum possible authority, and his role would be greatly strengthened.

408. At the end of the consensus the Council was requested to recommend to all executing agencies that they review their organizational structures at the headquarters, regional and field levels with a view to adapting them to their increased operational activities financed by UNDP. (See paragraph 425 below.) The Council was also requested to arrange an immediate inquiry into the problems of the regional and sub-regional structures within the United Nations system that had a bearing on the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system.⁴

⁴ See chapter V, section E.

409. The Deputy Administrator briefly highlighted some of the activities of the Programme in 1969 and their consequences. The resources deployed during that year for UNDP assistance were valued at \$200 million, with a still larger counterpart contribution being provided by recipient Governments. That level of expenditure resulted in significant progress on close to 3,000 pre-investment and technical assistance projects carried out in some 130 developing countries and territories. In the Special Fund component, 691 projects were operational in 1969 and eighty-seven were completed during the year. At the end of June 1970 the pre-investment projects authorized to commence field execution had reached 1,000. In addition, as of 30 June 1970, there were a further 234 projects prepared for field work, including those approved by the Governing Council at its tenth session. The other part of UNDP assistance in 1969 involved assistance to 2,258 operational projects of the technical assistance component of the Programme. Of those, 1,952 were country projects and 306 were regional and interregional projects. Since 1959, project execution on behalf of UNDP had involved some 60,000 expert assignments to the developing countries and the education and training of some 45,000 of their nationals on fellowships abroad, as well as many more thousands trained on the job. Pre-investment projects supported by UNDP had directly or indirectly stimulated investment commitments exceeding \$3,400 million. Since 1959 more than 500,000 nationals of developing countries had benefited from institutes and universities established or strengthened as a result of 360 UNDP-assisted larger-scale projects.

410. The Deputy Administrator referred to the operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund. At its ninth session, the Governing Council had approved guidelines and terms for loans. It had authorized the Administrator to consummate future transactions by executing loan agreements as and when they were ready and to report on them to the Governing Council at its following session. At its tenth session the Governing Council had taken note of a progress report on the Fund by the Administrator (DP/L.139), which had referred to nine pending transactions. The Governing Council had been informed of the difficulties encountered in initiating operations with its current limited funds, consisting of the equivalent of \$3.4 million pledged mainly in non-convertible currency with only \$788,525 paid in as of 1 May 1970.

411. The Governing Council had also considered the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development in pursuance of resolution 1444 (XLVII) of this Council. The Administrator had announced his intention of bringing up specific proposals concerning the use of UNDP resources for the proposed volunteers at a later session of the Governing Council after policy decisions had been taken by the Council.⁵

412. The tenth session of the Governing Council had coincided with the occurrence of the natural disasters in Romania, Hungary and Peru. The Governing Council had considered how UNDP might help Peru and had deemed it essential that national and bilateral efforts should be supplemented by international action. The Administrator had dispatched an exploratory mission to Peru and the Governing Council had expressed satisfaction with the action taken on the basis of that mission's report. The Governing Council

had decided that it was necessary to provide pre-project activities of an urgent nature, and that the size of the Revolving Fund should be increased from \$12 million to \$14 million. It had also adopted a resolution in which it had requested the Council to recommend to the States Members of the United Nations the establishment of an emergency fund for disasters, the first task of which would be to provide aid to Peru.⁶

413. The representatives who took part in the discussion in the Council concentrated chiefly on the question of improving the capacity of the United Nations development system. They expressed their appreciation for the commendable performance of the Governing Council which, with a high degree of objectivity and a sense of moderation, had reached a consensus on reforms of the UNDP machinery to improve the capacity of the United Nations development system.

414. The UNDP had reached an important crossroads in its history at the most appropriate time since it coincided with the launching of the Second Development Decade. The conclusions reached by the Governing Council would indeed be an important element in the strategy for the Decade, and would facilitate the framing of national development plans. It was stressed that the improvements to be made in the Programme were based on the assumption that the resources of UNDP would be doubled within the next three or four years, and the hope was expressed that the main donor countries would increase their contributions in order to make it possible for the target to be reached. Qualitative reforms in the United Nations system were making it possible to increase the services rendered and reduce bureaucracy, overlapping of functions and dispersal of efforts. It was recalled that the consensus had not, however, dealt exhaustively with all the issues. The Governing Council still had to study such important matters as personnel for development assistance, the system of information, and accounting systems.

415. It was observed that the consensus would give the Programme a new orientation, new objectives and a new methodology. It should be speedily and fully implemented, although, at the same time, the new system would have to be introduced gradually since it would be difficult to submit 125 separate programmes to the Governing Council simultaneously in 1971. Decentralization in UNDP meant that the centre of gravity would be shifted from UNDP headquarters to the country level, and the improvement of criteria already made by UNDP, on which indicative planning figures were to be based, should permit greater rationalization of the UNDP development aid system. However, decentralization should not diminish the Governing Council's authority or its responsibility to Governments.

416. The view was expressed that country programming alone could not provide the basis for effective development planning; regional projects were a necessity in some areas, and the allocation of not more than 18 per cent of UNDP resources for intercountry projects was not considered sufficiently flexible.

417. The resident directors, who should be selected for their experience of economic and social development activities, their administrative abilities and their willingness to understand the problems of developing countries, should assume responsibility in the field for all the activities of the United Nations system and become

⁵ See chapter XI, section J.

⁶ See chapter XI, section M.

the sole United Nations spokesmen vis-a-vis the local Government. While most representatives considered that the wide powers given to the Administrator to approve projects and delegated by him to the resident directors would increase UNDP capacity for action, one member felt that the broadening of the Administrator's terms of reference was at the expense of the Governing Council, and some members, who expressed apprehension about the powers given to the resident directors, stated that great care should be taken to avoid infringing the sovereignty of Governments. Emphasis was placed on maximum co-ordination and on the resident directors' role in the co-ordination of bilateral assistance with United Nations assistance. It was considered that suppliers of bilateral aid and international organizations not linked to the United Nations should also consult the resident directors.

418. A number of members attached great importance to the strengthening of headquarters through the prompt setting up of four regional bureaux in direct touch with the resident directors, which should be headed by persons with high qualifications and rank. One member, however, thought that there should be no weakening of the Administrator's functions in framing general programme policies, and that the Administrator should be backed by a central planning and co-ordinating organ. Another member warned against any additional administrative costs in that connexion and urged a more rational use of available resources.

419. Regarding financial matters, the relationship between indicative planning figures and resources based on contributions from Member States was stressed and consequently the necessity for the Administrator to keep a strict balance between firm commitments and available resources. The UNDP was also urged to study the possibilities of follow-up investment, not only by IBRD but also by multilateral, bilateral and domestic sources. It was stated that results could be better, and to stimulate such investment the projects submitted by UNDP should be more "bankable".

420. The use of qualified nationals when available was strongly supported and it was hoped that the new provisions in that regard would be speedily implemented.

421. Several members referred to the deferment by the Governing Council of a decision concerning a UNDP loan of \$10 million to the United Nations to assist in the financing of construction costs for the proposed new office building at United Nations Headquarters. Some members stated that the ways and means of that loan had not been clearly defined and that the question of the loan was connected with the decision on the eventual permanent location of UNDP headquarters. It was felt that that aspect of the problem should not be forgotten when the matter was discussed at the special session of the Governing Council to be held in September 1970. Other members stated that the loan could be authorized without prejudging the findings of the study by the Secretary-General on the optimum location for various units of the Secretariat, including UNDP.

422. With reference to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, some members supported the efforts of the Administrator in connexion with the Fund and the valuable achievements to its credit. Its relatively small but significant transactions had led to the need for greater funds, and developed countries were urged to contribute to the Fund.

423. The representative of Peru expressed his Government's gratitude for the prompt action taken by the Administrator following the disaster in Peru, in quickly identifying low-cost projects of various kinds that would have an immediate impact while larger projects were being planned.

424. At the conclusion of the debate the Council, in resolution 1529 (XLIX) took note of the reports of the Governing Council on its ninth and tenth sessions. It also approved by consensus, as resolution 1530 (XLIX), the draft resolution recommended by the Governing Council, subject to the reservations and comments made or reaffirmed by members of the Council during its consideration. In that resolution on the capacity of the United Nations development system, it endorsed the provisions drawn up by the Governing Council concerning the United Nations Development Programme, contained in the annex to the resolution, and recommended to the General Assembly that it adopt a draft resolution, whereby it would also approve those provisions, declaring that they would apply to activities of the Programme commencing 1 January 1971, and would request the Governing Council of UNDP to prepare for the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, if possible, a draft omnibus statute for the Programme, incorporating those provisions and any appropriate provisions from past resolutions.

425. The Council also decided to recommend to all executing agencies that they review their organizational structures at the headquarters, regional and field levels with a view to adapting them to their increased operational activities financed by UNDP, and that in so doing they should be guided by the following considerations: (a) within each agency, one organizational unit should have an over-all responsibility for the implementation of UNDP projects; (b) higher efficiency and speedier implementation of projects should be achieved; (c) particularly, improvement should be sought in the swift recruitment and deployment of field staff; and (d) administrative overhead costs involved in the execution of UNDP projects should be minimized in order to secure increased resources for direct assistance to recipient countries.

B. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

426. In the course of its discussion⁷ of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions (E/4782 and E/4884/Rev.1),⁸ the Economic and Social Council considered chapters VIII and VI of the respective reports, which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

427. As indicated in the report of the Governing Council, the Secretary-General had submitted to it at its ninth session a report on the United Nations regular programme and a statement on its future character and role. In his report the Secretary-General had informed the Governing Council that, by its resolution 1435 (XLVII), the Economic and Social Council had noted the action taken by the Governing Council at its seventh session with respect to the future character

⁷ E/SR.1712-1714.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.

and role of the regular programme and that in its resolution 2514 (XXIV), which it had adopted on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly had approved the application of the programming and budgetary procedures contained in Council resolution 1434 (XLVII), except as concerned industrial development. In its resolution 2511 (XXIV) the General Assembly had decided to maintain a separate section in Part V of the United Nations budget for technical assistance in industrial development and had reaffirmed its resolution 2298 (XXII) in which it had provided for project and programme review and approval by the Industrial Development Board.

428. The Secretary-General had stated that he had endeavoured to follow the guidelines for the regular programme, taking into account the fact that by January 1969, when the guidelines were first endorsed by the Governing Council, the preparatory work for the 1970 regular programme had been well under way. The 1971 regular programme would be the first annual programme for which it would be possible to take the approved guidelines into account from the very outset. For 1970, however, he would be taking a number of actions in accordance with the guidelines, the most significant of which would be the introduction of a new service in the area of planning and plan implementation. Other areas in which he intended to take special action were those of training and evaluation.

429. Experience had indicated that basic assistance in the field of planning and plan implementation could best be provided on an interdisciplinary basis by experts who had an intimate knowledge of the country and its problems and who could follow, on a regular basis, the progress that was being made. The Secretary-General had stated that such services could be effectively and efficiently provided by interdisciplinary development advisory teams organized on a permanent basis, each responsible for a small group of countries.⁹ They would provide Governments with a diagnosis of all aspects of the development planning and plan implementation process and with advice and assistance; help Governments and UNDP resident representatives to identify external technical co-operation needs and possible sources of assistance; and assist Governments in formulating policies and programmes in relation to those set out by regional and subregional intergovernmental organs. It was anticipated that each team would consist of a number of senior experts, possessing among them the basic skills required to carry out the aforementioned functions. Because of the experimental nature of the proposal and the limited funds available, the Secretary-General had expressed the hope that three multinational teams could be established in 1970, and, on the assumption that that experience would prove favourable, that six additional teams might be established in 1971.

430. He had indicated that since training was one of the most important means of developing human resources, arrangements were being made to carry out an appraisal of the training component of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. The object was to assist Governments in identifying their training needs in the fields in which the United Nations provided assistance and ascertain how and where they

could best be provided. The study, which in its initial phase would be limited to Africa, would indicate practical means of planning training opportunities in a co-ordinated manner and of improving the instruments for fulfilling those needs in both pedagogical and substantive terms.

431. The Secretary-General had stated that in addition to the project evaluations that were being carried out as a normal part of project preparation and implementation, the United Nations was preparing to undertake, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions concerned, a sectoral evaluation in a number of developing countries of the technical co-operation activities carried out during the past five years in the related fields of economic and social development planning, public administration and statistics. It was anticipated that the evaluations, which would be based on a comprehensive grouping of projects in related fields, would provide a sharper perspective for the identification of needs for assistance, as well as for the formulation and execution of projects in those fields.

432. In connexion with the 1971 regular programme, the Secretary-General had recommended notional targets for the several chapters that comprised section 13 of Part V of the 1971 regular United Nations budget for the fields of economic development, social development, public administration, advisory services in human rights, and narcotic drugs control; industrial development was covered under section 14. Within the limits of the notional targets, special attention would continue to be given to regional and subregional activities; financial support would be provided to the operational activities of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, as well as to the least developed of the developing countries.

433. At the tenth session of the Governing Council, the Secretary-General had submitted his annual statement (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1). In it he had presented a synopsis of the assistance provided in 1969 together with statistical data and some of the characteristics of that assistance as they appeared in the various regions; reported on the current status of the 1971 regular programming process; and informed the Governing Council of major efforts put forth during 1969 to make the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations more responsive to the needs of Governments.

434. The Secretary-General had reported that the value of assistance provided by the United Nations from all financial resources under its programmes of technical co-operation totalled \$47.9 million, as compared with \$46.6 million for 1968 and \$45.8 million for 1967. As in the previous two years, the increase in resources was mainly due to the increasing number of Special Fund projects for which the United Nations served as executing agency. Within the total United Nations activities, 2,092 experts coming from 99 countries had served 115 developing countries and territories. A total of 1,235 individual fellowships had been awarded to nationals of 112 countries and territories for study in 80 different host countries. In addition, 951 persons from 129 countries and territories had participated in United Nations group training programmes in various fields of activity with 32 different Governments providing host facilities. In 1969, 29.9 per cent of technical assistance resources (exclusive of Special Fund resources) had been expended on regional

⁹ See chapter V, section D.

and interregional programmes, continuing the upward trend that had begun in 1967 and 1968. The allocation of funds from all sources in 1969 had been as follows: Africa, 37.7 per cent; Asia and the Far East, 24.8 per cent; Latin America, 20.6 per cent; Europe, 8.1 per cent; the Middle East, 4.5 per cent; and interregional projects, 4.3 per cent.

435. The Secretary-General had reviewed the trends in the assistance provided in 1969 and in the arrangements made for establishing the 1971 regular programme. Outlining the major activities initiated by the United Nations with a view to achieving the objectives of the technical co-operation programmes, he had referred to developments with respect to the formation of multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams; the provision of a short-term interdisciplinary programme-planning team to assist a requesting Government in identifying its medium-term technical co-operation needs in the light of its development situation, plan, aim and resources; the preparation of a study on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development; developments in the fields of training and evaluation and a study of the best methods of data identification, collection, storage and retrieval to be used in a computer-assisted technical information system.

436. During the general discussion of the Secretary-General's report (DP/RP/8) at the ninth session of the Governing Council, many members had agreed with the major points raised in the report and had indicated their support for the regular programme, several members being in favour of the Secretary-General's initiative further to improve United Nations assistance to the developing countries for the strengthening of their planning and plan implementation ability and machinery. The establishment of interdisciplinary development advisory teams on a subregional basis had been welcomed and it had been mentioned that there was a need to involve the World Bank and the specialized agencies in the teams, as appropriate. It had been stressed that a proper balance between social and economic planning should be achieved. Several members had emphasized the importance of training, and had supported the arrangements being made for carrying out an appraisal of the training component of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. In that study, concrete proposals should be formulated that would be of practical value not only to the developing countries but also to the agencies and organizations assisting them. As regards evaluation, one member had stated that better methods and techniques should be developed for carrying out the various phases of the technical assistance programme at the country level.

437. Several members had supported the Secretary-General's proposed national targets for the several chapters comprising Part V of the 1971 budget estimates. Specifically, the increases allocated to social development, public administration, advisory services in human rights, and narcotic drugs control had been endorsed and it had been noted that such action was in keeping with the guidelines established by the Governing Council. Attention had been drawn to the worldwide problem of narcotic drugs, and the increase in the provisional allocation to that sector had been welcomed. A few members had restated their position that technical co-operation activities should not be financed through the assessed budget of the United Nations but rather through voluntary contributions.

438. Having regard to the comments made by several members, the Governing Council had taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/8) on the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation and of the notional targets included therein, which the Secretary-General had initially assigned for 1971 to the major fields of activity provided for under Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget.

439. At the tenth session of the Governing Council general appreciation had been expressed for the report submitted by the Secretary-General (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1). Those members who had spoken on the regular programme favoured its continuation under the regular budget of the United Nations; they believed that system reflected the Organization's responsibilities for economic and social development laid down in the Charter. Some members had referred to the stabilization of the regular programme as a whole or certain of its components at the current level, noting that a strengthening or increase was indicated. One member had reaffirmed his Government's position that technical assistance co-operation activities should not be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations but rather from voluntary contributions. A number of members had referred to the need to increase further the activities in the fields of development planning, social development, public finance, public administration and human rights; other members had indicated their satisfaction with the proportional distribution of activities among national and regional or interregional programmes and also with the trend towards more comprehensive and integrated projects within countries. One member had indicated the need for the Secretariat to provide the Governing Council with information regarding progress and trends in activities over a period of years; it would also be useful for the Governing Council to receive a description of the criteria and methodology used by the United Nations in distributing the limited resources by geographical area.

440. Some members, while supporting the proposed multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams, had raised questions concerning their role and composition. One member had sought the assurance, which had been given by the representative of the Secretary-General, that the teams' activities would be co-ordinated with the sectoral missions of the specialized agencies and with the IBRD missions; he had also stressed the importance of sending such teams only in response to Government requests.

441. At the conclusion of its discussion, the Governing Council had taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

442. Speaking before the Economic and Social Council on the United Nations operational programmes, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation drew attention to chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council on its ninth session (E/4782) and chapter VI of its report on its tenth session (E/4884/Rev.1), which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General. He also drew attention to the documentation (DP/RP/8 and DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1) that the Secretary-General had submitted to the Governing Council at the respective sessions. He indicated that a new profile for the United Nations regular programme, which was carried out under the assessed budget of the United

Nations, was emerging as a result of the guidelines approved by the General Assembly in 1969 (resolution 2514 (XXIV)) on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1434 (XLVII)), it being understood by national planning authorities and resident representatives that the regular programme was not to be used interchangeably with the UNDP programme but should be used for short-term assistance which was either preparatory to larger and longer-term assistance from UNDP or intended for follow-up activity when a Special Fund project was concluded. Moreover, the fields for which projects had been submitted were more restrictive, concentrating on development planning, trade, social development and public administration.

443. The Commissioner noted the efforts being made to improve the organization and management of the technical co-operation activities entrusted to the United Nations for implementation. An internal management survey organized under the manpower utilization programme of the General Assembly had taken place which, it was hoped, would provide definitive recommendations not only with respect to organizational arrangements but also in connexion with the administrative support services provided by the Office of Personnel, the Office of the Controller and the Office of General Services, with a view to clarifying and streamlining the responsibilities for the implementation of United Nations operational activities. He also pointed out that attempts had been made to render technical co-operation activities more responsive to the needs of the developing countries through, *inter alia*, efforts to install a management information system, to utilize network analysis on larger projects, to simplify procedures and to train staff.

444. The Commissioner drew the Council's attention to the financial value of the assistance provided by the United Nations from all financial sources under its programme of technical co-operation. Although the United Nations regular programme represented only about 9 per cent of the total United Nations technical co-operation resources, it continued to have special characteristics that permitted it to play a role in the assistance provided by the Secretary-General that was far greater than that percentage would indicate. The 1969 level had been fixed at \$5.4 million and it had been completely obligated. That was exclusive of the \$1.5 million appropriated by the General Assembly under Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget for industrial development activities undertaken by UNIDO. The Commissioner referred to the data contained in the Secretary-General's report (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1) which reflected, statistically, activities undertaken in 1969 (see paragraphs 433 to 435 above); he also briefly reviewed certain activities in various countries with a view to illustrating recent programme developments.

445. During the debate in the Economic and Social Council,¹ representatives gave their support to the United Nations regular programme. That programme provided an additional source of assistance to the developing countries, and they considered that the contributions made to it as part of the assessed budget of the United Nations were the best indication that Member States were carrying out their obligations for economic and social development under the Charter. They also noted the programme's special aspects, which added to its usefulness. They would like its re-

sources to be increased and would consider taking further action in that regard at an appropriate time. Some representatives underlined the importance of providing greater assistance in the field of natural resources.

446. One representative stated that in many respects the regular programme duplicated the activities undertaken by UNDP and that it was not effective because of its limited resources. He confirmed his Government's position that the regular programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies should be financed from voluntary contributions; he thought the time was appropriate for a change since the Council was considering proposals for improving technical co-operation.

C. Multilateral food aid

447. The eighth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of FAO, which was before the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session¹⁰ consisted, *inter alia*, of a report entitled "Food and related issues during the Second Development Decade", prepared by the Intergovernmental Committee in response to General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) on multilateral food aid; and the reports of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee. It covered the period from 14 May 1969 to 15 April 1970 and reflected the recent developments in the programme. Resources available for 1969/70 had increased during that period from \$136.2 million to \$254.9 million in consequence of supplementary pledges. For the period 1971/72 pledges made at the Fourth Pledging Conference on 23 January 1970 had totalled \$215.6 million, towards a target of \$300 million. Ninety-one projects had been approved, representing commitments of \$297.2 million. At the close of the seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee, 315 projects were operative. Also twenty-three emergency operations had been approved, involving an amount of \$20.1 million. There had been an increase in requests for WFP emergency assistance owing to a series of natural disasters, and as a result, the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixteenth session had approved a doubling of the annual allocation for emergency food aid for 1969 to \$20 million. Thirty-three new emergency operations and extensions had been approved, bringing the total amount committed by WFP to emergency funding projects from the Programme's inception to the end of 1969 to about \$80 million for 116 projects.

448. During the period covered by the report, four Governments had signed agreements with WFP under which they would canalize through WFP parts of their obligations under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangements of 1967 for the first crop year, and seven Governments had signed agreements covering all or part of their obligations under the Convention for the second crop year. Three other Governments had indicated a similar intention for the second crop year under the Convention.

449. The report "Food aid and related issues during the Second Development Decade" had been discussed and unanimously adopted by IGC at its seventeenth session, before being submitted to the

¹⁰ Transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/4835).

Council in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) on multilateral food aid. The report dealt with the use of food aid for economic and social development and for combating undernourishment; the World Food Programme during the Second Development Decade; and non-food aid in kind and its relationship to WFP. Following its consideration of the report, the Intergovernmental Committee had made the following three recommendations: (a) that the General Assembly draw the attention of Member States to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels; (b) that the World Food Programme should give food aid on the basis of the project approach, and, given substantial additional resources, the Programme should consider other approaches; (c) that the General Assembly might draw the attention of Member States to the fact that recent experience had demonstrated that WFP could effectively utilize resources of double the target level, or more, of pledges agreed for 1971/72 without basic changes in the Programme's existing procedures.

450. The eighth annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee was considered by the Council¹¹ jointly with the question of the increase in the production and use of edible protein. Delegations participating in the discussion indicated their continuing support for the World Food Programme, the success of which was reflected in its steady growth. From the humanitarian viewpoint, food must be provided and not be allowed to remain in warehouses. Food aid was an important additional means for lending support to economic and social development efforts. It was felt that WFP should accept technical services related to the effective use of food in WFP projects as well as non-food aid in kind, both of which would serve to encourage food development. The important role played by WFP in meeting emergency needs for food arising out of natural disasters was stressed. There was general support for the proposed \$300 million target for pledges recommended for 1971/72. It was felt that the approach of WFP should be flexible and capable of being adjusted to meet the needs for food aid as they arose.

451. The Council decided¹² to take note of the eighth annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee and to transmit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

452. The report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 April to 1 May 1970 (E/4854)¹³ was reviewed by the Council at its forty-ninth session.¹⁴ During its general debate, the Council also heard a statement by the Executive Director on the broad policies and activities of UNICEF. In introducing the report, the Chairman of the Executive Board emphasized that, as the Council was meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, it was appropriate to pay particular attention to the needs of children and adolescents, in regard both to the help that had been provided

in the past and to the increasing assistance that the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade would demand in the future.

453. The draft of an international development strategy for the Decade (A/7982)¹⁵ contained the requirement that developing countries would adopt national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner, a statement which summarized the objectives and activities of UNICEF during most of the nearly twenty-four years of its existence.

454. In its deliberations, the Board had given special attention to the contribution that UNICEF could make towards the achievement of the objectives of the Second Development Decade. A measure of the challenge was the fact that, during the next ten years, the number of children under fifteen years of age in the developing countries would increase by an estimated 270 million. It would be an immense task to ensure that they should be brought into the world under proper medical care, protected against all the ills that threatened their early years, and provided with the food essential to healthy growth and development. But those 270 million represented only an addition to the existing number of over 1,000 million children in the developing countries, the vast majority of whom lacked those necessities.

455. The Board had again reviewed the contribution that UNICEF was making towards meeting that challenge. In undertaking its humanitarian and development work, UNICEF used three main approaches. The one to which most of its funds were devoted was the provision of direct material support (supplies, equipment, transport and cash grants for training), as well as of assistance in the planning and organization of projects, in association with the specialized agencies which provided technical advice and personnel. The second was the orientation of national development policies towards activities of benefit to children and adolescents. The third was encouragement of the deployment of other external aid towards programmes of benefit to children, and of the Fund's own assistance within the context of other broad programmes of development.

456. In the forward-looking policies that the Board had followed in the past, it had aimed at a target income of \$50 million; in 1970 that figure would be exceeded. Looking ahead to its immense responsibilities and opportunities, the Board had supported the Executive Director's recommendation that UNICEF should set its sights on a target annual income of \$100 million, to be achieved by 1975. On the basis of current calculations, it had been assumed that contributions from Governments would provide some \$75 million to \$80 million, and that the balance would come from the private sector.

457. The Board had approved commitments continuing over the next few years for a total expenditure of \$63.9 million and allocations for expenditure during the next twelve months of \$50.3 million, comprising over 200 projects. The United Nations Children's Fund was currently aiding projects in 112 countries: 34 in the Americas; 37 in Africa; 27 in Asia; 13 in the eastern Mediterranean region and 1 in Europe.

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.514-516; E/SR.1721.

¹² E/SR.1721.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

¹⁴ E/SR.1711.

¹⁵ Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4876).

458. Nearly half of its expenditure was in the field of health, devoted mainly to the building up of basic health services, which helped to extend maternal and child health networks. The balance was mainly for malaria eradication. So far, UNICEF had helped to equip more than 45,600 rural health centres and subcentres. In addition, it had assisted 1,600 training institutions for health personnel by providing stipends for some 135,000 persons.

459. In connexion with UNICEF maternal and child health activities, marked progress had been made in the provision of family-planning services. Since 1967, when UNICEF had moved into that field, aid for family-planning assistance had been approved for a number of countries, including India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and the United Arab Republic. At its recent meeting, the Board had agreed that such assistance could include the provision of contraceptives as part of its assistance to comprehensive health programmes, in response to requests from the Governments of the countries concerned and with the technical approval of the World Health Organization.

460. For some years the Executive Board of UNICEF had been concerned at the relatively low level of allocations for child nutrition. At the recent Board meeting there had been grounds for some encouragement. Progress had been made in the production of grains and cereals with higher yields and an increased protein content, and Governments were becoming increasingly conscious of the damage that malnutrition of infants and young children at the weaning stage and in their early years could do to their physical and mental development. Increasing emphasis was being placed on the production of protein-rich weaning foods, milk conservation, programmes of applied nutrition and nutrition training and education.

461. Nearly 30 per cent of the Fund's expenditures had been directed towards education and pre-vocational training, in association with UNESCO and the ILO. In education, UNICEF aid was directed mainly towards the extension of primary education. By the end of 1969, UNICEF had provided equipment to about 1,400 teacher-training institutions and to 47,000 associated primary and other schools. Stipends from UNICEF had helped in the training of over 155,000 teachers and other educational personnel, carried out in association with UNESCO.

462. Training of national personnel in all the fields in which UNICEF was providing assistance was steadily increasing, the trainees receiving the help mainly within their own countries or regions. Over one third of UNICEF aid was devoted to that purpose, the vast majority of the trainees being middle-level and auxiliary personnel.

463. During the past year, requests for UNICEF emergency relief for children had reached high levels. While emergency needs in Nigeria had continued to dominate in size and in demands on UNICEF funds and staff time, emergency aid had also been provided to Algeria, Iran, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Syria, Southern Yemen, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and, more recently, to Romania, Hungary and Peru, aid to Peru being on a substantial scale for the purpose of rehabilitation.

464. The Board had also noted with interest the proposal in the *Study of the Capacity of the United*

Nations Development System (DP/5)¹⁶ that the process of programming at the country level needed to be greatly strengthened. That was a process in which UNICEF was fully prepared to co-operate. The proposal accorded with a decision to reorient UNICEF policy that had been approved by the Board in 1961 and reaffirmed and strengthened in 1967. That decision had established the principle of the "country approach" and a country strategy for children. Since the various needs of children were interrelated, intersectoral action was often required to meet them. Consequently, UNICEF had an increasingly important responsibility to help countries to fit the services it was in a position to provide into each country's own national development efforts, according to the particular needs, opportunities and priorities. In that operation the local representatives of UNICEF were working in close association with the UNDP resident representatives, the regional and country officers of the interested specialized agencies and, of course, the government ministries and departments concerned.

465. In the discussion in the Council² several representatives expressed their gratitude for the assistance provided by UNICEF for the children in their own countries. One member particularly commended UNICEF for the informal advice it had provided for developing integrated projects for children in his country, commenting that such help had been even more valuable than the material aid that had also been provided.

466. General approval was expressed of the decision to attempt to achieve a target income of \$100 million a year by 1975. While some members made reservations to the effect that approval of that target was not to be taken as implying any definite commitment on the part of their Governments, others announced that their Governments intended to increase their contributions, subject to the approval of the appropriate legislative bodies.

467. Several members expressed scepticism about the possibility of achieving the higher target by 1975 and one doubted the ability of UNICEF effectively to utilize so large a sum without duplicating the activities of other international organizations. In reply, it was explained that the doubling of the volume of UNICEF aid was well within the current effective demand; much of that aid would be used to enlarge the scope of existing programmes with a view to instituting larger and more comprehensive projects. It would therefore not raise new technical problems, and so would place no substantial strain on the United Nations or the specialized agencies. One representative urged that efforts should be made to increase the sale of UNICEF greeting cards, though another thought that such commercial activities were unsuitable for international organizations. It was pointed out that the greeting cards were not only a very useful source of revenue but that they also had great publicity value, making millions of people aware of UNICEF aims and activities. A tribute was paid to the work of UNICEF National Committees in raising funds; in one country the money collected by the National Committee had actually exceeded the Government's contribution.

468. The increase in the allocation to education and pre-vocational training, accounting for nearly 29 per cent of the total UNICEF expenditure, was generally approved, particularly since the training was

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

being concentrated at the primary level and was being undertaken in close association with UNESCO and the ILO.

469. To allay any fears that might exist in respect of overlapping with the work of other bodies, it was explained that UNICEF projects were usually joint projects in which there was a strict delineation of the shares which the participating organizations undertook, and that there was the closest possible co-operation both in the field and at Headquarters. Liaison offices were maintained by WHO, FAO and UNESCO at the UNICEF offices in New York. There were joint inter-governmental UNICEF/WHO and UNICEF/FAO committees, frequent meetings of members of the secretariats, reciprocal arrangements for attendance at the meetings of the different executive boards, councils, conferences and assemblies of UNICEF and other organizations. Moreover, UNICEF did not submit any project to the Executive Board for approval until it had received, where appropriate, the technical approval of the interested specialized agency.

470. There was general approval of the increased activity undertaken by UNICEF in the field of family planning, including the provision of contraceptives in cases where Governments had requested them and WHO had approved them. Several members considered that that type of assistance was somewhat alien to the objectives of UNICEF. It was argued that an organization established to help to improve the lot of children was hardly justified in limiting their numbers. To that it was replied that one of the main justifications for the interest of UNICEF in that field of work was that children would be assured of better home conditions, would be properly fed and would receive needed medical attention if parents were prepared to space the births of their offspring and limit the size of families in accordance with their economic, social and human circumstances. Close co-operation was being maintained with WHO and with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in that regard.

471. A number of representatives laid special emphasis on the importance of improving child nutrition. They considered that some Governments were still unappreciative of its value in both the short-term and the long-term development of children into useful members of the community. Satisfaction was expressed at the participation of UNICEF in the production, distribution and advocacy of high-protein foods.

472. Members of the Council expressed approval at the fact that UNICEF had participated in and supported the concept of "country programming" as a method of increasing the capacity and efficiency of

the over-all contribution of the United Nations system towards development. Several representatives, however, emphasized, in connexion with other suggestions that had been made for modifying that system, that the integrity and independence of UNICEF must be maintained and that UNICEF should not be absorbed into any other body. That was essential not only from the point of view of its appeal in fund-raising but also because it was an effective instrument for advocating and supporting action on behalf of children and adolescents.

473. The Council commended UNICEF for its system of adjusting its help to the developing countries so that the countries in the early stages of development received more assistance per child than those that had already made greater progress. One member suggested that it might be misleading to rely on the estimated gross national product as the basis for such a policy. It was explained that the gross national product was just one of the factors taken into account in allocating resources and then only with reservations. Other factors taken into account were the size of the child population, health and other social conditions, and the ability of the recipient country to utilize the aid offered. In any case, the resulting indication would be utilized with considerable flexibility.

474. There was general appreciation of the emphasis that was being placed upon training the nationals of the developing countries. A tribute was also paid to the generous help that UNICEF had provided in cases of emergency, particularly in Nigeria and Peru. Reference was, however, made to the statement of the Executive Director of UNICEF during the general debate¹⁷ that while UNICEF rightly attempted to respond to the disasters—natural and man-made—that were well publicized, the quiet disasters, the constant emergencies that affected the lives of millions of children throughout the developing countries every day, should not be forgotten.

475. At the close of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1528 (XLIX)) in which it endorsed the policies of UNICEF; requested it to strengthen its programme for providing aid to countries for the protection, and the preparation for their future responsibilities, of the members of the younger generation; and appealed to the Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to UNICEF, so that it might achieve the financial support required to meet the growing needs of children and adolescents during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

¹⁷E/SR.1703.

Chapter XI

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. International control of narcotic drugs

476. The Council at its forty-eighth session considered¹ the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session held from 12 to 30 January 1970 (E/4785)² and the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/INCB/5);³ in its resolutions 1473 (XLVIII) and 1476 (XLVIII) respectively, it took note of the two reports with appreciation. A summary of the activities reported on, and an account of the action taken by the Council with regard to them are given below.

DRAFT PROTOCOL ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

477. The Council considered the text of a revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at a special session held for the purpose in accordance with Council resolution 1402 (XLVI) and General Assembly resolution 2584 (XXIV). It observed that the Commission had been able, through a commendable spirit of compromise, to agree upon the most important provisions for national and international controls on psychotropic substances, tentatively divided into four groups. The complex work of assigning different psychotropic substances to different régimes of control—their chemical, pharmacological and therapeutic characteristics being admittedly most diverse—had been admirably executed by the World Health Organization. The Council recognized, with the Commission, that these groupings had not been proposed by WHO as definitive, nor accepted by the Commission as such, but that they suggested useful guidelines for determining the final place to be given to the various psychotropic substances in the régimes of control to be established by the Protocol.

478. Under the revised draft Protocol, WHO would make recommendations for applying control and the Commission would then consider them and accept or reject them, or take another decision in the light of social, economic, legal, administrative and other factors that it might consider relevant. The Council was informed by the representative of WHO that arrangements differed from those in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under which the Commission might accept or reject a recommendation of WHO, but it might not take any decision other than the one recommended. WHO had reservations about the line taken in the draft Protocol in that respect.

479. The Council noted that in the case of certain articles of the draft Protocol, which had an avowedly political content, the Commission had preferred to

leave the matters concerned for settlement at the conference to be held for the adoption of the draft Protocol.

480. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Council adopted a resolution (1474 (XLVIII)) in which it decided to convene in 1971 a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, and, having requested the Secretary-General to transmit the revised draft Protocol and other documentation to them, also requested him to invite to the Conference all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, together with WHO and other agencies and organizations concerned.

481. During the debate, certain representatives held that the Conference should be open to all States⁴ and accordingly abstained in the vote on the draft resolution.

482. The Council also adopted a resolution (1475 (XLVIII)), on the recommendation of the Commission, in which it recommended Governments to take additional measures for the national and international control of psychotropic substances, and to prevent their abuse.

483. During the debate, members of the Council, referring to the urgency of the problem of psychotropic substances which had been noted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2584 (XXIV), by the Council itself in past resolutions and by the World Health Assembly, and which had been reflected in the significant progress made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, expressed their confidence that the way was now clear for adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances. It was to be hoped that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries would agree on a procedure that would bring the Protocol into force as rapidly as possible in keeping with the essential requirement that controls should be efficacious.

484. Taking into account the costs of holding the Conference, the Council at its forty-eighth session had decided that it be convened at Geneva. Subsequently at its forty-ninth session,⁵ the Council decided to accept an invitation by the Government of Austria that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries be held at Vienna and it decided that the Conference should be convened in that city from 11 January to 19 February 1971.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2434 (XXIII)*

485. The Council considered an interim report of the Secretary-General (E/4789) on action taken on

¹ E/SR.1657-1660.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.XI.2.

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

⁴ E/SR.1660.

⁵ E/SR.1722.

technical assistance in the narcotics field under General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII), in which the Secretary-General had been asked to draw up plans, in consultation with the Commission, INCB, the Governments concerned, specialized agencies and UNDP, to end the illicit and uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials.

486. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General had drawn the attention of the Governments of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Ecuador, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand and Turkey to the resolution. In June 1969 an interagency meeting, convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and attended by representatives of the United Nations, FAO, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, WFP and INCB, had arrived at conclusions and recommendations for co-ordinated action to implement the resolution.

487. The Council noted that in 1969 the Secretary-General had sent a consultative mission to Iran and that it had made recommendations for tackling the drug addiction problem; and that he was sending a mission to Thailand to formulate project requests to UNDP and other agencies. It noted also that aid to the Lebanese Sunflower Project designed to replace cannabis cultivation was being developed. It also noted that the Secretary-General was studying the possibility of establishing a special fund for narcotics, in accordance with a recommendation of the interagency meeting.

488. In the discussion, members of the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and agreed that there was a need for over-all economic development of the regions where there was illicit or uncontrolled cultivation of narcotic crops. They also agreed that there should be multifaceted and simultaneous action to tackle the various components of the narcotics problem, in particular illicit production, through alternative economic activities, reduction of addiction by treatment and social reintegration of addicts, strengthening of enforcement measures to lessen the illicit traffic and, in the countries concerned, preventive educational and publicity measures to safeguard potential addicts.

489. The Council decided to take note of the interim report and to transmit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

490. At the forty-ninth session the Council considered⁶ the question of convening a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

491. The General Assembly had recommended in its resolution 2434 (XXIII) that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and INCB, develop plans to end the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials and submit them, through the Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. In view of the fact that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was not due to meet in regular session until the second half of 1971, the Council decided, by resolution 1532 (XLIX), that a special one-week session of the Commission should be held at Geneva beginning on 28

September 1970 to consider, *inter alia*, policy recommendations for action against drug abuse. The Council invited the interested specialized agencies and organizations to participate in the special session, and requested the Commission to submit its report by 1 November 1970 so that the Council might consider it and transmit it for action to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

492. The International Narcotics Control Board, charged with the responsibility of supervising on a world-wide basis the implementation by Governments of the various existing treaties on narcotic drugs, reported to the Council at its forty-eighth session on the work of the Board during 1969.

493. Introducing the Board's second annual report (E/INCB/5), the President of INCB said⁷ that the Board was conscious of the weight of its growing responsibilities and that it had evolved a creative outlook towards the constantly changing activities that it supervised. He also reported that the Board's relationship with WHO and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was closer than ever before.

494. Stressing the fact that the first concern of the Board was to ensure that it should receive as much as possible of the statistical and other information that Contracting Parties were required to provide under the relevant treaties and that the information should be as accurate as possible, he pointed out that it was only on the basis of ample, dependable and timely information that the Board could satisfactorily fulfil its important responsibility for surveying and reporting on the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic substances and for co-ordinating the operation of the international control system. The Board hoped that the Council would endorse its view that the system could succeed only if all national administrations could be brought to a reasonable standard of efficiency and if all countries recognized that full co-operation in the system was an obligation they owed to the international community.

495. Through correspondence, missions and seminars, the Board endeavoured to guide national administrations on technical problems and to help them to overcome difficulties in complying with the provisions of the treaties. In 1969 training missions, organized in conjunction with the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, had been highly successful in Africa, and similar missions to other areas were contemplated.

496. Although year by year the Board's information network became more efficient, there were still large areas of the world of which the Board knew little or nothing. It hoped that that serious lacuna in the international system could eventually be remedied.

497. More than half of the Members of the United Nations had ratified the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and a far greater number applied its provisions with a satisfactory degree of fidelity. Subject to the reservations just mentioned, the international control over licit manufacture and licit distribution of the drugs listed in the 1961 Convention was therefore reasonably secure.

⁶ E/SR.1717.

⁷ E/SR.1657.

498. A similar assurance could not, in his view, be given with regard to the licit production of narcotic raw materials. Monopoly controls over opium production in India and the Soviet Union, the main areas of production of opium for licit manufacture, were highly effective but the same could not yet be said of controls in Turkey. However, useful modifications had been made in recent years, and if the Government of Turkey carried through its programme for reducing the cultivated area and for concentrating production in districts remote from the frontiers, the situation should be substantially improved.

499. Following the Government's decision to rescind its ban on poppy cultivation, Iran was once again among the licit producers of opium, although it firmly disclaimed any intention of permitting production on the scale existing prior to 1955. From all information available to the Board, it appeared to be the Government's intention to confine production strictly to domestic requirements, and traffickers were being dealt with severely. The President of INCB pointed out that if the situation in Iran was to be contained, the Government's policy must be comprehensive: it must include not only strict control over production and distribution, together with penalties for offenders, but also widespread publicity on the dangers of drug abuse, and the treatment and social rehabilitation of addicts. Such a programme would be an onerous one and the Board hoped that international assistance would be forthcoming if the Government of Iran felt the need for it.

500. Another matter of concern to the Board was the illicit or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials. That problem had preoccupied the Board and its predecessors for many years because, however serious the leakages from licit production, it was always possible, by joint endeavour, to bring about a tightening of controls. That was what had happened, although in some countries the pace of improvement might well have been quicker. But the almost unlimited reserve supply of raw materials afforded by illicit and uncontrolled production constituted a permanent threat to whatever might be achieved in the realm of licit production. Until then, that threat had been a relatively distant one but it had now become more immediate. Not only had new regions become more readily accessible but the primary raw materials, whether opium or coca leaf, were now often partially processed in the production areas, with the result that they were more easily and economically portable and less readily identifiable as contraband. Those and other factors had greatly extended the sources of supply available to traffickers and made them more easily accessible. Thus mankind could not hope to be free from the evil of narcotic drug abuse—or from the menace of other dangerous drugs—until all production of narcotic raw materials, which was now illicit or uncontrolled, was eliminated and all licit production was placed under control systems of maximum efficiency.

501. With that aim in mind, the Board had for several years pressed for the adoption of a comprehensive programme of economic and social advancement in areas whose inhabitants depended for their livelihood on the production of opium or coca leaves, which supplied the international contraband channels. There now seemed to be some prospect that a plan devised along those lines might be put into effect. The interagency meeting convened in June 1969 to

consider means of implementing General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) had been a useful first step, and the Board had been glad to participate in the discussions, in accordance with that resolution.

502. The Board had supported the suggestion that a special fund might be created for the purpose of implementing a comprehensive approach to the problem which was now even more serious than before and required realistic and effective measures. The greater the delay in taking action, the higher would be the cost not only of the financing of remedial measures but also in terms of human misery and economic loss. The urgency of the problem was heightened by the fact that opium addicts were turning more and more to heroin, the most dangerous form of addiction.

503. The main areas of large-scale illicit or uncontrolled production were known: for opium they were the Middle East and South-East Asia; for coca leaf they were the Andean regions of South America; cannabis was freely available in large quantities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

504. The President of INCB noted that the Board had long taken a serious view of the cannabis problem and that it shared the opinion of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence that the growing misuse of cannabis constituted a menace to the individual and to society.

505. The Board had for several years been concerned over the growing recourse to substances affecting the central nervous system—stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens—which had now reached almost epidemic proportions. Taken as a whole, the continually expanding family of psychotropic substances represented a potential danger transcending even that of the principal opiates. The Board had accordingly devoted the whole of the concluding chapter of its report to that subject and had expressed its concern at the new development.

506. The Board had participated in the special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in January 1970 and in the studies that had preceded the preparation of the draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances. It hoped that the Protocol would now be adopted and would be implemented with all possible speed. If the Protocol was ratified in its existing form, the Board would of course carry out the duties assigned to it therein with the same care and diligence as had characterized its work under the earlier treaties.

507. In conclusion, the President of INCB suggested that one way in which the Council could help allay public anxiety over the growing threats of drug abuse would be to enable representatives of Governments to come together not less than once a year—whether in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or in some other forum—to study the situation continuously and to formulate remedial measures with the minimum of delay.

508. In the debate in the Council,¹ representatives expressed appreciation of the work of INCB, agreed that the problem of drug addiction was increasing daily in scope and complexity, noted the encouraging signs of progress in the field of international co-operation, emphasized the importance of international control of psychotropic substances and expressed the hope that the 1971 Conference on the Protocol would be a success. Among other views, it was suggested that all United Nations bodies could contribute to the success of drug addiction control and that the various specialized agencies should re-examine their programmes to

make sure that they took the new priority into account. It was also noted that the most alarming aspect of the growing problem of drug addiction was its increase among the young, and that many countries without exception wanted the evil of drug addiction to be eradicated. Stating that the underlying causes, rather than the symptoms, of drug abuse needed to be treated, and that there was a need to inform people of the many great dangers of drug abuse as well as to strengthen moral standards in educational institutions and to improve living conditions, members also pointed out that in seeking a solution to the problem of drug addiction it was important to bear in mind that it was closely linked with the widespread feeling of frustration, particularly among the young, with the increasing impairment of the human environment and with the persisting international unrest. Finally, members stressed that the spread of drug addiction was a very real danger that threatened the whole of mankind.

B. Feasibility of an international university**

509. The study on the feasibility of an international university (E/4878) called for in General Assembly resolution 2573 (XXIV) and prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with UNESCO and in consultation with UNITAR was considered⁸ by the Council at its forty-ninth session. The Council also received comments by UNESCO (E/4897) on the subject, as well as an extract from the report of the Commission on Education of the World Youth Assembly (E/L.1351).

510. Most members of the Council expressed interest in the concept of an international university but could offer only preliminary views on the subject since they had not had enough time to study the report. Any decision on the matter would therefore have to be postponed. One member, however, expressed the hope that the General Assembly would be able to take a decision at its twenty-fifth session, if only in principle, since 1970 was International Education Year.

511. There was agreement that the views of the next General Conference of UNESCO should be sought and transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and to the Council at its fifty-first session. One member considered that the report was not an adequate basis for a decision; another that it was unsatisfactory and that it was impossible to gather from it a clear idea of what the international university might be. It seemed to advocate principles of supranationality or transnationality which presupposed a non-existent international harmony. Nor was any account taken in it of the real conditions in which the United Nations worked. The study failed to prove that the international university could succeed in the form proposed. It might be preferable to extend UNITAR activities and not create new institutions. He doubted whether an international university was the best way of promoting the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter. Rather than prevent the "brain drain", an international university based on "transnationality" might aggravate the process.

512. Two members felt that any study of the feasibility of establishing an international university should take account of the report of the World Youth Assembly and of the students' critical attitude to, and

desire for basic reform in, the traditional teaching system. If an international university were to be set up, account would have to be taken of the attitude of youth.

513. One member considered that a good method of studying the feasibility of establishing an international university would be to arrange a seminar at which UNESCO and other competent bodies, youth associations and the like could state their views. Another felt that the consultations that the Secretary-General had held with UNESCO and UNITAR should be extended to take in scientific and university institutions and students' associations, for instance.

514. As to the site of the university, two members suggested that what was needed was not a monolithic university but a network of institutes spread over the five continents, and one member expressed the hope that the institutes would be located in developing regions. Another, however, doubted whether it was really necessary to apply the principle of geographical distribution in choosing the site for the university campuses. The purpose of the university should be to bring students together and not to disperse them.

515. Some delegations expressed the view that the principal aim of the proposed international university should be to try to meet the needs of the developing countries for trained personnel.

516. As regards the financing of the proposed international university, some members stated that they were against compulsory financing and could accept only a system of voluntary contributions. Another expressed doubts about the proposed methods of financing.

517. The representative of UNESCO informed the Council that the UNESCO secretariat was favourably disposed towards the establishment of an international university; a well-planned project might achieve success. Although it was not to be forgotten that it had received more than 150 proposals from Member States to that effect over the past twenty-four years, the present time would seem to be especially propitious for proceeding with the idea. At its next session in October-November 1970, the General Conference might express an opinion on the desirability of establishing an international university, which would help the General Assembly to take a decision in principle. But the General Conference could not take a fully informed decision on ways and means of carrying out the project until a more detailed study had been made by the secretariat of UNESCO on instructions from the General Conference and in the light of data collected and of any consultations UNESCO might hold. The secretariat would be able to submit the more detailed study to the Executive Board of UNESCO and to the Council at its fifty-first session. However, the Director-General was willing to put the question to the General Conference if the Council wished UNESCO to give the General Assembly technical advice and to state its views on its possible participation in the project.

518. At the close of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1542 (XLIX)) in which it invited the General Conference of UNESCO to make available to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session its views on the goals and objectives and also optional models of an international university and, at an appropriate time, to put forward proposals as to how UNESCO might participate in such a university. It further invited UNESCO, UNITAR and other in-

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

⁸ E/4878/20, 17/21.

interested agencies and organizations within the United Nations system to provide the Council at an appropriate time with their detailed recommendations as to how such a university might be organized and financed, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the basis of such views as might be available at the time.

C. Economic and social consequences of disarmament***

519. The Council had before it at its resumed forty-eighth session⁹ a report entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament: conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament" (E/4811 and Add.1 and 2). The report contained the replies of Governments to two *notes verbales* circulated by the Secretary-General, one in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2171 (XXI) and earlier resolutions on the subject, the other in response to General Assembly resolution 2526 (XXIV), in which Member States had been invited to designate an annual "peace day" on which to study the effects of disarmament measures on economic and social development and to consider the possibility of using resources that might be released by such measures in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

520. In the discussion of the Secretary-General's report, several representatives drew attention to the fact that military expenditure had been constantly increasing since the time of the first study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament carried out by the United Nations at the beginning of the 1960s. As a result, little progress had been made in diverting resources released by disarmament to activities designed to promote human well-being in general and the economic and social advancement of developing countries in particular.

521. The Council decided to transmit the documents, and any subsequent replies received from Governments, to the General Assembly.

D. Outflow of trained professional and technical personnel at all levels from the developing to the developed countries****

522. At its forty-ninth session the Council had before it,¹⁰ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII), the report of the Secretary-General (E/4820 and Add.1) and the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (E/4798) on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries. The Council decided¹¹ to defer consideration of those two reports and of a draft resolution thereon (E/AC.6/L.41¹¹) to its fiftieth session, and to request the General Assembly to defer its consideration of the question to its twenty-sixth session.

*** Documentation on this subject is transmitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1675th meeting (see paragraph 521 of this report).

**** Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII) a report of the Secretary-General on the subject will be before the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

⁹ E/SR.1675.

¹⁰ E/AC.6/SR.517, 518; E/SR.1721.

¹¹ E/SR.1721.

E. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States

523. The Council at its resumed forty-eighth session¹² considered a report on the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States (E/4762 and Add.1), prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Council resolution 1012 (XXXVII). Covering the period January 1964-December 1969, the report summarized information provided by eighty-one Governments, including seventy-seven States Members of the United Nations and four States members of UNESCO but not of the United Nations. It also reviewed the programmes and services, in the field concerned, of the United Nations and UNESCO, and of the ILO, FAO, WHO, IBRD, IFC, IDA, UPU, WMO, UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

524. In the debate on the subject, members of the Council noted that many countries were making increased efforts to extend and improve teaching about the United Nations at all levels of education, as part of the regular school curriculum. In addition, school programmes were increasingly oriented towards education for international understanding. There was a particularly important trend of extending teaching about the United Nations from the secondary to the primary levels. However, it was widely recognized that many problems still remained to be solved. Attention needed to be focused on improving the training of prospective teachers and organizing more short courses and seminars for teachers already in service. The view was expressed that, as university graduates tended to assume leadership roles in national and world affairs, universities should take action to reach many more students in their programmes of teaching and research on United Nations subjects. Attention was also called to the widespread lack of suitable teaching materials. Needs were particularly acute in the developing countries, especially in the matter of providing basic information on the United Nations family in the language of instruction and adapted to the needs and interests of the country concerned. It was stressed that the basic orientation of teaching about the United Nations would have to be based on the specific political, cultural and social traditions of each country. Several members stated that United Nations information services in developing countries should be expanded and provided with printed and audio-visual material in the local languages. One member suggested that UNESCO should assume the guiding responsibility for the subject of teaching about the principles, structure and activities of the United Nations.

525. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council took note of the report and requested the United Nations and UNESCO to prepare a further report on the subject for submission to the Council in 1975. It also requested the two organizations to continue their co-operation in that field.

¹² E/SR.1678.

F Role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development

526. The Council had before it at its resumed forty-eighth session¹³ a report (E/4807 and Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO and the International Co-operative Alliance which, in accordance with Council resolution 1413 (XLVI), was designed to assist in identifying more specifically the contribution that the co-operative movement could make to the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

527. The Council was reminded that the interest of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the co-operative movement dated back to the early days of the Organization's existence.

528. The co-operative movement had changed considerably in character and form during the 125 years of its existence. Membership, the number of co-operatives and their turnover had shown a steady increase over the years.

529. Many Governments referred to co-operation in their national constitutions and gave co-operatives a prominent place in the national economy as well as in the organization of social, civic and cultural activities. In their development plans some developing countries provided that the development of some sectors was to be aided by co-operatives or achieved along co-operative lines.

530. The co-operative movement had acquired much knowledge and experience and was capable of playing an important role in specific fields of development of particular importance for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Among them were agriculture, with special reference to its planning, diversification and modernization, and industrialization, especially rural industrialization, in connexion with agricultural processing enterprises, small industries and the development and modernization of traditional handicrafts and cottage industries.

531. The co-operative could also be a channel for mobilizing savings and directing investments into local enterprises as well as a positive instrument for the transfer of new knowledge and technology at a practical level.

532. Given a steady growth in the co-operative movement, it might play an increasing role in international trade in primary commodities and manufactured and semi-manufactured articles.

533. No less important was the role that co-operatives could play in the development of human and social resources, through education, which was a basic objective of the co-operative movement. Co-operatives could also, through their savings mobilization and investment functions, create employment opportunities in areas where public and private investment was lagging, particularly in respect of the development of natural resources. They could also provide services such as health, education, housing, nutrition, water supply, electricity, recreation and insurance.

534. The objectives of co-operative action were social as well as economic. Experience born of active participation in the economic affairs of working and earning could be used to positive effect on other aspects of living, social, political and cultural.

535. In the discussion in the Council, many members expressed the general view that the report of the Secretary-General represented an excellent analysis of the areas in which co-operatives could play an essential role and endorsed its observations and conclusions. It was recognized that, in contrast to what usually occurred in industrialized countries, the co-operative movement in the developing countries functioned in close association with the Government. That was particularly necessary when the concept of co-operation that had evolved in a different context and culture had to be introduced and assimilated into the national culture. Many representatives emphasized the key role that the co-operative movement could play in the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

536. Some members felt that the Secretary-General's report, while quite specific on the contribution that the co-operative movement could make to various sectors of development, stopped short of a realistic assessment of the practical possibilities in specific fields and of suggestions for priority action in certain fields. In the context of the developing countries, where almost 80 per cent of the population lived in rural areas, the agricultural sector, and more particularly the production activities, should receive the first attention of the co-operative movement. It was pointed out that many benefits could accrue from the promotion of co-operatives in rural areas, some of the more identifiable of which were improved production, consumption and distribution of income; mobilization of resources, both financial and human; reorganization of land holdings; and improvement in the rural infrastructure.

537. Some members of the Council mentioned that training and education for co-operation were particularly necessary where the concept and norms of the new co-operative had to be introduced into a traditional community and peasant resistance to change had to be overcome. The United Nations could play a significant role in exchanging information among countries engaged in co-operative experiments and in undertaking studies of experiments carried out in various parts of the world, with particular emphasis on the reasons for their success or failure. That would be most useful to those countries in which the co-operative movement was in its infancy. While recognizing that in a developing country the co-operative movement would be likely to work in close association with the Government, it was emphasized that co-operation could hardly be imposed, and the Government's main function should be to educate and build up the legal basis and the financial needs of the movement rather than to control it.

538. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council, in resolution 1491 (XLVIII), affirmed that the promotion of the co-operative movement should be an important element of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; requested the Secretary-General to collaborate closely with other interested organizations of the United Nations system and with the International Co-operative Alliance and other appropriate non-governmental organizations in preparing and implementing a programme of concerted practical action in the field of co-operative development of assistance to developing countries during the Second Development Decade; urged developed countries, in collaboration with the interested international organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to give their full support and assistance to developing

¹³ E/SR.1679, 1680, 1684, 1688, 1690.

countries in order to foster the co-operative movement; invited developing countries which had experience and knowledge in the field of co-operatives to provide advisory assistance to other developing countries; invited the Governments concerned to review, as appropriate, their co-operative policies and programmes in relation to national economic and social development policies; recommended that the United Nations system should give special attention to requests from developing countries for assistance in the development of co-operatives; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the above-mentioned organizations, to report to the Council by 1972 on the steps taken to implement the resolution.

G. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

539. At the forty-ninth session,¹⁴ the Council had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General dealing with the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries (E/4858). Its attention was also drawn to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group (ST/SG/AC.8/R.10/Rev.1 and Add.1).¹⁵

540. The Council was informed that at its second meeting held at Geneva from 20 April to 10 May 1970, the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts had reached general agreement on texts of solutions relating to such questions as business profits and the broadening of the concept of permanent establishment, guidelines for the taxation of investment income, the ways in which tax agreements, especially the clauses relating to exchanges of information, could be used to help the developing countries to control tax evasion and capital outflow, and the possible establishment of an international panel of experts.

541. During the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be essential to help the Governments of developing countries to improve their tax revenue. The new guidelines formulated by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts for tax treaties between developed and developing countries could contribute to the attainment of that goal in various ways. For example, the new treaties would encourage the flow of foreign private capital to developing countries, thus increasing the revenue of those countries from foreign investment.

542. In that connexion, the Council learned that the question of tax treatment of foreign investment and reinvestment and the related work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts had been discussed by the regional Panel of Experts on Foreign Investment in Latin America held at Medellín, Colombia, in June 1970. Tax treaty provisions specially adapted to the needs of the developing countries could help those countries to achieve a redistribution of revenues and indeed a substantial revenue increase. Work had already been done on the United States' taxation of foreign source income, and arrangements were being made for similar studies on the Federal Republic of Germany and on France. Some developing countries were considering instituting possible tax relief measures as incentives to foreign investors, and there was a need for the capital-exporting countries to take appropriate steps (tax sparing credit, foreign tax credit and the like) so as not to negate the incentives thus given to investors.

543. The Council was informed that CPC had expressed satisfaction with the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (E/4877, paras. 75 and 76) and that the Secretary-General, in his progress report, had recommended that the Group should continue its work with a third meeting in 1971 (E/4858, paras. 19 and 20).

544. In the debate, it was the general view that the *Ad Hoc* Group had done very useful work and that, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his progress report (E/4858), the Council should request the Group to continue its work with a view to formulating possible guidelines and techniques for use in tax treaties that would be acceptable to both developed and developing countries and that would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests. One representative, recalling that his delegation had consistently expressed reservations about the convening of the *Ad Hoc* Group, acknowledged that the Group was, for the present, the only forum in which fiscal matters could be discussed by developed and developing countries on an equal footing. The representative of a centrally planned economy observed that his delegation's position concerning the promotion of private investment in developing countries was well known; nevertheless, if such investments were made they should not be subject to double taxation but should be taxed by the country of investment alone. Since the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts seemed to be moving in that direction, his delegation would not oppose the continuation of its work.

545. Two representatives thought that the *Ad Hoc* Group should not consider the topics before it in great detail but should concentrate on clarifying the various views on those topics in order to identify areas of compromise that could serve as guidelines for the negotiation of bilateral tax treaties between developed and developing countries. One questioned whether the Group had been well advised to work in such depth at its second meeting.

546. A number of representatives mentioned various topics to which the Group might usefully direct its attention: taxation of shipping profits; taxation of investment income, including royalties and dividends; the concept of permanent establishment; taxation of interest, including interest on deferred-payment sales; the use of tax treaties to prevent tax evasion; and capital outflows from developing countries.

547. The Council adopted resolution 1541 (XLIX) in which it requested the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties to continue its work as envisaged in paragraph 1 of resolution 1273 (XLIII); requested the Secretary-General to convene the Group in 1971, preferably in the first quarter of the year, and to make an appropriate financial allocation to enable the Group to continue its work; and invited him to report to the Council on the results of that meeting.

548. In a separate decision the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider a modest increase in the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts and, if he found it feasible, to take into account the interest in membership in the Group of the Government of Ceylon.

H. Tourism

549. The Council had before it at its forty-eighth session, in connexion with the development of tourism, a report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) on International Tourist

¹⁴ E/AC.6/SR.519; E/SR.1721.

¹⁵ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

Year (E/4627); a periodic report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (E/4629); and a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Tourism Development (E/4615 and Corr.1), all of which had been before it at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and resumed forty-seventh sessions. The Council had deferred consideration of those reports at the forty-sixth session, but at the forty-seventh and resumed forty-seventh sessions the discussion of the question of tourism had been devoted mainly to the proposed transformation of the character and status of IUOTO.

550. The Council also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism (E/4653 and Add.2 and 3 and Add.2/Corr.1), which had been presented to it at its forty-seventh and resumed forty-seventh sessions but which had been considered only partially, pending the clarification of the implications of the proposed transformation of IUOTO.

551. Lastly, the Council had before it chapter VIII of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourth session (E/4787)¹⁰ concerning tourism, in which the Committee had stated, *inter alia*, that further consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations should be deferred in view of resolution 2529 (XXIV) of the General Assembly concerning the drawing up of an agreement between the United Nations and IUOTO, once the latter organization's statutes had been changed, to establish the relationships and modalities for co-operation between the two organizations.

552. In the debate,¹⁷ speakers termed as successful and useful both the International Tourist Year and the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Tourism Development.

553. Several speakers referred to the suggestion contained in the report on activities and programmes (E/4653 and Add.1 and 2) that an *ad hoc* committee on tourism matters be set up, some feeling that the idea merited further consideration and others doubting the need for such a committee.

554. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs observed that the promotional and marketing aspects of tourism would presumably receive due attention from the transformed IUOTO, since IUOTO had worked in that domain in the past, but that there remained a need for greater concern for such equally important and highly complex aspects of tourism development as the creation of infrastructure, effect on balance of payments, social and cultural effects, and national, multinational and regional planning for tourism. An *ad hoc* committee could lay the basis for effective action by the United Nations system in those areas.

555. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council decided to take note of the reports on International Tourist Year (E/4627), implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Inter-

national Travel and Tourism (E/4629), and the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Tourism Development (E/4615 and Corr.1), and to defer consideration of the review of activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism until it considered, at the forty-ninth session, the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV).

556. At its forty-ninth session, the Council had before it¹⁸ a report of the Secretary-General on co-operation and the relationships between the United Nations and IUOTO (E/4861 and Corr.1 and 2); the report of the Secretary-General on the activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism (E/4653 and Add.2 and 3 and Add.2/Corr.1), which it had partially considered at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions; and the relevant parts of the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourth and sixth sessions (E/4787, paras. 39-45, and E/4877, paras. 55-58).

557. The Council was informed that an Extraordinary General Assembly of IUOTO was to be convened in Mexico in September 1970 for the purpose of adopting draft revised statutes. It concluded that any discussion of co-operation and the relations between the United Nations and IUOTO should be postponed until the Union's statutes had been changed so as to give it an intergovernmental character.

558. It therefore adopted resolution 1540 (XLIX) inviting the Governments of States whose national tourist organizations were members of IUOTO to give the necessary instructions and powers to their representatives at the forthcoming Extraordinary General Assembly of the Union so that the statutes by which the Union would be transformed into an international tourism organization of intergovernmental character might be duly approved and adopted, and postponing consideration of the Secretary-General's report (E/4861 and Corr.1 and 2) until its fiftieth session.

I. Standardization of geographical names

559. In considering at its resumed forty-eighth session,¹⁹ the report of the Secretary-General on the standardization of geographical names (E/4812), the Council reviewed and discussed the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its second session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 20 March 1970.

560. The Council noted with interest the work of the Group of Experts on extraterrestrial topographic names and on descriptive terminology of undersea features, as well as on the standardization of geographical names.

561. The Council decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General and to endorse his recommendation that a second Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names should be held during the first half of 1972, bearing in mind the comments of CPC (E/4846/Rev.1)²⁰ and the statement of financial implications (E/4812/Add.1).

¹⁸ E/AC.24/SR.402, 403; E/SR.1720.

¹⁹ E/SR.1676.

²⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9.

¹⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4.
¹⁷ E/AC.6/SR.503; E/SR.1672.

J. Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development*****

562. At its forty-ninth session, the Council considered²¹ a report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/4790), submitted to it in response to its resolution 1444 (XLVII). On the basis of a poll of views in developing countries, the Secretary-General had concluded that international volunteers serving under the auspices of the United Nations, in projects assisted by the United Nations system, would constitute a welcome addition to development assistance. He had, therefore, recommended the creation of a corps to be known as United Nations Volunteers and had proposed administrative machinery and flexible, shared financial arrangements designed to ensure the widest possible geographical participation.

563. In his statement to the Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs noted that the report had been prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and with the heads of the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service (ISVS) and the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) as well as with volunteer-sending organizations, members of youth organizations and former volunteers. The report comprised a limited project which had to be seen in a broader context, the existence of more numerous and politically significant national volunteer programmes, and the likelihood that many Governments would organize domestic volunteer schemes in the future. The United Nations proposal envisaged contacts between international volunteers and national groups between which joint action was desirable. The organization, administration and activities of the international volunteers for development would have to be designed with the needs of the developing countries in mind; criteria of efficiency would have to be applied, and bureaucratic methods avoided if the scheme was to appeal to youth. Youth from developing countries and volunteers from non-governmental organizations, as well as those from Government-financed groups, should be provided with an opportunity to join United Nations Volunteers and the scheme would require a special fund to finance the participation of those for whom no financing by a sponsor was available.

564. The report had recommended that a central office should be established within UNDP to provide a point of identification with the over-all activities of the United Nations system for economic and social development. It was observed that the report of the Secretary-General had been transmitted through the Governing Council of UNDP which, at its tenth session in June 1970, had noted the proposals and decided that, in the light of any decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council, the Administrator of UNDP might be called upon to undertake the development of specific proposals for programming, operation and management of volunteers within UNDP projects at the request of the recipient Governments. The Gov-

***** Requires action by the General Assembly. In accordance with Council resolution 1444 (XLVII), the Council's final recommendations on this subject are transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session herewith and in Council resolution 1539 (XLIX).

²¹ E/SR.1715, 1716, 1719-1721.

erning Council of UNDP had also expressed its willingness to consider those proposals at its eleventh session in the light of their financial and other implications for UNDP resources.²²

565. The sponsor of the original General Assembly resolution (2460 (XXIII)) on human resources for development, which had given rise to Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII), in a statement made before the Council under rule 75 of the rules of procedure, emphasized the importance of enlisting youth in the organized international development efforts of the United Nations system and he urged acceptance of the Secretary-General's recommendations.

566. Many members of the Council paid a tribute to His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran for having first proposed the international volunteer scheme. Most of the speakers welcomed the Secretary-General's report as being timely, comprehensive and concise, and supported its conclusion that an international programme of United Nations volunteers should be established. The concept of a central corps appealed to a number of members, although several expressed reservations about such an entity and two speakers opposed the idea, drawing a distinction between the good intentions of supporters of the proposal and the effects of implementing those intentions, and emphasizing that development needs required the training of national specialists. One member stressed the large number of unemployed youth in the developing countries and said that the real issue of development was the problem of providing skills and the opportunity for steady work and an assured income to those youths.

567. The importance of wide geographical participation in the proposed international corps of volunteers was stressed by a number of speakers, who also recognized the importance of making financial provision for the participation of volunteers from developing countries. Nevertheless, some delegations expressed a reluctance to consider a trust fund as a means of such financing; some asked what guarantee there was that such a fund would have sufficient resources to fulfil its intended purpose, and some wished that the financial arrangements outlined by the Secretary-General had been more explicit and more fully elaborated. It was pointed out that the Capacity Study had recommended that the financial resources of UNDP should be consolidated and the creation of a trust fund for volunteers would be contrary to that recommendation. One representative announced that, should a trust fund be established, his Government would seek a means of contributing to it. He said that his Government would not expect to provide more than its share of personnel, on request, to the international corps.

568. Other points made by speakers in the general debate concerned the importance of further study of the role of the volunteer, and his level of skills as compared with that of an associate expert; recruitment of the volunteers; the relationship between international voluntary teams and national organizations, and adjustment and co-ordination of activities of the proposed United Nations volunteers with those of existing volunteer organizations.

569. The Council heard statements by the representatives of the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service and the Co-ordinating Committee for

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A*, para. 151.

International Voluntary Service. The representative of FAO and UNESCO made statements in support of the Secretary-General's proposals. The Council had before it also a note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1347) comprising an extract pertaining to the proposed United Nations volunteers from the report of the Commission on Development of the World Youth Assembly.

570. It was advocated that the Council should specify some of the conditions under which volunteers could make a contribution to development activities. The view was expressed that the use of the word "corps" was open to misinterpretation and that another formula should be found to convey the idea of United Nations volunteers.

571. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1539 (XLIX)) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (E/4790) and recommended to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session that it adopt a draft resolution according to which the General Assembly would welcome the Secretary-General's proposals and decide to establish, within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers the members of which would be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers. It would also request the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of UNDP as the Administrator of United Nations Volunteers; and, in consultation with the Administrator, to appoint a co-ordinator within the framework of UNDP to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of United Nations Volunteers within the United Nations system in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned and in co-operation with organizations concerned with national and international voluntary service and, where appropriate, with relevant youth organizations. It would also invite Governments, Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of United Nations Volunteers activities, and would request the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to report through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the experience gained from the operation of the United Nations Volunteers in implementing the resolution and to make proposals as they deemed advisable to enable the Volunteers better to serve the aims and ends in view.

K. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

572. The annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/8012)²³ was before the Council at its forty-ninth session.

573. The Council recalled²⁴ the decision taken at its forty-seventh session²⁵ that the report of the High Commissioner would be transmitted to the General

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12.* The report was before the Council as document E/4869.

²⁴ E/SR.1722.

²⁵ E/SR.1637.

Assembly without debate unless, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner at the time of the adoption of its agenda, the Council were to decide otherwise. As no such request had been made, the Council decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session without debate.

L. Mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries regarding the Second United Nations Development Decade

574. In pursuance of Council resolution 1357 (XLV), the Council had before it at its forty-eighth session²⁶ a report of the Secretary-General (E/4784 and Add.1/Rev.1) outlining plans and projects designed to mobilize public opinion in favour of the Second United Nations Development Decade. In his report, the Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that public opinion was essentially national opinion, and that far closer contacts should consequently be established with national information services. Consideration should also be given to the establishment of national information commissions or councils. The report also contained suggestions regarding a greater involvement of the information media in economic and social development matters. Finally, the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of giving adequate prominence to the proclamation of the Second Development Decade.

575. While expressing their appreciation of the suggestions contained in the documents before them, several members of the Council emphasized that the mobilization of public opinion was a secondary matter and that agreement on the fundamental issues relating to the strategy of the Second Decade would first have to be reached if the strategy was to have political substance and meaning. Public opinion could not be mobilized in support of a development strategy that did not really exist. On the other hand, some representatives felt that the activities of the Centre for Economic and Social Information had reached a stage where the Council should lay down specific guidelines on the substance and content of its work. Public information activities of the United Nations must be firmly based on the combined will of Governments and the consensus arrived at by them.

576. Other members of the Council supported the initiatives already taken to mobilize public opinion and insisted on the need for those efforts to be pursued even more actively throughout the Decade. The role of Governments in that regard had been very rightly emphasized by the Secretary-General in his report. It was essential to mobilize opinion in order to overcome the disillusion and distrust which were affecting both developed and developing countries and which were due partly to the lack of newness and the lack of interest in development aid. Greater consciousness could not be developed through facile slogans but required a long-term evolution involving difficult concepts.

577. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs draw attention to the multiplicity of groups that had to be informed, educated and convinced. A pluralistic approach was therefore required in regard to information programmes but that approach need in no way conflict with orthodoxy.

²⁶ E/SR.1661-1663.

578. One representative referred to the recent transfer of the Centre for Economic and Social Information from the Office of Public Information to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. He considered that the transfer violated General Assembly resolution 595 (VI), which provided that the responsibilities for the formulation and execution of information policy should be vested in the Secretary-General and under him in the Assistant-Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information.

579. The Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs said that the decision to transfer the Centre for Economic and Social Information, taken by the Secretary-General himself, was based on the view that, administratively, the Centre would thus be in a better position to serve the various bodies in the United Nations system concerned with economic and social matters. The Centre would maintain close relations with the Office of Public Information.

580. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1477 (XLVIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out the mandate given to him under previous pertinent resolutions, to take account of the comments and reservations expressed in the Council. The Council similarly requested the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to take the Council's views into consideration at its sixth session. It finally requested the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations to take into account the decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the procedure for the launching of the Decade.

M. Assistance in cases of natural disaster

581. At its forty-eighth²⁷ and resumed forty-eighth sessions²⁸ the Council considered the situation resulting from natural disasters in Turkey and in Romania and Hungary. The Council expressed its sympathy with the Governments and peoples of the countries concerned in the two resolutions it adopted (1478 (XLVIII) and 1508 (XLVIII)) and invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to consider ways and means of rendering assistance to them. It requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies and programmes concerned, in the light of the funds available, in resolution 1478 (XLVII) to bear in mind the needs of Turkey in connexion with the reconstruction of its devastated areas, and, in resolution 1508 (XLVIII), to render urgent assistance to alleviate the suffering and restore normal living conditions in Romania and Hungary.

582. In its forty-ninth session the Council considered measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru²⁹ and measures to be taken for famine relief in the Yemen Arab Republic.³⁰ It adopted resolution 1518 (XLIX) in which, after expressing its sympathy with the Government and the people of Peru, it urged Member States to continue their co-operation for the purposes of relief and reconstruction; invited international credit institutions to give urgent consideration to emergency measures to assist Peru in the task of reconstruction; invited creditor countries to take into account the disaster suffered in Peru and reconstruction needs;

and invited the Secretary-General to ask the organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to meet requests for assistance in reconstruction within their respective programmes. The Council also adopted resolution 1519 (XLIX) in which it urged Member States and non-governmental organizations to render every possible assistance to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic to relieve the famine and requested the Secretary-General to give particular attention to the Yemen Arab Republic's urgent needs and to facilitate accelerated action by the specialized agencies, especially FAO and WHO, and by the World Food Programme and UNICEF.

583. At its forty-ninth session the Council also considered³¹ the general question of assistance in cases of natural disaster. It had before it an interim report (E/4853) on the subject prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2453 (XXIII). It also took into account resolution 298 (AC.63) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA at its sixth extraordinary session (E/4883 and Add.1) and the resolution adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its tenth session (E/4884/Rev.1)³² requesting the Council to recommend to Member States the establishment of a natural disaster emergency fund, the first task of which would be to assist Peru in its reconstruction programme.

584. The Council was informed that the findings in the Secretary-General's interim report were tentative but brought out the importance of scientific studies, national preparedness and international assistance. They also emphasized the value of pre-disaster planning. The report recognized that disaster situations were bound to occur, and Governments would look to the international community and the organizations of the United Nations system for assistance. In such circumstances it was essential that the organizations of the United Nations system should respond quickly and effectively. The Secretary-General accordingly proposed, as he had said in his opening statement in the Council's general discussion,³³ to entrust one of his senior officials with the responsibility of acting for him on a regular basis in developing and co-ordinating assistance from the United Nations system and ensuring the closest co-operation with the Red Cross and other voluntary agencies. A preliminary meeting of representatives of the United Nations organizations concerned had considered how best to organize the assistance which the system could offer.

585. In the course of the discussion a number of representatives expressed doubts regarding the effectiveness of a disaster emergency fund. It was argued that such a fund was not likely to receive the widespread support it would require to be successful. Donors were not usually willing to contribute before a disaster occurred, and the very existence of a fund might even discourage potential donors when specific needs arose. It was pointed out also that important questions relating to the purposes and operation of the fund remained to be answered. Many representatives, on the other hand, considered that the fund would assist in mobilizing resources for disaster relief and would help to solve the problems that faced developing countries struck by natural disaster. There was general support for the Secretary-General's proposal to establish a focal point

²⁷ E/SR.1666.

²⁸ E/SR.1694.

²⁹ E/SR.1703.

³⁰ E/SR.1708.

³¹ E/AC.24/SR.394-397, 404, 405; E/SR.1716, 1721.

³² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A.*

³³ E/SR.1696.

at which United Nations assistance could be co-ordinated.

586. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council adopted two resolutions. In resolution 1533 (XLIX) it recommended to the Members of the United Nations the establishment of an emergency fund for disasters, based on voluntary contributions and having, as its first task, the provision of assistance to Peru to meet its reconstruction needs; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the fund among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. In resolution 1546 (XLIX) the Council commended the Secretary-General for his intention to entrust one of his senior officials with the responsibility of developing and co-ordinating assistance from the United Nations system and ensuring co-operation with Governments, the Red Cross and voluntary agencies and requested him to make the necessary staff arrangements; reaffirmed the importance of pre-disaster plans at the

national level; stressed the importance of stand-by relief units and stockpiling of supplies at the national level; appealed to Member States to offer emergency assistance on an increasing scale, including stand-by relief units and the earmarking of such units; recognized the role of the resident representatives of UNDP in making preliminary assessments of the extent of natural disasters; reaffirmed the need for scientific research into the causes of disasters and the development of warning systems; invited the Secretary-General to continue the studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2453 (XXIII), bearing in mind the guidelines set out in the resolution; further invited the Secretary-General, in pursuing his studies, to consider the role of the emergency fund for disasters recommended in Council resolution 1533 (XLIX); and decided to review the question of assistance in cases of natural disaster at its fifty-first session on the basis of the comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

Chapter XII

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

587. In considering the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields at the forty-eighth session, the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourth session (E/4787)¹ and, at the resumed forty-eighth session, the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4793 and Corr.1-4) and the report of CPC on its fifth session (E/4846/Rev.1).²

588. The Council was informed that the Committee had discussed at its fourth session the arrangements for its fifth and sixth sessions. The Committee had heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs on plans for the establishment of subregional interdisciplinary development advisory teams, their composition, relationship to UNDP resident representatives and specialized agencies, and possible function in "country programming". During its review of the work programme of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, members of the Committee had commended that Office for the high quality of its reports, its technical co-operation activities and its endeavour to carry out programmes of long-term planning and to establish priorities among its projects. The Committee had also discussed activities in the field of tourism and the existing institutional arrangements for activities in that field, and had made a number of recommendations regarding co-ordination of tourism activities among the numerous institutions involved.³

589. The Committee had considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on documentation (A/7576),⁴ and had given particular attention to a recommendation pertaining to the "six-weeks rule" contained in the annex to the report. The conclusions set forth therein had favoured the retention and application of paragraph 4 of rule 14 in general though it had been recognized that in the case of certain documentation, the rule might have to be relaxed in view of the schedule of meetings (E/4787, para. 14).

590. During the Council's discussion, at its forty-eighth session,⁵ of the report of CPC on its fourth session (E/4787),¹ it was noted that the Committee had examined the JIU report on documentation (A/7576) in spite of difficulties arising out of the non-availability of some relevant documentation, and had reached certain conclusions on the application of the six-weeks rule; that it had suggested that ACC and CPC should consider at their joint meetings such important items as the preparations for the Second United Nations

Development Decade from the point of view of co-ordination and the questions raised in the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (DP/5)⁶ relating to co-ordination machinery, which were more within the competence of the Council than within that of the Governing Council of UNDP; that it had studied the report of ACABQ on general co-ordination matters and had recommended that in the future the report of ACABQ on the work programme of the United Nations should be transmitted not only to the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly but also to the Fifth Committee when it was considering the regular budget and the planning estimates; and that it had examined the work programme of UNESOB.

591. With reference to the delineation of the competence of bodies concerned with the co-ordination of programmes and with administrative and budgetary matters, it was stated in the Council that although CPC was not a budgetary body, it was fully within its competence to lay emphasis on particular programmes and on the need to provide sufficient resources for them. It was suggested that CPC should concentrate on major policy issues. In that connexion, great importance was attached to the annual general review carried out in the context of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) and the report on programme and budget. It was also suggested that, in addition to its other functions, the Committee should have a role in identifying those areas in which major efforts were needed. The intention of CPC to study the possibility of arranging a better integrated schedule of meetings with a biennial instead of an annual cycle was welcomed.

592. In its resolution 1479 (XLVIII), the Council took note of the report of CPC on its fourth session (E/4787) and endorsed the recommendations of CPC (E/4787, paras. 32 and 33) that reports of ACABQ on general co-ordination matters should be transmitted to CPC on a regular basis and that the report of CPC on the work programme of the United Nations should be placed before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly when it was considering the regular budget and the planning estimates. The Council also requested CPC, in defining and carrying out its work programme, to take into account the views on the subject expressed in the Council.⁷

593. The Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4793), prepared in pursuance of Council resolutions 1171 (XLI), 1177 (XLI), 1275 (XLIII), 1367 (XLV), 1378 (XLV) and 1472 (XLVIII) and General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), after having been before CPC at its fifth

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9.

³ See chapter XI, section H.

⁴ See chapter XIII, section B.

⁵ E/SR.1667-1669.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

⁷ E/SR.1668.

session, was submitted to the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session. The report gave some broad indications of the medium- and long-term planning of the work of the Organization in the economic and social fields within the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade; dealt with problems of determining priorities in the light of the discussions at the third session of the Committee and with the special features of the integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting; and contained information on the work programme and its manpower requirements for 1971 and projections for 1972.

594. In a chapter on medium-term and long-term planning, in which he assigned the highest priority to the achievement of the aims of the Second Development Decade, the Secretary-General discussed the possible need to revise the existing organizational pattern to enable units in the economic and social fields to provide effectively the substantive services required for the implementation of those objectives, particularly with reference to the interdisciplinary development advisory teams that were expected to become available to Governments on a continuing basis at the subregional level. The report stressed the need for co-operation between the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as well as UNCTAD and UNIDO in the establishment of such teams. It pointed further to the need for co-ordinating the work of the teams with that of UNDP and other agencies within the United Nations system, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Other fields on which it was felt that greater emphasis should be placed included population, development planning (including both the economic and the social aspects of development), housing, building and planning, the human environment, and the application of science and technology to the development process. The report indicated that statistics, public administration, industrial development and international trade would continue to be of great importance. Efforts to increase the effectiveness of assistance rendered to the developing countries would involve the development of medium- and long-term plans in each of the regional economic commissions as well as changes in the organizational structure of units working in the economic and social fields, particularly at the regional level.

595. As regards the determination of priorities, the report pointed out that new major programmes requiring international action were likely to emerge, particularly in the field of science and technology. That did not imply an expectation of limitless growth in resources to cover all new, existing and expanded programmes, but rather a rational process of allocation for an optimum division of the available resources among programmes. An important task of the legislative organ most directly responsible for a particular programme would be to ensure that, within the limits of the resources likely to be available for that programme, those projects or those major activities that were of interest to most Governments of Member States should be given first priority. The allocation of resources among broad programmes and the determination of the direction of the main thrust of activities might be one of the principal functions of CPC.

596. In regard to the development of an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting, the report stressed the need for an improvement of the internal machinery for management, and referred to

certain recent studies, such as the report of Maurice Bertrand of the JIU on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822) and the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* by Sir Robert Jackson (DP/5), which could assist the Committee and the Secretary-General in carrying out necessary reforms. The report indicated that progress had been made towards the development of an integrated system of programming, planning and budgeting as a result of the work of the Internal Budget Review Group. The discussions held by the Review Group with the secretariats of the regional commissions and UNESOB had been most helpful in achieving greater coherence between the programmes at Headquarters and those in the regions. The report pointed out that although man-months data were only rough criteria to be used in allocating resources, they could serve as useful points of departure for a debate about the criteria required for evaluating a project for the allocation of funds. For the first time, the report of the Secretary-General included all the information on the work programme which had previously been shown in two separate documents, namely, the Secretary-General's report on the work programme and his budget estimates. That was expected to increase the usefulness of the report to CPC, the Council, ACABQ and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The report also indicated further possible refinements in the data, which it was believed would provide a better basis for assessing programme or project requirements. In connexion with the allocation of resources, the report pointed to increasing difficulties in filling vacant posts because of the requirement of equitable geographical distribution and the conditions of work offered by the Organization.

597. The Secretary-General's proposals for the work programme and its manpower requirements for 1971 and projections for 1972 described in chapter IV of the report (E/4793) covered activities financed from budgetary as well as extrabudgetary resources, in particular those financed from UNDP funds. In addition to giving a general picture of the activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, with distinctions being drawn between programmes in each specific field and indications made of the general considerations on which the proposals of the Secretary-General were based for each of the programmes at Headquarters, in the regional economic commissions and in UNESOB, the report also provided tables indicating the man-months requirements for the programme and its major components as authorized for 1970, requested for 1971 and projected for 1972, and the total number of posts at the professional level for each of the major organizational units at Headquarters and in the regions, the established posts, provisional posts and other posts being shown separately. As regards the proposed level of posts, the report called attention to a number of considerations. It indicated that the posts financed from extrabudgetary resources served only as a tentative indication of expected developments; the current system was, however, sufficiently flexible to permit the appointment of one technical adviser for each additional five Special Fund projects. The figures for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariats of ECE, ECA, UNESOB and UNIDO shown in the report and to be shown in the initial budget estimates for 1971 would be those resulting from the internal budget review. Those figures were subject to modification in the light of the manpower utilization

survey of the units concerned, which was expected to be completed by mid 1970. As the UNCTAD survey was almost complete, the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1971 would incorporate the recommendations arising out of the survey. As for ECAFE and ECLA, the survey would not be completed until the end of 1970 and provisional posts would be requested, subject to modification when the result of the survey became available in 1971. The report also stated that, in his final planning figures for 1972 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, the Secretary-General would take into account the relevant findings of the manpower utilization survey. The provisional posts at the professional level and above requested for 1971 were distributed as follows: 42 for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; 24 for ECA; 11 for ECAFE; 5 for ECE; 7 for ECLA; 2 for UNESOB; 10 for UNCTAD; 26 for UNIDO; 2 for the Division of Narcotic Drugs; and 1 for the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board. As for 1972, projected posts were distributed as follows: 8 for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; 20 for ECA; 1 for ECAFE; and 5 for ECE.

598. The Council was informed that CPC had also considered in depth the work programmes in the fields of social development, the status of women, human rights, housing, building and planning, transport, natural resources, and trade development. The Committee had noted with appreciation that, in its work programme, the Social Development Division would take a unified approach to development and the strategy to be recommended for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It had endorsed the balance between the five-year and the two-year work programmes and the four-year periodicity of the *Report on the World Social Situation*; had commended the active involvement of the specialized agencies and the regional secretariats in the work programme of the Commission for Social Development; and had suggested a two-year review of the work programme on the basis of a greater selectivity of projects and in accordance with a clear scheme of priorities.

599. As regards the work programme in the field of the status of women, the Committee, while expressing its satisfaction at the clarity of its presentation and the action taken by the Commission on the Status of Women to group items and allocate priorities, had recommended that the Commission adopt a more selective approach and re-examine the continuing usefulness of the many projects that had emanated from the resolutions it had adopted several years previously. With respect to its meetings, the Committee had recommended that the Commission should meet biennially, as decided by the Council at its forty-seventh session.

600. In the field of human rights, the Committee had welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to consider its work programme and the establishment of priorities at its twenty-seventh session. The opinion had been expressed that the Commission should be invited to review its work programme with a view to deleting projects that had lost their value and to combining and consolidating others.

601. As regards the work programme in housing, building and planning, the Committee had expressed its appreciation of the coherent system of long-term planning and priorities drawn up by the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning. A majority of the

members of the Committee had expressed concern at the inadequacy of the resources available to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, particularly those to be allocated to technical co-operation activities and to seminars. Noting that the level of posts envisaged for the Centre in 1964 had not been reached, the Committee had expressed the belief that the situation needed urgent rectification in view of the serious crisis in housing throughout the world.

602. The Committee had discussed the proposed Transport Centre and had recommended that its terms of reference be clarified, that detailed consultations be held with specialized agencies, and that further consideration be given to the proposal, even though opinions on the subject were divided. The Committee had expressed the belief that the proposed United Nations/IMCO Conference on Container Transport would be useful to the developing countries. It had requested more information on the proposed Ministerial Conference on Transport and indicated that the objectives of the Conference needed to be defined more clearly. Recognizing that transport played a major role in development, the Committee had expressed the belief that the activities of the United Nations system in that field should be intensified. In the discussion of the programme in natural resources, serious concern had been expressed regarding the absence of precise and adequate information on the work programme and on the long-term plan which the Committee had called for as far back as its second session. A majority of the members of CPC, concerned that programmes in natural resources had been adversely affected by lack of adequate resources, had asked that that situation be rectified. They had also endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal for the establishment of a standing committee on natural resources, had recognized the pre-eminent position of the United Nations in that field, and noted that the programme represented the single most important field programme carried out by the Organization. While supporting the proposal, some members of the Committee had referred to the need to define more precisely the area of competence of the proposed standing committee, while others had felt that a recommendation could be made by CPC only after careful consideration had been given to the terms of reference of the proposed committee. It had been suggested that the CC should deal with the question of the respective responsibilities in regard to multipurpose exploration of minerals and single-purpose exploration.

603. After considering a report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/4812), the Committee had agreed that the periodicity of future conferences on the standardization of geographical names should be considered at a later date in the light of the results of the second conference on the subject, proposed for 1972. The opinion had been expressed that the limited resources available to the Organization should not be utilized for that purpose.

604. The Committee had also considered the work programme of UNCTAD. It had commended the efforts of the UNCTAD secretariat to achieve better co-ordination with other bodies, had expressed appreciation of the detailed examination of the work programme by the working group of the Trade and Development Board, and recommended that the work programme in trade should have the highest priority. It had welcomed the steps taken to reduce documentation, while at the same time recognizing that in areas such as shipping, where the United Nations was break-

...ground, the Secretariat should continue to provide comprehensive documentation. The suggestion in the report of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/299, chap. III) that certain studies should be financed by UNDP did not find favour in the Committee.

605. The Committee had given considerable attention to the establishment of interdisciplinary development advisory teams, their relations with missions of other organizations and their financing. The Committee had been informed that small teams were envisaged which would concentrate on serving the less advanced countries having small-scale economies. The financing would initially be from a number of sources, including the regular budget and UNDP.

606. A majority of members of CPC had shown themselves to be in favour of the interdisciplinary development advisory teams, though some concern had been expressed regarding possible duplication with other organizations and the diversion of resources from approved programmes. The Committee had recommended that without in any way delaying the establishment of the teams, the Secretary-General should review the proposed means of their financing. It had noted with satisfaction that the teams would operate under the aegis of the regional economic commissions. In connection with planning, one delegation had pointed to the necessity of taking into account differing economic and social systems.

607. The Committee had also been informed that in connection with efforts for development planning, serious consideration must be given to restructuring the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the regional economic commissions and to revising the Secretary-General's procedures, the defects of which had been pointed out in the reports of Maurice Bertrand (A/7822) and W. P. McCandless (A/7821).

608. There had been general agreement that the determination of priorities among different programmes constituted one of the principal tasks of the Committee. It was noted, however, that that did not imply that the Committee would be allocating priorities within a given and inflexible totality of resources in any one biennial period. Although it was agreed that the Secretary-General's report, which brought together much relevant information in a single document, was an improvement over earlier reports, the Committee had made a number of suggestions for further enhancing its usefulness. The discussion in the Committee had also focused on the legislative organs concerned as well as programme managers should indicate clearly their comparative priorities attached to each project, and had suggested that the legislative bodies concerned might be reminded of the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of programmes put forward by the Enlarged Committee for Co-ordination and Co-ordination in its final report (A/4748, Rev. I) — and endorsed by the Committee in the General Assembly. The consensus had been that priorities should be assigned in the context of the fulfilment of the objectives to be set for the Second Development Decade and that resources should be allocated accordingly. Several members had emphasized that the review and appraisal system should indicate periodically the progress registered towards attainment of the objectives.

609. Many members of CPC had expressed concern at the insufficiency of available resources for a number of programmes and several had considered that the manpower utilization survey might adversely affect the formulation of the planning targets for 1972. The feeling had been expressed that the absence of a budget system on a programme basis was an obstacle to the rational determination of priorities, and that the information available on the extent of the implementation of projects in progress was insufficient. The Committee had recommended that the budget performance report be placed before it when it was considering the work programme, and that the practice of making available to it submissions to the Internal Budget Review Group be continued. It had also recommended that the Council might draw the attention of the functional commissions to the importance of scheduling their work so that full consideration might be given to their work programmes.

610. The Committee had heard statements from the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs on the report of Maurice Bertrand on programming and budgets of the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822). A number of members of the Committee had expressed regret that, in the absence of comments of the Secretary-General and of ACABQ on the report, the Committee could have only a preliminary discussion on the subject. Many members had expressed reservations with regard to the desirability of a biennial budget cycle while some had felt that a system providing for a biennial cycle for the activities in the economic and social fields but maintaining annual budgeting for other activities might be feasible. A number of members had observed that a two-year budget cycle would make the Committee's work easier since the task of synchronizing the timetable of the Committee with that of the Council and with the budget cycle presented serious problems. Two schools of thought had emerged on the relationship between the budget and the programme, with a clear majority strongly in favour of a programme-based budget. Two members had emphasized that availability of budgetary resources should be the determining factor, whereas the majority had expressed strong reservations regarding the practice, on the part of budgetary organs, of taking unilateral decisions without regard to the full implementation of approved programmes. Some members had felt that programme formulation should involve a balance between programme objectives and probable resources, bearing in mind that resources, while not rigidly fixed, were not unlimited.

611. A majority of the members of CPC had felt that the Secretary-General had presented a modest work programme for 1971 with emphasis on the most crucial areas. There had been considerable concern at the possible delaying effect which the manpower utilization survey might have on the formulation of resource requirements, particularly for 1972. The Committee had recommended that it hold a brief session in September 1970 to ascertain the extent to which the revised budget estimates for 1971, drawn up after the completion of the manpower utilization survey, had materially altered the Secretary-General's initial proposals. The Committee had recommended approval of the Secretary-General's work programme and noted its budgetary implications for 1971. It had further recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to review his programme projections for 1972 and the

budgetary implications in the light of the objectives to be set for the Second Development Decade and of the results of the manpower utilization survey.

612. The Chairman of the Committee, introducing the report of CPC in the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session,⁹ stated that the Committee had agreed that there should be no duplication, that the independence of the specialized agencies should be respected, that all programmes should be adjusted to the strategy of the Second Development Decade, and that the work programme should be concentrated on the least developed countries. Difficulties arose when legislative bodies did not list their activities in order of priority, and when priorities in unrelated areas had to be defined. The work programme was essentially an attempt to enumerate priorities within the aforementioned limits. In CPC, one group of countries had expressed the belief that all programmes should be related to available resources and the other that if a programme was useful, some of the funds required for it could be found. The Committee had endeavoured to indicate its views on the orientation of the work programme. It could not make cut and dried recommendations on every aspect while it worked by consensus and while other factors remained unclear.

613. In his statement before the Council,⁹ the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs indicated that one of the purposes of programming in the United Nations should be to reduce the existing uncertainties. The principal drawback was that the Secretary-General was not allowed sufficient powers of initiative to submit proposals based on more articulate programming. He was bound by the rules applying to the various programme-formulating bodies but had no clear mandate to establish priorities among them. It would be better if those bodies confined themselves to defining aims, outlining major goals and indicating priorities, while leaving to the Secretary-General the task of defining the means. The multiplicity of tasks assumed by the Organization had rendered existing procedures obsolete. The adoption of programme budgeting would be an improvement; in connexion, the Bertrand report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822) should be given the earliest possible consideration by the Council. Speaking of the links between programmes and budgets, the Under-Secretary-General referred to the many parameters, such as personnel policies, which were often overlooked and which prevented work from being done. Long-term decisions and longer-term programming should be encouraged. Major trends and additional work by the Secretariat would become clear in the Second Development Decade. Consideration had been given to the establishment of interdisciplinary development advisory teams. There was also a need to step up work in such fields as resources and transport, data collection and research, taxation, fiscal reform, and public finance, and in new areas such as environmental control in which the specialized agencies would also be involved. Budget forecasts must take into account the heavier workload that the Secretariat would be called upon to assume in the aforementioned fields.

614. The debate in the Council¹⁰ opened with an exchange of views on the difficulties of considering the work programme and the recommendations of CPC

thereon owing to the close timing of the meetings of the two bodies and the consequent delay in the availability of all relevant documentation. Suggestions advanced for avoiding a recurrence of the situation included the revision of the arrangements for the Council's work through an increase in the number of its officers and the use of short-term *ad hoc* committees to study problems between sessions. Some members questioned the usefulness of the work done by CPC. Others felt that the Committee should be commended for its efforts; it recognized its problems and with increasingly better documentation at its disposal, it could overcome them. If the method of consensus by which it operated was not considered suitable, the Council could issue guidelines. Other ideas on the role and functions of CPC put forward in the discussion were that the Committee should be more selective in its work; that there should be greater emphasis on co-ordination; that its function was not to take decisions but to sift and simplify problems for the Council; and that it might consider using a combination of voting and consensus in its work.

615. A majority of the members endorsed the work programme. Suggestions were made in respect of the general review to the effect that in studying programme changes, CPC should bear in mind the possibility of limiting or discontinuing some existing programmes; that there should be a closer correspondence between the work programme documents and the budget performance documents; and that CPC should be informed of the reason why some programmes were not fully implemented. The view was supported that during the Second Development Decade the Council should be able to deal with medium- and long-term planning, bearing in mind objectives rather than resources. It was suggested that the Council's central role in defining, reviewing and appraising the Second Development Decade should be reaffirmed and strengthened. As regards different elements in the work programme, close attention should be paid to co-ordinating proposals for data banks and stress should be laid on such aspects of the question as participation of youth, planning and evaluation processes, integration of social and economic development, and human development. The view was expressed that expenditures in the human rights work programme for dealing with communications from individuals who submitted complaints against Governments should not be approved.

616. Reference was made to difficulties involved in the determination of priorities: the various countries were at different levels of development; priorities were submitted piecemeal for the Council's review; and additions spawned by *ad hoc* bodies distorted the long-term planning of the budget. The general review, which was undertaken in connexion with the task of the Committee and the Council of co-ordinating the work of the legislative organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, was difficult because of the sectoral structure of the United Nations system and the fact that problems facing the Council cut across several sectors. It was suggested that the Council might ask CPC to discuss the principles involved in the question and make recommendations to it. Another view was that it might be preferable to direct attention to the most needy countries.

617. Speaking of the close relationship of programmes and budgets, several members referred to the importance of giving full consideration to the Bertrand report. As the resources and programmes

⁹ E/SR.1686.

¹⁰ E/SR.1685-1688, 1690.

must be considered simultaneously, it was felt that the Council should tackle the fundamental problem of ACABQ acting independently of it, and that the interdependence of the Council, CPC and ACABQ should be recognized. Two members were opposed to any increase in the budget while others were strongly of the opinion that when programmes existed, resources should be made available to implement them. Some members endorsed the extension of the budget period as an essential corollary to long-term planning.

618. Replying to questions raised, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs assured the Council that there would be no conflict or overlapping of functions of the interdisciplinary development advisory teams with those of UNDP and IBRD. A generally acceptable solution could be devised for their financing. With regard to integrated programming and budgeting procedures, it was not a question of establishing the supremacy of one over the other but rather of continuously examining one in the light of the other. The ILO had changed its programming procedures and the advantages of the reform had been generally recognized. The power of final decision regarding all plans and programmes prepared by the Secretariat rested with the inter-governmental bodies. However, the Secretariat would be able to organize its work more effectively if it was not bound by rigid and over-specific instructions concerning its methods of work.

619. In resolution 1489 (XLVIII), the Council commended CPC for its efforts in reviewing meaningfully the United Nations work programme in the eco-

nomic, social and human rights fields; approved the Secretary-General's work programme for 1971 after having considered it in the light of its budgetary implications; and endorsed in general the Committee's observation with respect to the various sectoral programmes. It requested the Secretary-General to review his programme projections for 1972 bearing in mind the increased role the United Nations system was likely to play in the attainment of the objectives of the Second Development Decade. Expressing appreciation of the fact that some progress had been made regarding the formulation of long-term plans, the Council called upon all concerned to implement fully the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly, the Council and CPC and recommended that in drawing up their work programme the subsidiary organs and programme managers should state the main objectives to be realized as well as the relationship of individual projects to those objectives. The Council also endorsed the recommendation of CPC regarding the interdisciplinary development advisory teams. It requested the Secretary-General and invited ACABQ to take into account the comments and observations of CPC and the Council on the work programme, endorsed the Committee's proposals for its meetings and transmitted the relevant sections of the report of CPC to the subsidiary organs and bodies concerned for action as appropriate. It also expressed satisfaction over the improved documentation and called upon all concerned to continue to strive for greater improvements in the light of the observations of CPC.

Chapter XIII

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Reports of ACC and CPC

620. At its forty-ninth session the Council reviewed¹ the development and co-ordination of the organizations within the United Nations system on the basis of the report of CPC on its sixth session (E/4887),² the report of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (E/4886 and Corr.1) and the thirty-sixth report of ACC (E/4840 and Add.1/Rev.1). It also considered four related items, involving questions of co-ordination: the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA; co-ordination at the national level; the implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit. The parts of the reports of CPC on its sixth and earlier sessions, of the report on the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC and of the report of ACC which related to other items on the Council's agenda were also brought to the Council's attention in connexion with its discussion of the items concerned. Those items included regional co-operation, the sea, questions relating to science and technology, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the development of tourism, the development of natural resources, and assistance in cases of natural disaster.

621. In conducting its review, the Council had before it, in addition to the reports mentioned above, a special report by ACC on interagency co-operation in the use of computers (E/4893) and the annual report of ACC on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4863).

REPORT OF ACC

622. In its report ACC informed the Council that it had reviewed the functioning of its machinery and had decided, on an experimental basis, to set up small panels, consisting of the members of ACC most directly concerned, to study key issues in depth. The first panel would study the implications of the "green revolution" for the policies and programme initiatives of the organizations of the United Nations system. Other functional groups would be set up to deal with disaster relief and specific scientific and technological questions. The various consultative arrangements operating under ACC in programme and administrative matters had been simplified by the merger or discontinuation of a number of consultative bodies. *Ad hoc* meetings would be called whenever the need arose and the only subsidiary bodies maintained on a con-

tinuing basis would be those—for example, on administrative and budgetary questions, public information, statistics, science and technology, marine science and evaluation—where regular consultation was essential. The Office for Inter-Agency Affairs had been strengthened and ACC had confirmed the broader authority of its Preparatory Committee.

623. Preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade had been among the most important of the programme questions considered by ACC. Attention had also been given to areas in which changes in institutional arrangements were pending, such as science and technology and tourism. In welcoming the Council's decision to review the institutional machinery for science and technology, ACC had suggested that a centralized advisory expert body concerned with global policy issues in science and technology might be desirable. Other subjects discussed had included interagency arrangements to help mobilize public support for the Development Decade; public administration, in which field arrangements were being made for a co-ordinated programme of activities for the Development Decade; the abuse of narcotics, for which co-operative arrangements were being worked out among the organizations concerned for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII); the peaceful uses of outer space; and the social aspects of development. With regard to preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, ACC had reported the establishment of an *ad hoc* interagency working group to co-ordinate activities and the secondment of staff by a number of organizations to the Conference secretariat.

624. With regard to administrative questions, the organizations had given close study to the issues raised in the report, "Budget presentation in the United Nations system" (A/7821), prepared for ACABQ, and to the JIU report, "Programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations" (A/7822). Attention had been concentrated on the revision of the annual report of ACC to the Council on programme expenditures. A revised set of headings was being prepared which would make use of most of the major headings proposed in the report prepared for ACABQ. The organizations were testing the headings to see whether they fitted their own activities.

REPORT OF CPC

625. The CPC had examined the report of ACC at its sixth session. It had welcomed ACC's decision to establish functional panels as a potentially effective way of handling key co-ordination matters at the top level and had noted that the panels would consider matters requiring prior consultation so that a co-ordinated approach could be made in submitting pro-

¹ E/AC.24/SR.390-393, 404, 408, 409; E/SR.1721.

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

posals to governing bodies. The CPC had also noted with satisfaction that the Office of Inter-Agency Affairs had been strengthened and was now in a better position to deal with the increased workload resulting from decisions of the General Assembly, the Council and CPC. The CPC had recommended also that future ACC reports should bring out more clearly major co-ordination problems, the issues involved, and the views of individual agencies. It had further suggested that more clear-cut proposals should be presented for action by the Council and CPC.

626. With regard to programme questions, CPC had submitted conclusions and recommendations to the Council concerning the sea, water resources, science and technology, the human environment, tourism, outer space, the social aspects of development, population and public administration.

627. The Committee had also considered a separate statement of ACC (E/AC.51/42) on arrangements for the implementation of the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4748/Rev.1)⁸ that each organization of the United Nations system having a substantive work programme should send its draft programme with a request for comments to all other organizations having programmes in related areas. In resolution 2579 (XXIV) the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC to bring the recommendation to the attention of all organizations in the United Nations system. The ACC had reported that the executive heads of organizations operating on a programme basis had agreed that their draft work programmes (and budgets, where appropriate) should be transmitted for comment to the executive heads of all other organizations having programmes in related areas. Following informal consultations those matters requiring further consideration would be brought to the attention of programme-reviewing organs. In that connexion ACC had drawn attention to certain timing problems and to cases where there was no unified work programme or "programme budget". It had also indicated that organizations that did not operate on a programme basis would continue to exchange information regularly with other organizations likely to be concerned with new activities being planned.

628. In reviewing ACC's plans, CPC at its sixth session had expressed concern over the procedures the agencies intended to follow and particularly over the additional step of information consultations that had been introduced by ACC into the procedure originally suggested by ECPC. It felt that it should be informed of the outcome of such inter-secretariat consultations and that they should not prevent programme-reviewing organs from having the comments of other organizations before them when they reviewed the programmes concerned.

629. The CPC had also noted the steps that were being taken to revise the programme headings for the annual report of ACC to the Council on programme expenditure of the United Nations system, and had asked to be kept informed of the nature of the revisions contemplated. It had welcomed the fact that the Office of Inter-Agency Affairs would be considered with the Staff Office of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions in examining the test data.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh session, E/4748/Rev.1.

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETINGS OF CPC AND ACC

630. Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC were held at Geneva on 2 and 3 July 1970. The President of the Council also attended. The report of the Joint Meeting (E/4886 and Corr.1) outlined the discussions that had been held on the Second United Nations Development Decade, arrangements for prior consultations by agencies on their work programmes, institutional arrangements for science and technology, the regional structures of the organizations of the United Nations system and the implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

631. With regard to the Development Decade the members of ACC had outlined their organizations' preparations and plans and had stated that they would keep CPC regularly informed of the practical arrangements made and of any co-ordination problems that arose. Members of both Committees had recognized the importance of effective mechanisms for review and appraisal at both the national and the international level. The responsibility of the Council in the matter had been underlined and the hope had been expressed that ACC would make an urgent study of arrangements for recurrent reporting on development matters to the intergovernmental organs concerned, as well as for a rational division of labour in economic analysis and reporting for the purposes of review and appraisal among the various secretariats.

632. At the Joint Meetings, representatives of Governments had generally welcomed the steps taken by ACC to ensure that each organization should have an opportunity to comment on the work programmes of others. They had also recognized the importance of informal intersecretariat consultations at the programme formulation stage and had felt that establishment of functional groups to review key issues before programmes were formulated was a step forward. It was understood that the functional groups would operate within the framework of the policy decisions of the governing and legislative organs concerned.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE COUNCIL

633. In his statement at the opening meeting of the session, the Secretary-General said that most of the United Nations' achievements in the economic and social fields had been made possible by the close, active, daily support and co-operation of the members of the United Nations system, the network of international organizations and programmes that worked under the co-ordinating authority of the Council and the General Assembly. At the management level, the main link between the members of the system was ACC, which supervised arrangements for interagency consultation and co-operation in an ever-broadening range of activities and which had taken a number of steps to increase the assistance it could afford the Council. It was the hope of all the members of the system that the Council would be strengthened and assume the full role envisaged for it in the Charter.

634. During the discussion a number of representatives emphasized the importance of strengthening the co-ordinating role of the Council in order to eliminate duplication, ensure the maximum utilization of staff and increase the effectiveness of the machinery of the United Nations system. It was for example pointed

out that it would be essential in the context of the Development Decade to harmonize sectoral programmes within the framework of the over-all development goals. It would also be necessary to bring about a rational division of labour between the various bodies engaged in economic analysis. Many representatives referred to the difficulty faced by both the Council and CPC in tackling the wide range of topics that needed to be considered, and suggested that a selective approach should be adopted so that attention could be concentrated on a few important issues. The changes in the machinery of ACC were generally welcomed, in particular the establishment of functional panels. It was urged that there should be closer co-ordination between ACC and UNDP and that the ACC machinery should be flexible and adaptable to the changing needs of international co-operation. The importance of prior consultations on work programmes was also stressed. A number of representatives regretted that the report of ACC was largely descriptive and did not identify the problems requiring the Council's attention or make clear-cut proposals for possible action by the Council. In that connexion several representatives suggested that the terms of reference of ACC, as the instrument for ensuring interagency co-operation at the Secretariat level, should be defined.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

635. In resolution 1547 (XLIX) the Council took note of the report of CPC on its sixth session and the thirty-sixth report of ACC; reaffirmed that the policy-making role in the United Nations system was the prerogative of Member States in the competent organs of the system and instructed CPC to review the sphere of activities and competence of ACC in the light of the relevant discussion in the Council so that the Council might achieve more effective co-ordination of the social, economic and technical activities of the United Nations system, and to report its recommendations to the Council at its fifty-first session. It invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, and the executive officers of UNCTAD, UNIDO and the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to the need to eliminate overlapping and duplication in their work; invited the organizations to carry out the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies more precisely and effectively, and invited them, whenever obstacles or problems occurred, to mention these in their reports and make recommendations to overcome them. Finally, it invited the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA to consider making arrangements for studies on the use of the staffs of their secretariats, and recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA should take every possible action, including reassignment of present personnel in the light of priority programmes, in order to ensure the maximum utilization of existing personnel.

636. In resolution 1549 (XLIX) on prior consultation on work programmes, the Council welcomed the general agreement that had been reached among the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system to circulate comments to intergovernmental bodies responsible for preliminary and final consideration of the various work programmes. It stated that

it attached equal importance to prior consultation by the secretariats before proposals of interest to other organizations were presented to such intergovernmental bodies and also before changes were made in approved programmes during the course of their implementation. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the procedures were fully carried out in all parts of the United Nations Secretariat and invited all organizations of the United Nations system to observe the spirit as well as the letter of those arrangements in the interest of the better planning of international action. It also asked CPC to pay particular attention to the observance of those arrangements for prior consultation. Finally, the Council called upon ACC to ensure close control over all interagency meetings called for purposes of consultation and co-ordination and requested it to notify the Council in its annual report of the meetings held (or to be held) for such purposes.

637. In resolution 1550 (XLIX) on the division of responsibilities between the United Nations and IAEA the Council reaffirmed the primary role and responsibility of the United Nations to conduct multi-mineral or single-mineral surveys at the request of Governments of Member States and recognized the special competence and responsibility of IAEA to conduct surveys for nuclear metals as requested by Governments of Member States, as well as the need for IAEA to continue to co-operate with the United Nations in multi-mineral surveys by making experts for such surveys available to the United Nations on request. It also requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of IAEA to consult together with a view to avoiding any duplication between their respective organizations, to foster co-operation in survey programming, and to report to the Council as appropriate.

638. In a separate decision, the Council expressed its appreciation of the work done by the United Nations and its family of organizations in the field of economic and social development over the past twenty-five years.⁴

INTERAGENCY CO-OPERATION RELATING TO COMPUTERS

639. The Council, at its forty-ninth session, considered⁵ the question of interagency co-operation in the use of computers on the basis of a special report by ACC (E/4893) presented in conjunction with the annual report of ACC to the Council (E/4840).

640. The Council was informed that, in response to the request of the General Assembly (resolution 2579 (XXIV)), ACC had commissioned the Auditor General of Canada to study the electronic data-processing facilities and needs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including IAEA, within technically and economically feasible computer-linking distance of Geneva.⁶ The Auditor General had completed his report⁷ late in May 1970 and ACC had accepted the primary proposal set forth in the report, namely the creation of a separate centre in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations, providing data-pro-

⁴ E/SR.1721.

⁵ E/AC.24/SR.392, 393, 408, 409; E/SR.1721.

⁶ See "Thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination" (E/4840, para. 107).

⁷ Auditor General of Canada, *Electronic Data Processing in the United Nations Family of Organizations*, vol. 1: *A Concept for Effective Growth and Utilization* (Ottawa, 1970).

cessing, systems and information services on an inter-organizational basis.

641. The ACC had also agreed to the establishment of an interorganizational board for information systems and related activities and had decided to discontinue the Computer Users' Committee. The board, on which all organizations of the United Nations system would be represented, would be directly responsible for determining the programmes of work to be carried out. The Secretary-General, in agreement with ACC, would appoint a director, who would be responsible to the Board and would be assisted by a number of staff. Staff costs would be shared among the organizations members of the board, subject, where necessary, to the agreement of the respective governing bodies. The staff would be supplemented by *ad hoc* task forces, including representatives of substantive users and suppliers of information in the areas under study, to facilitate the development and adoption of common systems.

642. The ACC welcomed the agreement reached by the United Nations, UNDP and WHO, subject when necessary to the decisions of their respective legislative authorities to participate fully in the creation of such a common facility. The facility would be installed initially in the premises of WHO, and other organizations of the United Nations system would be welcome as participants in, or users of, the common facility. The ACC noted that WHO had agreed to the use of its premises for the common facility only as a service to the United Nations system and that implementation of that decision would have certain financial implications for the organizations that participated fully in the common facility. It also noted that other organizations expected to be able to use the common facility to an increasing extent as time went on for overflow and special work that could not be handled by their own facilities. In some cases, however, especially for organizations at some distance from Geneva, technical and other limitations would have to be taken into account.

643. The ACC welcomed the intention of the United Nations, UNDP and WHO to establish a management committee of the centre which would be responsible for the over-all policy and operating direction of the common facility with the advice of, and in consultation with, the interorganizational board.

644. During the discussion, a number of representatives welcomed the proposals as a response to the Council's earlier request for progress in that area. A number of members regretted that the basic documents had been received too late to be reviewed by governmental experts and that it was therefore difficult to consider the recommendations of ACC. Misgivings were also expressed regarding the inadequate information available on the financial implications of the proposals. It was noted that fuller information would be provided for the September meetings of ACABQ.

645. In resolution 1551 (XLIX) the Council noted that ACC had accepted, at the secretariat level, the proposal to create a separate facility in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations, to provide data-processing, systems and information services on an interorganizational basis; welcomed the measures on which ACC had agreed for the establishment of an interorganizational board, directly responsible for the formulation of programmes of data processing, which would replace the Computer Users' Committee and

would be responsible at the secretariat level for work in that field; endorsed in principle, subject to further consideration at its resumed forty-ninth session, the idea of creating a common system of data processing at Geneva, and of transferring from New York the services directly necessary for its operation; expressed the opinion that, in accordance with the principle stated in operative paragraph 2 of its resolution 1455 (XLVII), the establishment of the common system would make it possible for the specialized agencies concerned to stabilize their computer equipment at the current levels; welcomed the fact that, subject to the decisions of their respective legislative authorities, the United Nations, UNDP and WHO intended to participate fully in the creation of the common system; thanked WHO for agreeing to the use of its premises and urged all specialized agencies to participate in such a system; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for his report to the General Assembly, together with the comments of ACABQ and the report of the Auditor General of Canada, to be submitted through the Council at its resumed forty-ninth session; and invited the executive heads of the specialized agencies to communicate without delay to the members of their governing bodies the full report of the Auditor General of Canada to the Chairman of ACC, the special report of ACC to the Council (E/4893), and the relevant observations of ACABQ (E/L.1342), together with the text of the resolution.

B. Reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA

646. At its forty-ninth session,⁸ the Council had before it the analytical summaries⁹ of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Council having decided in resolution 1458 (XLVII) to dispense with the circulation of the full reports.

647. During the discussion, members generally welcomed the analytical summaries and considered that the practice of presenting them to the Council, instead of the full reports, was satisfactory. It was agreed that the content and format could be improved if the guidelines for their preparation were modified as recommended by CPC in its report on its sixth session (E/4877, para. 27). The changes would, it was suggested, assist the Council in exercising its co-ordinating function. The suggestion was also made that the Council might consider arrangements that would permit fuller consideration of the analytical reports, perhaps in conjunction with its discussion of the work programmes of United Nations organs. Members of the Council commented on various activities of the agencies, and representatives of the agencies replied to a number of the questions raised.

648. The Council took note with appreciation of the analytical summaries, requested the organizations concerned to continue to submit analytical summaries and to take into account the recommendations of CPC concerning their format.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.389, 390; E/SR.1719.

⁹ International Labour Organisation (E/4826 and Add.1), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/4852 and Add.1), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/4843), World Health Organization (E/4847), International Civil Aviation Organization (E/4849), Universal Postal Union (E/4830), International Telecommunication Union (E/4848), World Meteorological Organization (E/4851), Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (E/4850) and International Atomic Energy Agency (E/4821 and Add.).

649. In resolution 1548 (XLIX) on the report of CPC on its sixth session, the Council invited the agencies to include the following types of information in their future analytical summaries:

(a) An organizational chart at the beginning of each summary, together with an indication of the changes made during the course of the year;

(b) In the chapter entitled "Co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system", one section which would be concerned with achievements and a second section which would contain a description of any outstanding co-ordination problems and the difficulties encountered in solving them;

(c) Information in tabular form on expenditures for previous and current years on major programmes;

(d) Fuller information on the concrete steps taken by the organizations to carry out recommendations made in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the question of duplication or lack of co-ordination;

(e) Recommendations for specific action by the Council.

C. Co-ordination at the national level

650. In considering co-ordination at the national level at its forty-ninth session,¹⁰ the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on the subject (E/4844), prepared in response to Council resolution 1369 (XLV).

651. The Council was informed that the report was based on the replies of Governments to the Secretary-General's request for information on national co-ordination and concluded with a number of suggestions regarding ways in which the United Nations might assist Governments in that matter.

652. During the discussion, members were told of the steps taken by one Government to ensure better co-ordination of its activities involving participation in international organizations through meetings of interested governmental agencies and of national representatives to the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and the specialized agencies and IAEA.

653. In conclusion the Council noted the Secretary-General's report with interest, expressed the hope that the information contained in that report might be of value to Governments of Member States in connexion with their national co-ordination arrangements, and decided that no further action needed to be taken by the Council at the current stage.

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by members of the United Nations system*

654. Pursuant to its resolution 1450 (XLVII) and General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Council had before it at its forty-ninth session the relevant parts of the thirty-sixth report of ACC (E/4840, paras. 20-24), which had been before CPC at its sixth session;

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

¹⁰ E/AC.24/SR.401; E/SR.1720.

of the report of CPC (E/4877, paras. 23-32), and of the report on the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (E/4885 and Corr.1, paras. 22-25 and annex II). It also received a report of the President of the Council on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration (E/4892 and Corr.1), and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Administrative Council of ITU on the subject (E/4881). Its attention was also drawn to a report of the Secretary-General to the Special Committee, in accordance with paragraph 11(b) of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), on the action taken by the agencies (A/AC.109/353).

655. The Council was informed that ACC had noted that interagency co-operation in favour of refugees from the dependent territories in Africa had continued to grow in scope, particularly with regard to their rural settlement, and that further efforts were being made to apply greater flexibility, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and in Council resolution 1450 (XLVII), with regard to the inclusion of refugees in projects of member organizations of the United Nations system. At its sixth session, CPC had not only considered the report of ACC but had also heard statements by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by several agency representatives on the action taken by them to give effect to those resolutions. The Committee had recorded its appreciation of the co-operation extended by the High Commissioner's Office and by several of the United Nations agencies in the implementation of those resolutions in so far as they related to refugees from the dependent territories in Africa. At the same time several members of CPC had regretted that, despite the establishment of relationship agreements by certain agencies with the Organization of African Unity, insufficient attention appeared to have been paid to initiating, in co-operation with OAU, concrete programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements in the territories concerned. They had also noted with regret that not all of the agencies had taken steps, as recommended in the General Assembly resolution, to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. On the other hand a few members of CPC, while seeing no objection to the desired refugee programme, had felt that some of the other activities advocated were inappropriate or went beyond the mandate of the Committee.

656. The majority of the members of CPC stressed the desirability of formulating, on the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, a co-ordinated programme of measures by the agencies to speed the process of decolonization. They considered that the item should receive special attention in the following year and that a clear and comprehensive report should be prepared describing the activities undertaken by the agencies.

657. In the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC there had been a further exchange of views and information. Some members of CPC had reiterated their regret that action by the agencies had been largely confined to refugee assistance, to the virtual exclusion of certain other aspects of the General Assembly and Council resolutions. In their view, the refugee phenomenon was merely a symptom of the prevailing colonial situation and the agencies could contribute to its eradication by urgently extending all the necessary moral and material

assistance to the colonial peoples struggling to achieve freedom and independence.

658. In response to those comments members of ACC had outlined the position of their respective organizations. In addition to the difficulty posed by limited budgetary resources, there were two major categories of problems that their organizations had been encountering. The first resulted from the consideration that with respect to assisting national liberation movements through OAU, action by the executive heads of agencies depended on policy decisions and specific authorization by the governing bodies concerned. Those bodies, which were composed of member States, had yet to take the necessary decisions. It had also been pointed out that the desired programmes of assistance could not be worked out without the active co-operation of OAU. The second category concerned the discontinuance of all collaboration with the authorities pursuing colonial and racist policies in Southern Africa. Although the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had been excluded from participation in the activities of the agencies, the complete severance of links with the Portuguese and South African Governments could only be effected, in some cases, through a modification of existing agency constitutional arrangements by the deliberative organs concerned, and in others, only after the United Nations itself had acted to suspend those Governments from the rights and privileges of membership.

659. The President had informed the Council in his report (E/4892) that the following agreed conclusions and suggestions had emerged from his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee.

(a) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and several of the agencies were to be commended for their continued efforts in response to the Council and General Assembly resolutions to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the dependent territories in Africa, and to strengthen the arrangements for interagency co-operation in that field. At the same time, it was desirable that those organizations should take further steps to apply the greatest possible measure of flexibility to their procedures for providing assistance to such refugees. Furthermore, there appeared to be considerable scope for larger participation by such organizations as UNDP and IBRD, within their different spheres of competence, in the formulation and execution of projects beneficial to refugees, including the extension of advice and assistance to the Governments of the countries of asylum in the preparation of the necessary requests. Finally, urgent steps should be taken to remedy the situation of refugees from Southern Rhodesia who for legal reasons were deemed ineligible to receive assistance from UNHCR.

(b) It was gratifying that many of the agencies had concluded relationship agreements or other special arrangements with OAU. These, however, were only a means for the implementation of the recommendation of the General Assembly to establish concrete programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements in the dependent territories, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition. It was imperative, therefore, that the agencies should take the necessary initiatives to that effect. At the same time, the success of such initiatives depended on the active co-operation of OAU. For their part, States members of the governing bodies and deliberative

organs of the agencies should, consistent with the positions adopted by them in the General Assembly, take effective action in those agencies to facilitate the implementation of the recommendation under reference.

(c) It was disappointing that some of the agencies had not, as requested in the General Assembly resolution, discontinued all collaboration with the Portuguese and South African Governments, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The constitutional and other difficulties that had been encountered in that connexion were not incapable of solution, given the political will, as well as a sense of commitment to the objectives of the relevant resolutions, on the part of States members of the organizations of the United Nations system.

(d) In view of the usefulness of the discussions that had taken place during the current year in ACC and CPC as well as at the Joint Meetings of those Committees, those bodies should give consideration to it at their sessions during the coming year. In order to facilitate such consideration a clear and comprehensive report should be prepared on the lines suggested by CPC (see para. 656).

(e) Guided by such decisions as might be taken by the Special Committee, by the Council and by the General Assembly, the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee should maintain contact with each other on the question.

660. Members participating in the ensuing debate in the Council¹¹ commended the President on the fruitful results of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee. They also expressed appreciation of the measures taken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by several of the agencies on behalf of refugees from the colonial territories in Africa, while stressing the need for greater flexibility in the relevant procedural and administrative arrangements of some of the agencies. They concurred in the desire that such organizations as IBRD and UNDP should explore ways and means of enlarging their participation in the field of refugee assistance, and observed that States members of the governing bodies concerned had a responsibility to promote that idea within those organizations. In response to a request for clarification regarding the problem of refugees from Southern Rhodesia, UNHCR explained that in the Statute of his Office as well as in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, a refugee was defined as a person who, because of well-founded fear of persecution, was unwilling or unable to avail himself of the protection of the Government of his nationality. Where persons from Southern Rhodesia were concerned, that Government was the United Kingdom Government, to which they were entitled to look for protection and possibly also assistance. Consequently his Office could not regard them as coming within its mandate under its Statute. He assured the Council, however, that although the number of persons identified at present was small, he had their eminently humanitarian problems very much at heart. He was mindful of the request made in Security Council resolution 277 (1970) to give aid to refugees from that territory. He would continue to make every effort, in consultation with the United Kingdom Government, to work out a formula whereby his Office could, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions on UNHCR good offices, make arrangements for the persons con-

¹¹ E/SR.1717.

cerned to receive material assistance from sources outside the UNHCR regular programme. Expressing agreement with the legal explanation given by UNHCR, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that while the number of persons concerned was small, there was nevertheless an important humanitarian problem involved, to the satisfactory solution of which his Government would continue to work, in consultation with UNHCR.

661. Several members of the Council observed that the problem of refugees in Africa was a consequence of the persistence of colonialism; they believed it to be imperative for all organs of the United Nations family to co-operate in eradicating the vestiges of colonialism, particularly in Africa, without further delay. The agencies should address themselves with a greater sense of urgency to the task of making an effective contribution to the process of decolonization. In that regard, the same members stressed the importance that they attached to the provision of the necessary material assistance through OAU to the national liberation movements in the colonial territories in Africa. They also expressed disappointment that despite repeated recommendations of the General Assembly, the agencies, in many cases, had failed to discontinue all collaboration with the Portuguese and South African Governments and with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. While a few of those members felt that the problems which the agencies were encountering had been either exaggerated or were being used as a pretext for delaying the action required, all of them agreed that those problems were susceptible of solution, given a genuine desire on the part of the agencies to co-operate and a determined effort on the part of member States, within the agencies themselves, to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions.

662. In the same connexion, the representative of UNESCO observed that the elaboration of the desired programmes of assistance required a considerable period of time, as it entailed consultations with OAU, which in turn had to hold discussions with the liberation movements concerned. He also recalled that, as he had informed the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (E/4886 and Corr.1, annex II, para. 4) the Executive Board of UNESCO had refrained from approving in their entirety the Director-General's proposals in that matter. As the Executive Board was composed of member States, that development had once again brought to the fore the question of co-ordination among the positions taken by individual national delegations in different United Nations organizations.

663. Several members of the Council also expressed agreement with the suggestion contained in the report of the President, to the effect that ACC and CPC as well as their Joint Meetings should continue to give consideration to the subject. They also concurred in the conclusion that future consideration would be facilitated by the preparation, on the lines proposed by CPC, of a clear and comprehensive report on the activities of the agencies in the implementation of the Declaration. Finally, they shared the desire that the President should maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the matters under discussion.

664. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1534 (XLIX)) by which it took note of the report of the President (E/4892 and Corr.1), endorsed the conclusions and suggestions

contained therein, and recommended them for action by the specialized agencies and other institutions concerned. It also drew the attention of the Special Committee to the discussions that had taken place in the Council as well as in CPC, and the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC.

E. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

665. At its forty-ninth session the Council had before it¹² the following reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the executive head and governing organs of the organizations concerned: report on the Economic Commission for Africa, and comments thereon (E/4733 and Add.1); report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822) and summary (A/7968); report on some aspects of technical assistance activities of the United Nations, and comments thereon (E/4764 and Add.1-6); report on a visit to Malaysia and Singapore, and comments thereon (E/4766 and Add.1-8); report on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and comments thereon (E/4781 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1); report on selected ideas for improving field operations, and comments thereon (E/4792 and Add.1-8); report on the use of minutes instead of summary records, and comments thereon (E/4802 and Add.1 and 2); report on a visit of inspection to Malawi, and comments thereon (E/4818 and Add.1-4); comments of ICAO on various reports (E/4773); comments of WMO on various reports (E/4774/Rev.1); comments of WIO on various reports (E/4862 and E/4880); comments of UPU on various reports (E/4882); comments of the Secretary-General and action taken by the ITU Administrative Council on various reports (E/4890); comments of the Secretary-General and action taken by the ITU Administrative Council on the report on programming and budget (E/4894); decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO on reports on programming and budgeting and on overhead costs (E/4898); decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO on various reports (E/4899); report on overhead costs of extra-budgetary programmes (E/4905); note by ACABQ (E/4905/Add.1) and the comments of the Director-General of UPU and the action by its Executive Council and the preliminary observations of the Director-General of UNESCO (E/4905/Add.2); observations on the work of OTC in Colombia (E/4906). The Council also had before it the reports of CPC on its fourth and sixth sessions (E/4787, para. 15, E/4877, paras. 22-26 and 77-84) and the thirty-sixth report of ACC (E/4840, paras. 101 and 102).

666. Where the reports of JIU related to other items before the Council they were also brought to the Council's attention in connexion with its consideration of the items concerned.

667. The Council was informed that CPC had already examined some of the JIU reports. At its fourth session it had considered the report on documentation and at its sixth session it had discussed various reports relating to country and regional matters as well as the report on the use of minutes instead of summary records. The Committee had decided to defer consideration of the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations to its seventh session as the observations of ACABQ had

¹² E/AC.24/SR.403, 409; E/SR.1721.

not been available during the sixth session. The members of ACC had had useful discussions with the Chairman and Chairman-designate of JIU. The Inspectors had stressed that reports should be handled as rapidly as possible and should be given a prominent place in the agenda of governing organs. Members of ACC had given an assurance that they and their staffs would co-operate fully with JIU and had also underlined the advantages of reports on specific subjects and the value of informal notes.

668. In the course of the discussion members of the Council stressed the importance of the JIU reports to the effective operation of the United Nations system and endorsed the view that they should be thoroughly and expeditiously examined. A number of reports were singled out as being especially valuable, including those on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations, documentation and the use of minutes instead of summary records, and those on country and regional matters. It was agreed that the subjects chosen for examination by JIU were generally valuable and the view was expressed that the Council might usefully suggest particular questions for study by the Inspectors. The Council was informed that, in drawing up their work programme, the Inspectors would take into account any suggestions made by the Council. The suggestion was also made that a study should be undertaken by the Secretariat of the extent to which JIU recommendations had been implemented. With regard to the Council's consideration of JIU reports, it was agreed that the practice of bringing JIU reports to the Council's attention in connexion with the agenda items to which they relate should be continued. It was suggested that, as the Council was not in a position to examine reports in depth, CPC should draw the Council's attention to any recommendations calling for action by the Council. It was proposed also that at future sessions the Secretariat should provide a paper containing suggestions to facilitate the Council's examination of JIU reports.

669. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1554 (XLIX)) in which it endorsed the Inspectors' views on the need to handle inspection reports with all possible speed, to give them a prominent place in the agenda of sessions of governing organs and to do everything possible to ensure that maximum advantage should be derived from their recommendations. It welcomed the assurance of ACC that its members would continue to give the fullest possible co-operation to the Joint Inspection Unit to enable it to carry out its functions and urged the governing organs in the United Nations system to give

inspection reports of concern to them, together with the comments of the executive heads, an important place in their agendas as soon as possible after they were available and to ensure that appropriate follow-up action should be taken. The Council requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to give prompt consideration to inspection reports concerning United Nations economic and social activities and also those concerning more than one agency or involving system-wide problems, together with the comments of the executive heads, to highlight recommendations that should receive the special attention of the Council and to suggest appropriate action concerning such recommendations. It also suggested that, in preparing their reports, the Inspectors should prepare summaries of lengthy and technical studies, continue to provide summaries of their recommendations, and consider the possibility of separating recommendations that could be implemented by the executive heads from those that would require approval by one or more governing organs.

670. In resolution 1555 (XLIX), on the reports of JIU on the regional economic commissions, the Council noted with satisfaction that the Joint Inspection Unit's recommendations were in line with the desires expressed in the Council on the decentralization of United Nations activities, with an appropriate devolution of resources and authority to regional commissions aimed at strengthening the role of the regional economic commissions within the United Nations system in the economic and social fields. It commended the Inspectors' recommendations together with the comments thereon for consideration and action as appropriate by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and other intergovernmental bodies concerned and decided to consider the action taken by the regional economic commissions and other intergovernmental bodies concerned at its fifty-third session.

671. The Council also decided to request the Secretary-General, whenever the Council agenda included an item on reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, to prepare a short paper to facilitate the Council's consideration of the reports. The paper should include among other things: suggestions as to how the reports might best be considered, continuing the present practice of grouping the reports as far as possible under the relevant agenda items; a brief statement of the action already taken on any of the reports; and a summary of any conclusions reached by CPC, together with an indication of those recommendations which, in the opinion of the Committee or of JIU, should receive the Council's special attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS¹

A. Officers of the Council

672. At the first meeting of its forty-eighth session,² the Council elected Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), President, and Mr. Rachid Driss (Tunisia), Mr. Mario Franzi (Italy) and Mr. Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia), Vice-Presidents for 1970.³

B. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council*

673. At its forty-ninth session the Council considered⁴ measures for improving the organization of its work. At its organizational meetings⁵ it had decided to defer to its forty-ninth session its consideration of recommendations 3, 9, 12 and 25 contained in the report on documentation prepared by members of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/7576) and of suggestions 16, 17, 18 and 19 contained in the working paper (E/L.1329) presented by the Secretariat at the forty-seventh session. The Council also had before it the relevant part of the report of CPC on its fourth session (E/4787,⁶ paras. 11-15 containing the comments of CPC on the Joint Inspection Unit's recommendations. The subjects of the recommendations and suggestions are indicated in the decisions recorded below.

674. With regard to the first of the JIU recommendations, the Council agreed to adopt the position regarding rule 14, paragraph 4, of the Council's rules of procedure recommended by CPC (E/4787, para. 15 (i)). That position is as follows:

"It is desirable to maintain the general applicability of rule 14, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, which itself contains the necessary element of flexibility, so that, whenever possible, members of the Council may have six weeks to study the documentation before the session begins.

"(a) As the Joint Inspection Unit recognizes (A/7576, para. 26), the 'proliferation of meetings at dates close to the Council's session' is one of the main reasons why rule 14, paragraph 4, has become almost a dead letter. The essential remedy for this cannot be sought through changes in the wording or the interpretation of the Council's rules of procedure but through measures to spread out United Nations meetings over a biennial

instead of an annual cycle. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination intends to study the possibility of arranging a better integrated schedule of meetings as well as of programme and budget preparation.

"(b) However, it has to be recognized that so long as present conditions prevail, it is unfortunately true that exceptions may have to be made, in suitable cases, to rule 14, paragraph 4, as provided therein, so that the Council may consider reports from its subsidiary bodies which cannot, because of the schedule of meetings, be circulated six weeks in advance of the Council's session.

"(c) Nevertheless, the Secretariat ought to make greater efforts to issue the reports of subsidiary bodies as early as possible in advance of the Council's session, and in no case later than six weeks after the conclusion of the subsidiary body's meeting.

"(d) The dates of the meetings of subsidiary bodies ought, so far as possible, to be fixed in such a way as to permit rule 14, paragraph 4, to be observed.

"(e) In the case of reports not depending on the meetings of subsidiary bodies, there is less reason why rule 14, paragraph 4, should not generally be respected.

"(f) Recommendation 3 of the Joint Inspection Unit is therefore to be regarded as an encouragement to the members of the Council to insist on such reports being issued by the Secretariat six weeks in advance of the Council's session.

"(g) The Secretary-General should be requested to plan the preparation of his reports to the Council in such a way as to observe the six-weeks rule.

"(h) In accordance with recommendation 7 (c) of the Joint Inspection Unit, when calling for reports, United Nations organs should ensure that adequate time shall be given for their preparation, reproduction and distribution in compliance with the six-weeks rule."

The Council further decided:

That the list requested in Council resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), section I, paragraph 4 (list of reports for the following session of the Council), should be compiled with greater precision and in more detail; that the document should be examined as a separate item at the beginning of each session or resumed session of the Council, or at any rate should not be left until too late in the session; that the list of documents should include all reports that are to be submitted at the following session; that in forecasting the dates of issue of the documents, care should be taken to keep the margin of error as narrow as possible;

To discontinue the mimeographed edition of the *World Economic Survey* and request the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to issue the

* The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly contains the item, "Documentation". This section contains recommendations to the General Assembly.

¹ Information concerning the composition, dates of meetings and officers of the Council and its subsidiary bodies is given in annex II.

² E/SR.1650.

³ The Vice-Presidents are listed in the English alphabetical order of the countries they represent.

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.406, 407, 410, 411; E/SR.1722.

⁵ E/SR.1651.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

printed edition six weeks prior to the summer session of the Council, providing for the publication of supplements as necessary; that the practice of issuing to the Council mimeographed editions of the surveys made by the regional economic commissions should also be discontinued, limited editions only being run off for use at the sessions of the commissions, and summaries of the surveys in the working languages being issued in good time for the Council's summer session;

To take the necessary measures to ensure that the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission for Social Development, the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the Committee for Development Planning should submit their reports at longer intervals;

That the Publications Board should consider, in close consultation with the substantive departments, on which technical subjects the submission of recurrent reports might be spaced at longer intervals;

That, when considering any proposal which involves a request for the preparation of a report, the Council or any of its subsidiary bodies should not determine the session at which the report should be submitted until after they have received from the Secretary-General information, not only on the financial implications, if any, of the proposal but also on its implications from the point of view of the over-all work programme as presented to the Council and CPC. Account should also be taken of existing resolutions of the Council regarding periodicity of reporting, for example, Council resolution 1154 (XLI);

To request the General Assembly whenever possible to allow the Council and its subsidiary organs at least two years to consider questions and prepare reports, rather than asking for a report to be made to it in the following year;

To request the General Assembly wherever possible not to indicate the precise session for which it wishes a report to be prepared for the Council;

To request its subsidiary organs to follow, where they do not already do so, the procedure laid down in Council resolution 1154 (XLI) regarding replies to questionnaires, rather than requesting the Secretariat to issue the replies verbatim.

675. The Council also discussed broader issues relating to the improvement of the organization of its work and decided that members should continue discussions among themselves of measures designed to improve the organization of the work of the Council.

676. It also decided to invite its President to convene, at his discretion, an informal meeting or meetings of the Council with a view to achieving a consensus among its members on the subject which would permit him to submit to the organizational meeting of the fiftieth session in January 1971 a consolidated statement of the conclusions and recommendations reached. The Council would then make the necessary arrangements in order to be in a position to take appropriate action at its fiftieth session.

C. Elections

677. At its forty-eighth⁷ and forty-ninth sessions,⁸ the Council held elections to fill vacancies in some of its functional commissions and standing committees and other related bodies and confirmed the appointment of members of certain of the functional commissions nominated by their Governments.⁹

678. At its resumed forty-eighth session,¹⁰ the Council elected eleven members of the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office of three years beginning on 2 March 1971.

679. At the organizational meetings of its forty-eighth session,¹¹ the Council decided, pursuant to resolution 1156 (XLI), that the term of office of members of the Commission for Social Development should be lengthened to four years, effective 1 January 1971; at its forty-ninth session,¹² it took the same decision in respect of the Commission on the Status of Women.

D. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and 1972**

680. At its forty-ninth session the Council considered¹³ the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and 1972 on the basis of a draft calendar for 1971 and a tentative programme for 1972 prepared by the Secretary-General (E/4900). It decided not to continue to hold its spring session in two parts and agreed that the organizational meetings should be held from 11 to 13 January 1971 at Headquarters, the fiftieth session from 26 April to 21 May at Headquarters, the fifty-first session from 5 to 30 July at Geneva, and the resumed fifty-first session in October and November at Headquarters. The Council further decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should hold two sessions in 1971, the first from 22 March to 7 April and the second from 24 May to 11 June, and that the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC should take place at Geneva on 1 and 2 July 1971.

681. With regard to the functional commissions, the Council reaffirmed its earlier decision that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially; it deferred to its resumed forty-ninth session the taking of a decision regarding the date and place of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission, and agreed to take no decision at the current stage regarding the 1972 session of the Statistical Commission. The Council agreed further to accept the invitation of the Government of Austria for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances to be convened at Vienna on 11 January 1971.

682. The Council approved the calendar of conferences for 1971 as amended and agreed to take no

** The provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly contains the item, "Pattern of conferences".

⁷ E/SR.1655, 1656.

⁸ E/SR.1673, 1721.

⁹ For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A*, "Other decisions"; *ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A*, "Other decisions" taken by the Council during its resumed forty-eighth session", and *ibid.*, *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its forty-ninth session".

¹⁰ E/SR.1677. See annex II.

¹¹ E/SR.1651.

¹² E/SR.1721.

¹³ E/AC.24/SR.410; E/SR.1722.

decision at the current stage on the tentative programme of meetings for 1972.¹⁴

683. The Council also had before it¹⁵ the report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/4887) in response to Council resolution 1460 (XLVII), in which the Council had requested a study showing, for Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva, trends over the past five years in the number and length of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields, the resulting changes in the number of conference servicing personnel, the estimated cost of recruiting temporary staff in that category in New York and at Geneva and the cost of travel of staff sent temporarily from New York to Geneva to service meetings. The Council took note with interest of the Secretary-General's report.

E. Reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

684. At the organizational meetings of the forty-eighth session, the Council adopted a resolution (1472 (XLVIII)) on the reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in which it decided to reconstitute the Committee in accordance with recommendation A contained in chapter III of the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.¹⁶ The Committee was to be composed of twenty-one States Members of the United Nations elected on the basis of geographical distribution; their term of office was to be three years, except for the initial period, when one third of the members were to serve for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, the term of each member to be determined by lot. Retiring members were to be eligible for re-election.

F. Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization

685. The attention of the Council was drawn at its forty-ninth session¹⁷ to a note by the Secretary-General (E/4891) on relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). That organization, which had been set up by a Convention signed at Stockholm in July 1967, was a continuation of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI). The first general meet-

ing of WIPO was to be held in September 1970, and the Secretary-General proposed to undertake an exchange of correspondence with the Director-General of the International Bureau of WIPO which would put that organization on the same footing with respect to the United Nations as BIRPI. The correspondence would cover all activities relating to intellectual property in which WIPO had competence under article 3 of the 1967 Convention.

686. The Council heard a statement by the observer of BIRPI, who informed it that the duties that would devolve upon the new organization would require more intensive collaboration with the United Nations system than had been necessary in the past. In particular, at the suggestion of a group of developing countries, the Patent Co-operation Treaty adopted at Washington in June 1970 contained provisions for technical assistance in the field of international property which would greatly increase the activities that had previously been undertaken by BIRPI. The relevant article of the new Treaty, which was to be administered by WIPO, required close collaboration with the United Nations system, particularly in respect of financing. The Director of BIRPI, who was acting in the capacity of the Director-General of WIPO until the latter's appointment, therefore welcomed the fact that arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General covered consultation and co-ordination in more detail than had the agreement between the United Nations and BIRPI. He expressed the belief that they would provide a basis upon which the excellent existing intersecretariat relations could be developed to meet the requirements of Member Governments.

G. Financial implications of actions of the Council

687. In accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council received individual statements of the financial implications of the proposals before it at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions at the time of consideration of each proposal. The financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at those sessions were brought to its attention¹⁸ in summary form (E/4837 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and E/4913). The Secretary-General informed the Council that he would review, in their totality, the financial implications of the Council's decisions and would, as required, make appropriate provision in the supplementary estimates for 1970 and the revised estimates for 1971 for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

¹⁸ E/SR.1685-1688, 1722.

¹⁴ E/SR.1722. For the calendar of conferences for 1971 as approved by the Council, see annex III to the present report.

¹⁵ E/SR.1722.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4748/Rev.1, paras. 20-36.*

¹⁷ E/SR.1721.

Chapter XV

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations

688. At its resumed forty-eighth session the Council had before it¹ the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4799 and Corr.1 and 2). It took note of a paper by the Secretary-General (E/4867), advising the Council of his intention to place three organizations on the Roster.

689. The Council considered its Committee's report paragraph by paragraph. With the exception of a request by two delegations for a separate vote with respect to four organizations, the Council, by consensus, adopted the recommendations contained in chapter II of the report, concerning the granting of status to non-governmental organizations. It decided to place twenty-one organizations in category II and nineteen organizations on the Roster. It rejected² the request of one organization for consultative status (E/4799, chap. II, section B). It found³ that, in accordance with paragraph 40 (a) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), it was prohibited from considering the requests of three other organizations for reclassification (E/4799, chap. II, section G).

690. During the debate in the Council statements were made by several delegations concerning the status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO). The Council rejected³ two proposals by one delegation to the effect that it should take no action on the Committee's recommendation regarding CBJO (E/4799, para. 14), and that it should request the Committee to undertake a thorough investigation into the alleged activities of CBJO that might require the application of the rule set forth in part VIII of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The Council approved³ the Committee's recommendation that CBJO be granted category II status, subject to the Council's right to invoke the provisions of part VIII of its resolution 1296 (XLIV) if at any time it was convinced that the organization was engaged in any of the activities alleged against it in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and in the Council.

691. Endorsing the Committee's recommendations (E/4799, paras. 18 and 19), the Council decided³ that the Secretariat, in consultation with INTERPOL, would submit to the Council NGO Committee at its session in 1971 the draft of a special arrangement between INTERPOL and the Council and that INTERPOL would remain in category II until a new arrangement had been arrived at.

692. The Council also approved³ a text recommended by its Committee on the question of the grouping of non-governmental organizations (E/4647, para. 21). In the text, the Committee had emphasized

the possible value of grouping certain organizations on a voluntary and temporary basis for the purpose of consultation on specific questions and urged the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council to give the question its immediate attention with a view to submitting comments on the matter to the Committee.

693. On the basis of a recommendation of its Committee (E/4799, para. 23), the Council also decided³ that the Secretariat should advise the remaining organizations that the Council, at its forty-sixth session, as an interim measure, had placed on the Roster and that had been on the Register previously under resolution 288 B (X) by action of the Secretary-General, that their status on the Roster might cease at the fiftieth session of the Council if they did not take any action by the time the NGO Committee met at its regular session early in 1971.

B. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

694. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 31 August 1970, following the Council's action during its resumed forty-eighth session, are listed below. Of these, sixteen are in category I and 137 in category II. In addition, fifty-two organizations are on the Roster by action of the Council. Another six organizations remain on the Roster as an interim measure, upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General with the concurrence of the Council. Three other organizations were placed on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General. An additional 205 organizations are on the Roster by virtue of their status with the specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies. Organizations on the Roster are available for consultation at the request of the Council or its subordinate bodies in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1296 (XLIV), paragraph 19. The organizations listed below are international unless otherwise indicated.

CATEGORY I

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council of Women
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Organization of Employers
International Union of Local Authorities
International Union of Official Travel Organizations
Inter-Parliamentary Union
League of Red Cross Societies
United Towns Organization
Women's International Democratic Federation
World Confederation of Labour

¹ E/SR.1691, 1692.

² E/SR.1691.

³ E/SR.1692.

World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All African Women's Conference
All-India Women's Conference
All-Pakistan Women's Association
Amnesty International
Anti-apartheid Movement, The
Anti-Slavery Society, The
Associated Country Women of the World
Bahá'i International Community
CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico Social
Chamber of Commerce of the 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
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)
Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
European Insurance Committee
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
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 for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of Youth Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
International Bar Association
International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Catholic Union of the Press
International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)
International College of Surgeons
International Commission of 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
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Council on Social Welfare
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Senior Police Officers
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
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
International Organization for Standardization
International Organization—Justice and Development
International Organization of Consumer's Unions
International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Recreation Association
International Road Federation
International Road Transport Union
International Social Service
International Society for Criminology
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
International Society of Social Defence
International Statistical Institute
International Student Movement for the United Nations
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 Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
International Union of Public Transport
International Union of Railways
International Young Christian Workers
Junior Chamber International
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
Movement for Colonial Freedom
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
Pax Romana
International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
International Movement of Catholic Students
Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)

Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society for Comparative Legislation
 Soroptimist International Association
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)
 Union of International Fairs
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations
 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 Association of World Federalists
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Energy Conference
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Catholic Youth
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movements of Mothers
 World Muslim Congress
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 World Student Christian Federation
 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
 Zonta International

ROSTER

Organizations included by virtue of action taken by the Economic and Social Council

American Foreign Insurance Association
 Battelle Memorial Institute
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Committee for Economic Development
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
 International Automobile Federation
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants
 International Container Bureau
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Surveyors
 International Fiscal Association

International Hotel Association
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The
 International Olive Growers Federation
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Police Association
 International Prisoners Aid Association
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Schools Association
 International Senior Citizens Association, Inc., The
 International Shipping Federation
 International Society for the Protection of Animals
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Voluntary Service
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Prévention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)
 Society for International Development
 Vienna Institute for Development
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 World University Service

Organizations placed on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa
 Organization internationale pour le développement rural
 World Society of Ekistics

Organizations placed on the Roster upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General and with the concurrence of the Council as an interim measure until they have had time to make direct application to the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Council has acted on the Committee's recommendations

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Real Estate Federation
 Lutheran World Federation
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Union of International Associations

Organizations placed on the Roster by virtue of their consultative status with specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies

Aerospace Medical Association	ICAO
African Trade Union Confederation	UNCTAD
Asian Broadcasting Union	UNESCO, FAO
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française	UNESCO
Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press	UNESCO
Association of Commonwealth Universities	UNESCO
Association of Official Analytical Chemists	FAO
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	IMCO
Biometric Society, The	WHO
B'nai B'rith International Council	UNESCO
Catholic International Education Office	UNESCO
Central Council for Health Education	WHO

Christian Medical Commission	WHO	International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children	UNESCO
Confederation of Latin American Teachers	UNESCO	International Board on Books for Young People	UNESCO
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)	WHO, UNESCO	International Brain Research Organization	UNESCO, WHO
European Association for Animal Production	FAO	International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA)	UNESCO
European Association of Nitrogen Manufacturers	IMCO	International Cell Research Organization	UNESCO
European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development	UNIDO	International Chamber of Shipping	IMCO, UNCTAD
European Confederation of Agriculture	FAO	International Cocoa Trade Federation	UNCTAD
European Society of Culture	UNESCO	International Commission of Agricultural Engineering	FAO
European Writers' Community	UNESCO	International Commission on Illumination	IMCO, ICAO
Experiment in International Living, The	UNESCO	International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements	WHO
Institute of International Law	ICAO	International Commission on Radiological Protection	WHO
Institute on Man and Science	UNESCO	International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation	UNESCO
Inter-American Association of Broadcasters	UNESCO	International Committee of Catholic Nurses	WHO
Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering	WHO	International Community of Booksellers Associations	UNESCO
International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine	WHO	International Confederation of Midwives	WHO
International Aeronautical Federation	ICAO	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers	UNESCO
International Airline Navigators Council	ICAO	International Congress of University Adult Education	UNESCO
International Association for Accident and Traffic Medicine	WHO	International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities	UNESCO
International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions	WHO	International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO
International Association for Earthquake Engineering	UNESCO	International Council of Monuments and Sites	UNESCO
International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance	UNESCO	International Council of Museums	UNESCO
International Association for Educational and Vocational Information	UNESCO	International Council of Nurses	WHO
International Association for Mass Communication Research	UNESCO	International Council of Scientific Unions	WHO, FAO, UNESCO
International Association for Prevention of Blindness	WHO	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design	UNESCO
International Association for Religious Freedom	UNESCO	International Council of Societies of Pathology	WHO
International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research	UNESCO	International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO
International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean	ICAO	International Council on Archives	UNESCO
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO	International Dairy Federation	FAO
International Association of Art—Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art	UNESCO	International Dental Federation	WHO
International Association of Art Critics	UNESCO	International Diabetes Federation	WHO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMCO	International Economic Association	UNESCO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	UNIDO	International Electrotechnical Commission	IMCO
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO	International Epidemiological Association	IMCO
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO	International Falcon Movement	UNESCO
International Association of Legal Science	UNESCO	International Federation for Information Processing	UNESCO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMCO	International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	WHO
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO	International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, WHO	International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences	UNESCO	International Federation of Automatic Control	UNIDO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO	International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations	FAO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO	International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO

International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO	International Marine Radio Association	IMCO
International Federation of Free Teachers' Union	UNESCO	International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee	UNCTAD
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO	International Shrimp Council	FAO
International Federation of Home Economics	FAO	International Social Science Council	UNESCO
International Federation of Independent Air Transport	ICAO	International Society for Education through Art	UNESCO
International Federation of Landscape Architects	UNESCO	International Society for Research on Moors	FAO
International Federation of Library Associations	UNESCO	International Society for Biometeorology	WHO
International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO	International Society of Blood Transfusion	WHO
International Federation of Modern Language Teachers	UNESCO	International Society of Cardiology	WHO
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO	International Society of Microbiological Societies	WHO
International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange	UNESCO	International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology	WHO
International Federation of Physical Medicine	WHO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO	International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO
International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO	International Sociological Association	UNESCO
International Federation of Purchasing	UNCTAD	International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association	IMCO
International Federation of Sportive Medicine	WHO	International Theatre Institute	UNESCO
International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO	International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation	UNESCO
International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO	International Union Against Cancer	WHO
International Federation of Translators	UNESCO	International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses	WHO
International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations	UNESCO	International Union Against Tuberculosis	WHO, UNESCO
International Fertility Associations	WHO	International Union for Health Education	UNESCO
International Film and Television Council	UNESCO	International Union for Liberty of Education	UNESCO
International Geographical Union	ICAO	International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO
International Hospital Federation	WHO	International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations	FAO
International Humanistic and Ethical Union	UNESCO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations	FAO
International Hydattidological Association	WHO	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO
International League against Rheumatism	WHO	International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO
International League for Child and Adult Education	UNESCO	International Union of Pharmacology	WHO
International League of Dermatological Societies	WHO	International Union of Psychological Science	UNESCO
International Leprosy Association	WHO	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	WHO
International Literary and Artistic Association	UNESCO	International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	WHO, UNESCO
International Maritime Committee	IMCO	International Union of Socialist Youth	UNESCO
International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health	FAO	International Union of Students	UNESCO
International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth	FAO, UNESCO	International Water Supply Association	WHO
International Music Council	UNESCO	International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre	UNCTAD
International Organization Against Trachoma	WHO	International Writers Guild	UNESCO
International Paediatric Association	WHO	International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO
International Peace Research Association	UNESCO	International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO
International PEN	UNESCO	Latin American Shipowners Association	UNCTAD
International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO	Medical Women's International Association	WHO
International Political Science Association	UNESCO	Pacific Science Association	UNESCO
International Publishers Association	UNESCO	Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health	WHO
International Radio and Television Organization	UNESCO	Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods	FAO
		Society of African Culture	UNESCO
		Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO
		Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO
Transplantation Society	WHO
Union of Industries of the European Community	UNIDO, UNCTAD
Union of International Engineering Organizations	UNESCO
Union of Latin American Universities	UNESCO
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa	UNESCO
Universal Esperanto Association	UNESCO
World Association for Christian Broadcasting	UNESCO
World Association for Public Opinion Research	UNESCO
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind	UNESCO
World Crafts Council	UNESCO
World Education Fellowship	UNESCO
World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
World Federation of Neurology	WHO
World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
World Fellowship of Buddhists	UNESCO
World Medical Association	WHO
World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO
World OSE Union (Worldwide organization for child care, health and hygiene among Jews)	WHO
World Psychiatric Association	WHO
World's Poultry Science Association	FAO
World Union of Catholic Teachers	UNESCO
World Veterinary Association	WHO, FAO

C. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

695. In the period under review, sixty-five statements were submitted to the Council or its subsidiary bodies under paragraphs 23, 24, 29 and 30 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) by forty-three individual organizations. In addition, one joint statement was submitted by four organizations to the Council and another joint statement by nineteen organizations. One joint statement was also submitted by eleven organizations to the Commission on the Status of Women and another joint statement was submitted by twenty-seven organizations to the Commission on Human Rights.

696. The names of the organizations in consultative status which submitted written statements to the Council and the subjects of the statements are as follows:

Battelle Memorial Institute	Proteins (E/C.2/716)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/706)
Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service	Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/C.2/711)

Friends World Committee for Consultation	Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/C.2/717)
International Association of Penal Law	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/713)
International Chamber of Commerce	Tax treaties between developed and developing countries (E/C.2/709)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/689)
International Council of Women	World population situation (E/C.2/690)
International Conference of Catholic Charities	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/708)
	Assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/C.2/712)
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	Calendar of conferences (E/C.2/701)
	Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/C.2/703)
	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/C.2/695)
	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/702)
International Organization of Consumer's Unions	Social development (E/C.2/693)
	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/700, E/C.2/705)
International Savings Banks Institute	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/718)
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled	International Education Year (E/C.2/692)
International Student Movement for the United Nations	Feasibility of an international university (E/C.2/720)
International Union for Child Welfare	Social development (E/C.2/694)
International Union of Marine Insurance	Question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization (E/C.2/697)
League of Red Cross Societies	Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/C.2/696)
Pax Romana	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/714)
St. Joan's International Alliance	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/C.2/698)
	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/715)
United Towns Organization	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/719)
Women's International Democratic Federation	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/704)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States (E/C.2/688)
World Federation of Trade Unions	United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/699)
World Federation of United Nations Associations	Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/C.2/721)

World Young Women's Christian Association

United Nations Second Development Decade (E/C.2/710)

Joint Statement by the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, the International Student Movement for the United Nations, the World Student Christian Federation and the World Young Women's Christian Association

Utilization of volunteers in United Nations projects (E/C.2/691)

697. 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.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

698. During the forty-eighth session, one organization in category I made a statement under rule 86 of the rules of procedure as follows:

World Federation of Trade Unions, on item 6⁴

699. During the resumed forty-eighth session, five organizations in category I made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on item 9⁵

International Co-operative Alliance, on item 9⁶

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 1,⁷ 2,⁸ 3,⁹ 4,¹⁰ 5¹¹ and 9,¹² and also a general statement not related to an agenda item¹³

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 1¹⁴ and 4¹⁵

⁴ E/SR.1662.

⁵ E/SR.1681.

⁶ E/SR.1679.

⁷ E/AC.7/SR.633.

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.638.

⁹ E/AC.7/SR.645.

¹⁰ E/SR.1689.

¹¹ E/AC.7/SR.631.

¹² E/SR.1679.

¹³ E/SR.1685.

¹⁴ E/AC.7/SR.634.

¹⁵ E/SR.1689.

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on item 6¹⁶

700. During the forty-ninth session of the Council, seven organizations in category I made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on items 2 and 3¹⁷

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 2 and 3¹⁸ and on item 14¹⁹

League of Red Cross Societies, on item 22²⁰

United Towns Organization, on item 3²¹

Women's International Democratic Federation, on item 2²²

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 2 and 3²³ and on item 9²⁴

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on items 3,²⁵ 6²⁶ and 23²⁷

701. During the forty-ninth session also, two organizations in category II were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Association of Penal Law, on item 3

World Young Women's Christian Association, on items 2 and 3

702. References to oral statements by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

¹⁶ E/SR.1678.

¹⁷ E/SR.1704.

¹⁸ E/SR.1700.

¹⁹ E/AC.24/SR.400.

²⁰ E/AC.24/SR.395.

²¹ E/AC.6/SR.516.

²² E/SR.1702.

²³ E/SR.1701.

²⁴ E/AC.6/SR.518.

²⁵ E/AC.6/SR.513.

²⁶ E/SR.1709.

²⁷ E/SR.1721.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION, THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, THE RESUMED FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION AND THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1. Reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade
2. 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 [23]*
3. Report of the Trade and Development Board [24]*
4. Reports of the World Bank Group [25]*
5. Report of the International Monetary Fund [25]*
6. Concerted action in export promotion [7(c)]*
7. Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism [17(c)]*
8. Report on the position concerning infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa [26]*
9. Procedure for the consideration of the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund
10. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971
11. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the forty-eighth session
12. Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Committee for Development Planning^a
13. Report of the resumed Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination^a
14. Assistance in cases of natural disaster^b
15. Amendment of rules of procedure of the Council and its functional commissions^c
16. The sea: comprehensive outline of a long-term and expanded programme of oceanographic research^c

AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1970
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on the position concerning infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa
4. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council
5. Procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board
6. Elections

* Agenda item at the forty-seventh session.

^a At its 1640th meeting, on 27 October 1969, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^b At its 1641st meeting, on 28 October 1969, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^c At its 1647th meeting, on 17 November 1969, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

7. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council
8. Term of office of members of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women
9. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1970 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session
10. Reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
11. Co-ordination of marine activities

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Development of natural resources:
 - (a) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources
 - (b) Natural resources satellites
3. Development of tourism:
 - (a) International Tourist Year
 - (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism
 - (c) Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism
4. Report of the Population Commission
5. Narcotic drugs:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 - (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
 - (c) Technical assistance in narcotics control
6. Mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries regarding the Second United Nations Development Decade
7. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
8. Elections
9. Proposals regarding the agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Council and preparations for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations
10. Natural disaster in Turkey^d

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1. Social development
2. Human rights:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights
 - (b) Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

^d At its 1664th meeting, on 30 March 1970, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

- (a) Respect for human rights in armed conflicts
- 3. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women
- 4. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights
- 5. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
- 6. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States
- 7. Non-governmental organizations
- 8. Economic and social consequences of disarmament
- 9. The role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development
- 10. Transport questions:
 - (a) Review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field
 - (b) Transport of dangerous goods
 - (c) Question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization
- 11. Standardization of geographical names
- 12. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields
- 13. Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board
- 14. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session
- 15. Natural disasters in Romania and Hungary^e

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION

- 1. Adoption of the agenda
- 2. General discussion of international economic and social policy^f
- 3. Second United Nations Development Decade^f
- 4. Financing of economic development of the developing countries:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance
 - (b) Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries
- 5. Report of the Industrial Development Board
- 6. Regional co-operation:
 - (a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
 - (b) Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries
 - (c) Role of the regional economic commissions in development planning
- 7. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme
 - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
- 8. Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development
- 9. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries
- 10. Multilateral food aid:
 - (a) Annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

- (b) Report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII)
- 11. Increase in the production and use of edible protein
- 12. Development of natural resources
- 13. The sea:
 - (a) International co-operation on questions relating to the oceans
 - (b) Exploitation and conservation of living marine resources
- 14. Questions relating to science and technology:
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
 - (b) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology
 - (c) Science education
- 15. Application of computer technology for development
- 16. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
- 17. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund
- 18. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 19. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries
- 20. Development of tourism:
 - (a) Co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 - (b) Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism
- 21. Co-ordination at the national level
- 22. Assistance in cases of natural disaster
- 23. Feasibility of an international university
- 24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
- 25. Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
- 26. 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 on Co-ordination
 - (b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
- 27. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
- 28. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council
- 29. Calendar of conferences
- 30. Election of one member of the Commission on the Status of Women
- 31. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly
- 32. Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru^g
- 33. Measures to be taken for famine relief in the Yemen Arab Republic^h
- 34. United Nations action against drug abuse: special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugsⁱ

^g At its 1696th meeting, on 6 July 1970, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda and to consider it along with item 22.

^h At its 1704th meeting, on 10 July 1970, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

ⁱ At its 1708th meeting, on 15 July 1970, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^e At its 1692nd meeting, on 27 May 1970, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^f Considered jointly in plenary meeting.

Annex II

MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES

A. Economic and Social Council

<i>Membership 1969</i>	<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina*	1970
Belgium	Brazil	1972
Bulgaria	Bulgaria*	1970
Chad	Ceylon	1972
France	Chad*	1970
Guatemala	France	1972
India	Ghana	1972
Indonesia	Greece	1972
Ireland	India*	1970
Jamaica	Indonesia	1971
Japan	Ireland*	1970
Kuwait	Italy	1972
Libya	Jamaica	1971
Mexico	Japan*	1970
Norway	Kenya	1972
Pakistan	Norway	1971
People's Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	1971
Sierra Leone	People's Republic of the Congo*	1970
Sudan	Peru	1972
Turkey	Sudan	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tunisia	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1971
United States of America	United States of America*	1970
Upper Volta	Upper Volta*	1970
Uruguay	Uruguay	1971
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971

RESUMED FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION:^a 13 October-18 November 1969, New York

Plenary 12 meetings (E/SR.1638-1649)

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION: 12-14 January and 18 February 1970, New York

Plenary 7 meetings (E/SR.1650-1656)

FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION: 23 March-5 April 1970, New York

Plenary 17 meetings (E/SR.1657-1672)

Economic Committee . . . 5 meetings (E/AC.6/SR.503-507)

TOTAL for the session 22 meetings

RESUMED FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION: 11-28 May 1970, New York

Plenary 22 meetings (E/SR.1673-1695)

Social Committee 19 meetings (E/AC.7/SR.629-647)

Committee on Non-Governmental

Organizations 1 meeting (See E/4799 and Corr.1-2)

TOTAL for the session 42 meetings

* Retiring members.

^a A report on the meetings which took place on 13, 27, 28,

FORTY-NINTH SESSION: 6-31 July 1970, Geneva

Plenary 27 meetings (E/SR.1696-1722)
Economic Committee . . 15 meetings (E/AC.6/SR.508-522)

Co-ordination

Committee 25 meetings (E/AC.24/SR.387-411)

Committee on Non-Governmental

Organizations 1 meeting (See E/4889)

TOTAL for the session 68 meetings

OFFICERS

1969

President: Mr. R. Scheyven (Belgium)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala)
Later: Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala)^b
Mr. J.B.P. Maramis (Indonesia)
Mr. Mohamed Fakhreddine (Sudan)
Later: Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan)^c

1970

President: Mr. J.B.P. Maramis (Indonesia)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Mario Franzi (Italy)
Mr. Rachid Driss (Tunisia)
Mr. Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia)

B. Committees of the Council

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

During the period under review, the Council established the following sessional committees composed of the twenty-seven members of the Council:

Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mario Franzi (Italy), Vice-President of the Council;

Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rachid Driss (Tunisia), Vice-President of the Council;

Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia), Vice-President of the Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council has six standing committees, as indicated below.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) as the Special Committee on Co-ordination. Reconstituted by Coun-

30 and 31 October and on 17 and 18 November 1969 was made to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in document A/7603/Add.1 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3A*).

^b In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure, the Council, at its 1604th meeting, on 15 July 1969, elected Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala) Vice-President to replace Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), who was unable to attend the forty-seventh session.

^c In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure, the Council, at its 1622nd meeting, on 28 July 1969, elected Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan) Vice-President to replace Mr. Mohamed Fakhreddine (Sudan), who was unable to attend the forty-seventh session.

cil 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). Reconstituted by Council resolution 1472 (XLVIII) to consist of twenty-one States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council for a three-year term.^d

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years, ending 31 December 1969

Algeria	Romania
Brazil	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Cameroon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Canada	Ireland
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania
France	United States of America
Ghana	Venezuela
India	
Pakistan	
Philippines	

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	

Third session (held by the Enlarged Committee):

17-26 September 1969, New York 8 meetings
(see E/4748/Rev.1)

Membership in 1970

(following reconstitution of the Committee)

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	1970
Brazil	1971
Bulgaria	1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1972
Denmark	1972
France	1970
Ghana	1970
Guyana	1972
India	1971
Japan	1971
Malta	1972
Mauritania	1970
Pakistan	1972
Philippines	1971
Sierra Leone	1971
Trinidad and Tobago	1970
Uganda	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	1971
United States of America	1970

^d At the initial election held at the Council's 1655th meeting on 14 January 1970, the President drew lots to determine the term of each member, pursuant to the provisions of Council resolution 1472 (XLVIII).

Fourth session:

26 January-6 February 1970, New York 17 meetings
(see E/4787)

Fifth session:

27 April-12 May 1970, New York 20 meetings
(see E/4846/Rev.1)

Sixth session:

25 May-5 June 1970, New York 15 meetings
(see E/4877)

1 July 1970, Geneva 1 meeting

Joint Meetings of

ACC and
CPC:

2-3 July 1970, Geneva 4 meetings
(see E/4886 and Corr.1)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Established as a committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI). Term of the Committee extended until the end of 1971 and membership enlarged from eighteen to twenty-four by Council resolution 1454 (XLVII).

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term ending 31 December 1971

Dr. Pierre Victor Auger (France)
Dr. Daniel Bovet (Italy)
Dr. Mourad Castel (Algeria)
Dr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
Mr. Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)
Dr. Josef Charvát (Czechoslovakia)
Dr. Jermen M. Gvishiani (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Dr. Alexander Keynan (Israel)
Professor Thorl Kristensen (Denmark)
Dr. Thomas Adeoye Lambo (Nigeria)
Sir Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia)
Dr. Leonard Mukendi (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Dr. Stuart Sanford Peters (Canada)
Dr. Oliverio Phillips Michelsen (Colombia)
Dr. R. Sarwono Prawirohardjo (Indonesia)
Dr. Abdus Salam (Pakistan)
Professor Irimie Staicu (Romania)
Dr. M.S. Thacker (India)
Mr. Victor L. Urquidi (Mexico)
Professor Nicola Borissov Videnov (Bulgaria)
Sir Ronald Walker (Australia)
Professor Carroll L. Wilson (United States of America)
Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)^e
Dr. Mohammed Yeganeh (Iran)

Thirteenth session:

1-10 April 1970, New York 15 meetings
(see E/4780)

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Established as a committee of eighteen members by Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX).

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1971

Mr. Gamani Corea (Ceylon)
Mr. Nazih Deif (United Arab Republic)
Mr. A.N. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Paul Kaya (People's Republic of the Congo)
Mr. J.A. Lacarte (Uruguay)

^e Sir Norman Wright died in July 1970.

Mr. John P. Lewis (United States of America)[†]
 Mr. J.H. Mensah (Ghana)[‡]
 Mr. Saburo Okita (Japan)
 Mr. Josef Pajestka (Poland)
 Mr. M.L. Qureshi (Pakistan)
 Mr. K.N. Raj (India)
 Mr. W.B. Reddaway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Mr. Jean Ripert (France)
 Mr. Raúl Sáez (Chile)
 Mr. Germánico Salgado (Ecuador)
 Mr. Jakov Sirotkovic (Yugoslavia)
 Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
 Mr. Zdenek Vergner (Czechoslovakia)

Sixth session:

5-15 January 1970, New York 16 meetings
 (see E/4776)

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Established by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a 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).

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1973
Brazil	Brazil	1973
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1973
Chile	Chile	1971
Colombia	Colombia	1973
Finland	Finland	1973
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
Guatemala	Guatemala	1972
Hungary	Hungary	1972
Italy	Italy	1971
Japan	Japan	1972
Kenya	Kenya	1971
Kuwait	Kuwait	1972
Lebanon	Lebanon	1971
Libya	Libya	1973
Malaysia	Malaysia	1973
Netherlands	Netherlands	1972
Panama	Panama	1971
Pakistan	Pakistan	1973
People's Republic of the Congo	People's Republic of the Congo	1972
Tunisia	Tunisia	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1971
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	1972
United States of America	United States of America	1972

Sixth session:

2-12 September 1969, New York 18 meetings
 (see F/4758)

[†] Appointed by the Council at its 1673rd meeting on 3 April 1970 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America).

[‡] Appointed by the Council at its 1642nd meeting on 28 October 1970 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. T.J. Mboya (Kenya).

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Committee composed of thirteen members of the Council elected annually in accordance with Council resolution 1099 (XL) and rule 82 of the rules of procedure. (See Council resolution 1391 (XLVI).)

Membership in 1970

Bulgaria	Sudan
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ghana	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United States of America
Jamaica	Uruguay
Kenya	
Norway	
Pakistan	

10-20 February and 9 March 1970, New York .. 14 meetings

Ad hoc COMMITTEES

Ad hoc COMMITTEE ON THE SURVEY PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Established by Council resolution 1218 (XLII). Discontinued by Council resolution 1535 (XLIX).^h

Membership

Algeria	Pakistan
Bulgaria	Peru
Cameroon	Philippines
Canada	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Togo
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq	United States of America
Italy	Venezuela
Mexico	
Netherlands	

Second session:

24 and 27 February, 3-6 March 1970,
 New York 7 meetings
 (see E/4797)

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURES FOR ELECTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD UNDER THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

Established by the Council at the organizational meetings of its forty-eighth session.ⁱ

Brazil	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ghana	United States of America
India	Uruguay
Italy	Yugoslavia
Japan	
Pakistan	
Tunisia	

9-10 March 1970, Geneva 4 meetings
 (see E/4772)

C. Functional commissions and sub-commissions^j

The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- Statistical Commission
- Population Commission

^h See chapter III, section A.

ⁱ E/SR.1652, 1655.

^j For information concerning the periodicity of the meetings of the commissions, see chapter XIV, section B.

(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

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.* In respect of the Commission for Social Development, the representatives nominated by the Governments elected to the Commission should be candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies or other persons qualified to discuss the formulation of social policies in more than one sector of development.¹ 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.^m

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.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of twenty-six persons elected by the Commission on Human Rights from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1971
Belgium	Belgium	1973
Brazil	Brazil	1972
Cuba	Cuba	1971
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1971
Denmark	Denmark	1972
France	France	1972
Ghana	Ghana	1971
India	India	1971
Indonesia	Indonesia	1971
Ireland	Ireland	1973
Libya	Libya	1973
Morocco	Morocco	1973
Panama	Panama	1972
Philippines	Philippines	1972
Poland	Poland	1972
Thailand	Thailand	1972
Uganda	Uganda	1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ..	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1972
United States of America	United States of America	1973
Venezuela	Venezuela	1973

* See Council resolutions 12 (II) and 3 (III).

¹ See Council resolution 1139 (XLI), part IV.

^m See Council resolutions 845 (XXXII), section II, and 1147 (XLI).

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

POPULATION COMMISSION

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Barbados	Barbados	1973
Brazil	Brazil	1972
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	1971
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1972
Denmark	Denmark	1972
France	France	1971
Gabon	Gabon	1973
Ghana	Ghana	1971
Haiti	Haiti	1973
India	India	1972
Indonesia	Indonesia	1971
Iran	Iran	1973
Jamaica	Jamaica	1971
Japan	Japan	1973
Kenya	Kenya	1972
New Zealand	New Zealand	1972
Pakistan	Pakistan	1971
Spain	Spain	1972
Sweden	Sweden	1971
Tunisia	Tunisia	1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ...	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1973
United States of America	United States of America	1973
Upper Volta	Upper Volta	1972
Venezuela	Venezuela	1972

Fifteenth session:

3-14 November 1969, Geneva 18 meetings
(see E/4768)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Botswana	Cameroon	1974
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Canada	1973
Cameroon	Chile	1973
Canada	Costa Rica	1974
Chile	Cuba	1971
Cuba	Cyprus	1974
Cyprus	Czechoslovakia	1973
Czechoslovakia	France	1971
France	Gabon	1971
Gabon	Guatemala	1973
Guatemala	India	1971
India	Italy	1973
Iran	Jamaica	1974
Italy	Japan	1974
Lebanon	Lebanon	1971
Mauritania	Mauritania	1973
Mexico	Netherlands	1971
Netherlands	People's Republic of the Congo	1971
People's Republic of the Congo	Philippines	1973
Philippines	Sierra Leone	1973
Romania	Somalia	1974
Sierra Leone	Spain	1974
Spain	Sweden	1973
Sweden	Thailand	1973

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Thailand	Tunisia	1974
Tunisia	Union of Soviet So-	
Union of Soviet Socialist	cialist Republics ..	1971
Republics	United Arab Republic	1974
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of	
United Kingdom of	Great Britain and	
Great Britain and	Northern Ireland ..	1974
Northern Ireland	United States of	
United States of America	America	1971
Venezuela		

Twenty-first session:

4-20 March 1970, Geneva24 meetings
(see E/4809)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Austria	1973
Chile	Chile	1971
Congo (Democratic Re-	Congo (Democratic Re-	
public of)	public of)	1972
Finland	Finland	1971
France	France	1973
Ghana	Ghana	1972
Guatemala	Guatemala	1972
India	India	1973
Iran	Iran	1971
Iraq	Iraq	1972
Israel	Lebanon	1973
Jamaica	Mauritania	1971
Lebanon	Mauritius	1973
Madagascar	Mexico	1973
Mauritania	Morocco	1972
Morocco	Netherlands	1972
Netherlands	New Zealand	1971
New Zealand	Pakistan	1973
Peru	Peru	1972
Philippines	Philippines	1973
Poland	Poland	1972
Senegal	Senegal	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1972
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist	Ukrainian Soviet So-	
Republic	cialist Republic	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist	Union of Soviet So-	
Republics	cialist Republics ..	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1971
United Kingdom of	United Kingdom of	
Great Britain and	Great Britain and	
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland ..	1972
United Republic of Tan-	United Republic of	
zania	Tanzania	1973
United States of America	United States of	
Uruguay	America	1971
Venezuela	Uruguay	1971
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1973
	Yugoslavia	1971

Twenty-sixth session:

24 February-27 March 1970, New York46 meetings
(see E/4816)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Austria	1972
Belgium	Belgium	1972
Botswana	Byelorussian Soviet So-	
Byelorussian Soviet So-	cialist Republic	1974
cialist Republic	Canada	1972
Canada	Central African Re-	
Chile	public	1974

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Colombia	Chile	1971
Costa Rica	Colombia	1972
Cyprus	Congo (Democratic Re-	
Dominican Republic	public of)	1974
France	Costa Rica	1971
Ghana	Dominican Republic..	1974
Hungary	Finland	1974
Iran	France	1971
Iraq	Hungary	1972
Japan	Indonesia	1974
Liberia	Iran	1972
Madagascar	Iraq	1972
Malaysia	Liberia	1971
Mauritania	Malaysia	1971
Morocco	Mauritania	1972
Nicaragua	Morocco	1971
Norway	Nicaragua	1971
Philippines	Nigeria	1974
Romania	Norway	1971
Spain	Philippines	1971
Tunisia	Romania	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist	Thailand	1974
Republics	Tunisia	1972
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet So-	
United Kingdom of	cialist Republics ...	1974
Great Britain and	United Arab Republic	1972
Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of	
United States of America	Great Britain, and	
Uruguay	Northern Ireland ..	1974
	United States of	
	America	1974
	Uruguay	1972

Twenty-third session:

23 March-10 April 1970, Geneva25 meetings
(see E/4831)

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	Brazil	1973
Canada	Canada	1971
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic..	1971
Federal Republic of Ger-	Federal Republic of	
many	Germany	1972
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
Hungary	Hungary	1972
India	India	1972
Iran	Iran	1972
Jamaica	Jamaica	1973
Japan	Japan	1973
Lebanon	Lebanon	1973
Mexico	Mexico	1972
Pakistan	Pakistan	1972
Peru	Peru	1971
Sweden	Sweden	1972
Switzerland	Switzerland	1971
Togo	Togo	1973
Turkey	Turkey	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist	Union of Soviet So-	
Republics	cialist Republics ..	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of	United Kingdom of	
Great Britain and	Great Britain and	
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland ..	1973
United States of America	United States of	
Yugoslavia	America	1971
	Yugoslavia	1971

First special session:

12-30 January 1970, Geneva30 meetings
(see E/4785)

**SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES**

Membership for a period of three years^a

Mr. Mohamed A. Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Alexander Bolintineanu (Romania)
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. A. R. Cornelius (Pakistan)
Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syria)
Mr. Vicente Díaz Samayoa (Guatemala)
Mr. I. J. D. Durlong (Nigeria)
Mr. Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States of America)
Miss Mary N. Gichuru (Kenya)
Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell (Uruguay)
Mr. John P. Humphrey (Canada)
Mr. Simon Ilako (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Branimir M. Janković (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Ahmed Kettani (Morocco)
Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)
Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador)
Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)
Mr. Paul Nikiema (Upper Volta)
Mr. U. M. Rybakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Nicodème Ruhashyankiki (Rwanda)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania)

Twenty-second session:

25 August-12 September 1969, New York25 meetings
(see E/CN.4/1008)

D. Regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

Members

Albania	Malta
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Portugal
Cyprus	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Spain
Denmark	Sweden
Federal Republic of Ger- many	Turkey
Finland	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	United States of America
Iceland	Yugoslavia
Ireland	
Italy	
Luxembourg	

Twenty-fifth session:^a

14-24 April 1970, Geneva (see E/4822)

^a Elected at the 1042nd meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 20 March 1969.

^a For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission, as defined in its terms of reference, and France, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Western Samoa. Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea^a 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.

Members

Afghanistan	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Burma	Pakistan
Cambodia	Philippines
Ceylon	Republic of Korea
China	Republic of Viet-Nam
France	Singapore
India	Thailand
Indonesia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Laos	Western Samoa
Malaysia	
Mongolia	
Nepal	

Associate members

Brunei	Territory of Papua and New Guinea ^a
Fiji	
Hong Kong	

Twenty-sixth session:^a

14-27 April 1970, Bangkok (see E/4823)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Barbados, Canada, France, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. British Honduras or Belize is an associate member. The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent have also been admitted collectively as a single 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 (XXXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

Members

Argentina	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	United States of America
El Salvador	Uruguay
France	Venezuela
Guatemala	
Guyana	
Haiti	

^a Admitted by Council resolution 1523 (XLIX); see chapter V, section B, paragraph 181, of the present report.

^a For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

Associate members

British Honduras or Belize

The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent (collectively, as a single member)

Sessions:^r

Committee of the Whole (fifth extraordinary session):

4-7 May 1970, New York (see E/4806, part IV)

Committee of the Whole (sixth extraordinary session):

22-23 June 1970, New York (see E/4883 and Add.1)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are, according to paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the geographical scope of the Commission (i.e., Africa, including African islands) and the Powers, other than Portugal, responsible for the international relations of those Territories (i.e., France, Spain and 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.

Members

Algeria	Mauritania
Botswana	Mauritius
Burundi	Morocco
Cameroon	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	People's Republic of the Congo
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Rwanda
Dahomey	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa ^a
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania
Libya	Upper Volta
Madagascar	Zambia
Malawi	
Mali	

Associate members

The Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	
Spain	

Technical Committee of Experts (first meeting):^t

9-14 February 1970, Addis Ababa (see E/4824, annex I)

^r For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4*.

^a 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.

^t For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5*.

E. Other related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

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. At the forty-eighth session^a the Council elected one third of the members of the Board.

Membership until 31 July 1970	Membership from 1 August 1970	Term of office expires on 31 July
Belgium	Belgium	1971
Brazil	Brazil	1971
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1972
Cameroon	Canada	1971
Canada	Chile	1972
Chile	China	1973
China	Costa Rica	1973
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1971
Dominican Republic	Federal Republic of Germany	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	France	1973
France	Gabon	1973
Guinea	India	1971
India	Indonesia	1972
Indonesia	Italy	1973
Iraq	Malawi	1973
Nigeria	Nigeria	1972
Pakistan	Pakistan	1971
Philippines	Philippines	1972
Poland	Poland	1973
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1972
Sweden	Sweden	1972
Switzerland	Switzerland	1972
Thailand	Thailand	1971
Tunisia	Tunisia	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1972
Uganda	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United States of America	United States of America	1973
Venezuela	Venezuela	1971

Meetings:

20 April-1 May 1970, New York 14 meetings (see E/4854)

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). Further enlarged by "one African State" by Council resolution 1288 (XLIII).

Membership in 1970

Algeria	Lebanon
Australia	Madagascar
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Nigeria
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Sweden
China	Switzerland
Colombia	Tunisia
Denmark	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	Uganda
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Greece	United Republic of Tanzania
Holy See	United States of America
Iran	Venezuela
Israel	Yugoslavia
Italy	

Twentieth session:

20-29 October 1969, Geneva 13 meetings (see A/8012)

^a E/SR.1673.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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-eighth session, the Council held elections to fill the vacancies that would occur at the end of 1970.^v

<i>Membership 1970</i>	<i>Membership 1971</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Australia	1973
Austria	Belgium	1973
Belgium	Brazil	1973
Cameroon	Cameroon	1972
Canada	Canada	1973
Chile	Central African Republic	1973
Cuba	Chile	1971
Czechoslovakia	Cuba	1972
Denmark	Czechoslovakia	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	Denmark	1972
Finland	Federal Republic of Germany	1971
France	France	1973
India	India	1972
Italy	Indonesia	1973
Ivory Coast	Italy	1972
Japan	Ivory Coast	1972
Jordan	Japan	1972
Malaysia	Kuwait	1973
Mauritania	Libya	1973
Mexico	Mauritania	1971
Netherlands	Mexico	1972
Pakistan	Netherlands	1971
Panama	Norway	1973
People's Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	1973
Peru	Panama	1971
Philippines	People's Republic of the Congo	1971
Poland	Peru	1971
Romania	Philippines	1972
Sweden	Romania	1973
Switzerland	Sweden	1971
Syria	Switzerland	1971
United Arab Republic	Syria	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uganda	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tan- zania	Union of Soviet So- cialist Republics	1972
United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania	1971
Venezuela	United States America	1972

Ninth session:
19-27 January 1970, New York 16 meetings
(DP/SR/173-188)

Special session:
16-20 March 1970, New York 18 meetings
(DP/SR/189-206)

Tenth session:
9-26 June 1970, Geneva 33 meetings
(DP/SR/207-239)

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Established under General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and FAO Conference resolution No. 1/61. Membership increased from twenty to twenty-four by General Assembly resolution 1914 (XVIII). The World Food Programme was

^v E/SR.1671, 1673.

extended and established on a continuing basis by General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX).

Membership in 1970

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>	<i>Members elected by the FAO Council</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	1971	Canada	1971
Australia	1970	Chile	1971
Denmark	1971	Federal Republic of Germany	1970
Ireland	1972	France	1970
Niger	1971	Ghana	1972
Pakistan	1972	India	1971
Peru	1970	Indonesia	1972
Sweden	1972	Jamaica	1970
Tunisia	1970	Mexico	1972
Turkey	1971	Netherlands	1972
United Arab Re- public	1972	New Zealand	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970	United States of America	1971

Sixteenth session:

13-17 October 1969, Rome 6 meetings
(see E/4835)

Seventeenth session:

6-15 April 1970, New York 9 meetings
(see E/4835)

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the International Narcotics Control Board consists of eleven members elected in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years.

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council
for a three-year term beginning 2 March 1968*

Mr. M. Aslam (Pakistan)
Professor Michel A. Attisso (Togo)
Professor Marcel Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)
Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)
Professor Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)
Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)
Dr. Imre Vertes (Hungary)

Fifth session:

22 October-14 November 1969, Geneva 26 meetings
(See E/INCB/5, annex)

Sixth session:

25 May-5 June 1970, Geneva 15 meetings
(See E/INCB/5, annex)

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council
for a three-year term beginning 2 March 1971^w*

Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Professor P. di Mattei (Italy)
Dr. Takanobu Itai (Japan)
Dr. Fortunato Carranza (Peru)
Professor Michel A. Attisso (Togo)
Professor Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)
Professor Marcel Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)
Mr. Nikolai K. Barcov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Dr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

^w E/SR.1677. See also chapter XIV, section B, of the present report.

Annex III

CALNDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1971

At its 1722nd meeting, the Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971, except for a decision concerning the session of the Population Commission to be taken at its resumed forty-ninth session.^a

The major 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 1971, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.

All meetings are to be held at Headquarters unless otherwise stated.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of other related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency</i>
11-13 January	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session, organizational meetings)		
11 January-5 February	<i>Ad hoc</i> working Groups established by the Commission on Human Rights		
11 January-19 February ^b	Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna)		
14-22 January	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
January, 2 weeks		UNDP Governing Council (eleventh session)	
January/February, 2 weeks		Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Human Environment (place to be determined)	
1-6 February	Technical Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa (Tunis)		
January/February, 2 weeks		UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures (fifth session) (Geneva)	
8-13 February	Economic Commission for Africa (tenth session) Conference of Ministers (Tunis)		
16-26 February	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fourteenth session)		
16-26 February	Committee on Natural Resources		
15-19 February	<i>Ad hoc</i> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights (Geneva)		
1-5 March		UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (resumed tenth session) (Geneva)	
22 February-26 March	Commission on Human Rights (Geneva)		
1-19 March	Commission for Social Development		
March, 2 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
22 March-2 April	Committee for Development Planning (seventh session) (Geneva)		

^a See chapter XIV, section D.

^b With a possible extension of a few days if necessary.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency
March/April, 2 weeks		UNCTAD Committee on Ship- ping (fifth session) (Geneva)	
22 March-7 April	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (eighth session)		
March/April, 10 days	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twenty-seventh session) (Manila)		
5-30 April			WMO—Sixth World Meteoro- logical Congress (Geneva)
12-23 April		Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (third session)	
15-30 April		UNICEF Executive Board (Geneva)	
19-30 April	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)		
April, one week	Executive Committee of the Eco- nomic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)		
April (tentative)	Economic Commission for Latin America (Santiago)		
April/May, 8 days		Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Pro- gramme (Rome)	
1-21 May			ITU—Administrative Coun- cil (Geneva)
26 April-21 May	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session)		
April/May			UNESCO—Executive Board (Paris)
20-28 May			UPU—Executive Council (Berne)
May			WHO—Assembly (Geneva)
May, 4 weeks		UNIDO Industrial Develop- ment Board (fifth session) (Vienna)	
24 May-11 June	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ninth session)		
May/June, 2 weeks		Special International Confer- ence of UNIDO (Vienna) ^c	
May/June, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
June, 3 weeks		UNDP Governing Council (twelfth session) (Geneva)	
June, 4 weeks			International Labour Con- ference (Geneva)
15 June-15 July			ICAO—Assembly (Vienna)
1-2 July	Joint Meetings of the Administra- tive Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Pro- gramme and Co-ordination (Geneva)		
July, 2 weeks		UNCTAD—Committee on Com- modities (sixth session) (Ge- neva)	
5-30 July	Economic and Social Council (fifty-first session) (Geneva)		
July/August, 2 weeks		UNCTAD—Committee on In- visibles and Financing re- lated to Trade (fifth session) (Geneva)	
2-20 August	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities ^d		

^c Subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

^d To be preceded by meetings of the Working Group established by Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of other related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences of specialised agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency</i>
24 August- 17 September		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (eleventh session) (Geneva)	
30 August- 17 September		Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (fourth session)	
6-16 September		Fourth international Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (Geneva)	
21-28 September			IAEA—General Conference (Vienna)
21 September- December		General Assembly	
27 September- 1 October			IBRD and IDA—Board of Governors (Washington)
27 September- 1 October			IMF—Board of Governors (Washington)
27 September- 1 October			IFC—Board of Governors (Washington)
27 September- 15 October	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)		
September/October, 2 weeks	Conference on the Participation of Youth in the Second United Nations Development Decade (Geneva)*		
18-29 October	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (Geneva)		
18-29 October		Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)	
		UNDP Pledging Conference	
		UNCDF Pledging Conference	
October, 1 day			
October, 1 day			
October, 1 week	Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)		
October, 2 weeks		Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Human Environment (place to be determined)	
October/November			UNESCO—Executive Board (Paris)
October/November, 8 days		Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (Rome)	
October/November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
October/November, 2-3 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed fifty-first session)		
October/November 15-26 November	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fifteenth session) (Geneva)		IMCO—Assembly (London)
November, 4-5 days		UNITAR—Board of Trustees	
November, 4 weeks			FAO—Conference (sixteenth session) (Rome)
November, 1 day		UNIDO Pledging Conference	

* Project 33 (b) of the work programme of the Commission for Social Development (E/4809, chap. VI and annex II).

Annex IV

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BULGARIA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*

The socialist countries members of the Economic and Social Council expressing their readiness to make a tangible contribution to the achievement of the humanitarian purposes set out in the Charter of the United Nations, and sharing the anxiety for the fate of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who are still living and working in the most difficult conditions, support the idea of working out, through the United Nations, a broad programme of measures aimed at eradicating this manifestation of social and economic injustice in the modern world.

In particular, they look with profound understanding upon the difficulties encountered by the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in building up their economy and achieving social progress.

With this in mind, they consider that any measures adopted by the United Nations in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade should be based on principles genuinely calculated to speed up social and economic development.

The position of the socialist countries members of the Economic and Social Council with regard to the Second Development Decade has been stated repeatedly in the organs of the United Nations. In particular, it is defined in the following documents: A/7491 of 24 February 1969, E/AC.54/L.32/Add.12 of 8 May 1969, E/4719 of 30 June 1969, A/C.2/248 of 20 November 1969 and E/AC.6/L.414 of 17 July 1970.

The socialist countries members of the Economic and Social Council bear no responsibility whatever for document A/7982 of 3 June 1970, since it was drawn up by an organ in which, for known and fully justified reasons, they did not participate, and whose work took shape without due regard for their position on the Second Development Decade.

No objective assessment of the previous Development Decade is made in that document, and the reasons for its failure are not revealed. However, such an assessment is essential to ensure that the shortcomings and mistakes of the First Decade should not be repeated in the future. The document makes no mention of the need to put international relations on a normal footing; to halt acts of aggression; to take effective measures towards universal and complete disarmament; to establish a stable and lasting peace on earth; to achieve the aims set out in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which include a decisive struggle against the policy of neo-colonialism, or to put into practice the progressive principles of international economic relations approved at its first session by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—a step which is a vital prerequisite of economic and social progress and the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade.

The document directs the developing countries to open their doors still wider to the penetration of their economy by

foreign private capital and ignores the serious adverse consequences attendant upon its activity in those countries.

The socialist countries members of the Economic and Social Council do not consider themselves bound by any of the quantitative figures laid down in that document or, in particular, by an obligation to provide annually to developing countries financial resources, transfers amounting to 1 per cent of their gross national product.

Such obligations have nothing to do with the socialist countries, since the entire responsibility for the economic backwardness of the developing countries rests with the former colonial Powers and the developed capitalist States, which have pursued and continue to pursue a neo-colonialist policy towards those developing countries.

At the same time, the socialist countries members of the Economic and Social Council declare that they will continue to expand their mutually beneficial commercial, economic, scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries on the basis of practical and economically sound proposals for the development of such co-operation, having regard both to their own potential and to that of the developing countries. They will, as hitherto, keep to those forms and methods of co-operation with those countries which fully correspond to their social and economic plans and programmes and which guarantee the observance of their national sovereignty and their unconditional right to dispose fully of their own natural resources.

In rendering aid, including political and military aid, to the developing countries, the socialist countries are guided by comprehension of their international duty to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for their national, political and economic independence.

While firmly convinced that the elimination of the backwardness of a large number of countries all over the world, a backwardness caused by colonialism and neo-colonialism, is one of the greatest problems of the present day, the socialist countries are also guided by the belief that the United Nations cannot turn its back on the social and economic problems confronting the workers in the developed capitalist countries: intensified exploitation, the growth of unemployment, the violation of elementary human rights and freedoms, the ever-increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a small number of people, and increasing indigence and lack of prospects among the broad masses of the poor.

Moreover, no long-term international programme can disregard the existence of such problems as the emergence in the world of a threat to human life from excessive pollution of the human environment, the shortage of fresh water for public supply, and the aggravation of the housing problem. The solution of all these problems cannot be postponed indefinitely, for they affect the course of social and economic development throughout the world, including the developing countries. The 1970s should thus be years of achievement of substantial economic and social progress in all countries throughout the world.

* See chapter I, paragraph 9.

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