

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e) OF THE CHARTER: REPORT OF
THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

(Item 28 (b) of the Provisional Agenda of the Second Regular Session)

Rapporteur: Dr. Guy PEREZ CISNEROS (Cuba)

I. Constitution of the Committee

The General Assembly, by a Resolution adopted on December 14, 1946 during the second part of the first session, appointed an ad hoc Committee on the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter. This Committee met at Lake Success from August 28 to September 12, 1947.

The terms of reference of the Committee are laid down in the same Resolution, 66 (I), of the General Assembly. In particular, this Resolution invited the ad hoc Committee:

"to examine the Secretary-General's summary and analysis of the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter with a view to aiding the General Assembly in its consideration of this information, and with a view to making recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

The Committee was composed of 16 representatives. Eight represented the following Governments transmitting information under Article 73 (e): Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The other eight were representatives of the following Members elected by the General Assembly: Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippine Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay. In accordance with Resolution 66 (I), the following specialized agencies sent representatives in an advisory

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capacity: the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The International Civil Aviation Organization was similarly represented at a few meetings in accordance with its agreement with the United Nations.

The officers elected by the Committee were Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand), Chairman, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippine Republic), Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Guy Perez Cisneros (Cuba), Rapporteur.

II. Agenda

The Provisional Agenda submitted to the Committee for its approval contained the following items:

1. Examination of the Secretary-General's analyses of the information transmitted by Members under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on education, labour, public health and agriculture.
2. Examination of the Secretary-General's summaries by territories.
3. Examination of the recommendations to be made to the General Assembly regarding:

"the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

On a proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee decided by 12 votes to 0 to add the following two items to the Agenda:

1. The examination of the standards of living of the local, European and other populations.
2. The examination of birth and death rates.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also proposed an amendment to include the examination of the participation of local populations in local organs of government. A sub-amendment submitted by the representative of the United States of America was

/adopted

adopted by 11 votes to 1 (France), whereby the Soviet Union amendment was adopted in the following terms:

"Such information as may be transmitted on participation of the local populations in local organs of government."

On the same subject the representative of the Philippine Republic proposed to include in the Agenda the analysis of information on political progress; but after the adoption of the Soviet Union proposal as amended by the representative of the United States this proposal was withdrawn.

Furthermore, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the analysis of agricultural information should be included in the final Agenda under a new item of analysis of economic information; this proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Finally, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the examination of petitions received from peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Soviet Union proposal was rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Thus, the final Agenda included the analyses of information of three new subjects: standards of living, birth and death rates, and the question of the participation of local populations in local organs of government. The Committee did not feel that the material before it would enable a full examination of the new points to be undertaken. In this sense, the Agenda as amended was adopted by 14 votes to 0.

III. Continuation of the possible transmission of information of a political nature

An important debate took place on the question of political information. The provision of the Charter governing the transmission of information to the Secretary-General is as follows:

"to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply."

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The different points of view expressed may be summarized as follows: the representatives of China, Egypt, India, the Philippine Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the analysis of the political progress of Non-Self-Governing peoples was a matter which could properly be submitted for consideration by the Committee, as it was held impossible to separate economic and social factors from political considerations; the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that information with regard to promoting self-government should be obligatory in accordance with their interpretation of Article 73 (e) of the Charter.

The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay thought that the analysis of information on political matters was outside the terms of reference of the Committee; that the precise definition of such information would, by its very nature, preclude unanimous agreement; and in fact, the Secretariat had not submitted any analysis of such information to the Committee.

Finally, agreement was reached that the responsible Members might, on their own initiative, transmit information concerning the development of self governing institutions to the Secretary-General. It was noted that certain Members had already transmitted such information described by some as political and there would be no objection to its inclusion in the summary of information by the Secretary-General for information purposes.

This agreement of the Committee was expressed in the form of a joint proposal by the representatives of China, Cuba and India and adopted by the Committee by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. The proposal stated:

"considering that the voluntary transmission of information by some administering powers in regard to the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories" are "entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter," and should "be therefore duly noted and encouraged."

The Committee rejected the following four points of a proposal submitted by the Soviet representative:

- requesting the Administering Authority to give detailed data on the participation of the population in the local organs of administration (10 votes against, 5 for);
- requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the information from local organizations, individual persons and groups of the Non-Self Governing Territories (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention);
- considering it necessary to send representatives of the United Nations to the spot each year to familiarize themselves with living conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention);
- authorizing the Committee to examine petitions from the local populations (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention).

During the debate, the opinion was expressed that the implementation of such proposals would be contrary to the principle of the Charter regarding matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Members.

IV. Examination of the Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted

In spite of the fact that the Chairman had on several occasions pointed out that the work of the Committee was concerned essentially with questions of procedure, the debates on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General ranged further afield, as some members took the view that, in addition to the question of procedure, the Committee was competent also to discuss the question of analyses and summaries of the information supplied in order to aid the General Assembly. The situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems existing there were the objects of much critical comment on the part of the representatives of China, Egypt, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of Members responsible for the administration of

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Non-Self-Governing Territories replied to these criticisms and in general maintained their position, that many of these criticisms were unfounded and that some of these questions were outside the competence of the Committee. Nevertheless, the representatives of the administering powers made it clear that they would welcome any constructive help in the improvement of existing conditions in their territories.

In the discussion on the analyses the following general considerations emerged: several members of the Committee agreed with the method followed by the Secretary-General in the preparation of the analysis of information by subjects. The debates on the Agenda, however, had already shown that the Committee deemed it necessary to receive all essential information and that analyses should be prepared on subjects other than those dealt with by the Secretariat, which only related to labour, education, public health, and agriculture.

The Committee, while appreciating the action taken by the countries transmitting information under Article 73 (e) in supplying such documentation for the first time, considered that the information transmitted to date did not give a sufficiently clear picture of the conditions of life of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The representatives of countries administering Non-Self-Governing Territories tried to see how these requests could best be met. They remarked that a choice of subjects was necessarily involved in transmitting information, but that fuller and more detailed information could be found in official publications.

Two distinct questions were thus brought out:

1. That of supplemental information which is dealt with in the following section, and
2. That of a fuller and more standardized form which might be used as a basis for the presentation of information transmitted under Article 73 (e); this question was settled when the Committee approved with certain amendments,

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a standard form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted. This form, submitted by the representative of the United States, is a detailed outline with regard to the subjects mentioned in Article 73 (e) and including under an optional category questions regarding political and administrative subjects.

The representatives of the specialized agencies, at the invitation of the Chairman, took an active part in the examination of the analyses of the information transmitted. Their suggestions led to a number of amendments to the form submitted by the representative of the United States.

The first part of the standard form relates to general information, certain parts of which are of a political and administrative nature; the transmission of this type of information is optional. The other parts refer to economic, social and educational conditions in accordance with the subjects enumerated in Article 73 (e). Recommendations were adopted by the Committee relating to the standard form as a whole. These recommendations were proposed by the representatives of Australia, Egypt, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The standard form was finally adopted unanimously by the Committee.

The standard form is headed by a preamble and a draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly. This draft resolution, submitted originally by the Cuban representative, assumed its final form after amendments proposed by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom.

It is recommended:

1. "That the Governments transmitting information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter be invited to undertake all necessary steps to render the information as complete and up to date as possible in order to facilitate the completion of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of this information as described in paragraph 2, and, for this purpose, to ensure that the items mentioned in Sections II, III, and IV of the Annex be covered as far as applicable in the territories concerned."

/2. "That the

2. "That the Secretary-General in submitting annually to the General Assembly his summary and analysis of the information required under Article 73 (e), including the use of supplemental information as recommended in a later resolution should in his analyses follow, as far as practicable, the outline contained in Annex I to this recommendation, and should include summaries of such information as may be transmitted on the participation by local populations in local organs of government."

Finally, the Committee wished to include in its report some parts of a recommendation submitted by the representative of India, which, in its view, reflected its opinion regarding the presentation of information and the method to be followed in its use;

- the functional treatment followed by the Secretary-General in the analysis of information by subjects is useful;
- the Governments transmitting information have undertaken to examine the means by which more complete information may be transmitted in the future;
- the statements containing explanations of the reasons for which information in respect of certain territories enumerated in General Assembly Resolution 66 (I) had not been received, merit the attention of the General Assembly.

The representatives of France and of the United Kingdom had in fact indicated the reasons why information on certain territories had not been transmitted this year; in some cases, it was due to unavoidable delay, owing to the circumstances resulting from the war and the inevitable administrative delays, and the information would be transmitted next year; in other cases, it was due to constitutional changes which, in the view of the responsible governments, meant that certain territories were no longer Non-Self-Governing Territories.

V. Supplemental Information

This question was raised by the representative of India in the following general form: the use by the Secretary-General of official documents other than those transmitted under Article 73 (e) would be of great help to him in carrying out his task.

/The discussions

The discussions brought out the numerous problems which would arise by such use. Finally, two draft resolutions were laid before the Committee, one, by the representative of the United States, and the other by the representative of Cuba; a third version was submitted by the representative of India to which amendments were proposed by the representatives of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the Philippine Republic.

After preliminary discussion, a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Cuba and the United States prepared a working paper which took in the various points raised in the general discussion. This working paper was further amended in the meeting, and its final text contained the following points:

1. The Secretary-General may use official publications of the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, giving appropriate citation of sources.
2. The use of such information is limited to the subjects treated in the information required in Article 73 (e).
3. Its use is subject to consent on the part of the Governments concerned.
4. Not only official governmental publications are considered but also publications issued by inter-governmental or scientific organizations, provided always that the Secretary-General's use be limited to subjects treated in Article 73 (e) and that the responsible governments give prior consent.
5. The Secretary-General is asked to communicate the supplemental information to the specialized agencies.
6. Paragraph 6 of the Draft Recommendation to the General

Assembly reads as follows:

"for purposes of comparison the Secretary-General should be authorized, in addition, to include in his summaries and analyses all relevant and comparable official statistical information as is available in the statistical services of the Secretariat and as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General and Member States, giving appropriate citation of sources."

Points 4 and 6 of the foregoing proposal derived from proposals submitted by the representatives of the Philippine Republic and Denmark respectively. The original text of the Danish proposal read: "the Member States, the territories of which offer a natural basis for comparison with the Non-Self-Governing Territories as to economic, social and educational conditions, be invited on request of the Secretary-General to supply him with such statistical and other information of a technical nature as may serve the purpose of comparison."

The principle contained in the last paragraph of the adopted text - paragraph 6 - was supported by the representatives of Australia, Denmark, France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay, who emphasized the advantages of such comparisons on the grounds that economic, social and educational problems were not confined to Non-Self-Governing Territories, and could therefore only be evaluated in the light of world conditions. Such an evaluation might be a considerable benefit to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Netherlands representative thought that comparative data from autonomous countries would be of help to the administering powers, especially when comparative tables could be drawn up for adjoining territories in Africa or Asia.

The representatives of China, Cuba and Egypt stated formally that they opposed the consideration and adoption of paragraph 6. They thought that this question was outside the competence of the Committee, and that it would not be possible to deal with it under Article 73 (e). They also considered that it was absolutely impossible to make useful comparisons between sovereign states and Non-Self-Governing Territories simply on the basis of statistics. The benefits that some representatives thought would result from the paragraph originating in the Danish proposal should, according to them, be derived from the work of Committees 2 and 3 of the General Assembly, and of the Economic and Social Council in application of Articles 55 and 60 of the Charter. The representative of Cuba further pointed out that an excess of information would have

the same deplorable result as a lack of information.

The Soviet Union representative suggested that the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 should contain statistical data on social, educational and health problems in order to make comparisons, on the one hand, between the local and European population in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and on the other, between the peoples of the metropolitan countries of the administering powers and those of their Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The entire resolution, in its final form, was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. The representatives of Cuba, Egypt, India, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reserved their position in regard to certain items, especially paragraph 6. They pointed out that they might return to this question during the debate in the General Assembly.

VI. Use of the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies

The Committee was required to consider paragraph 6 of Resolution 66 (I), in which it was invited by the General Assembly to:

"make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

This part of the recommendation was included in item 5 of the Agenda.

The representative of the International Labour Organization gave one concrete example of the intricate problem which faced the Committee. The interval between June 30, the deadline for transmission of information, and the normal date of the opening of the ordinary session of the General Assembly made it difficult for the specialized agencies to play the part expected of them by the General Assembly.

The Committee concluded that it could not set out in detail the machinery of liaison between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, but it wished to give certain general indications to be

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included in a draft recommendation in which the Secretary-General is invited to enter into relations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies in order to allow them:

1. to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparing analyses of the information required under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on a functional basis;
2. through the appropriate channels, to make recommendations to the General Assembly with respect to the form and content of this information with a view to incorporating therein the informational needs of the specialized agencies; and
3. through the appropriate channels, to bring to the notice of the General Assembly conclusions, based on this information and supplemental information, as to the conditions, within their respective fields of interest, of Non-Self-Governing Territories generally and particularly as to the services which the specialized agencies might make available to the administering nations in improving these conditions.

This draft resolution originated from proposals submitted by the representatives of Cuba and Denmark. The Committee decided unanimously that the final text should be drafted by a sub-committee consisting of the Rapporteur and the representative of Belgium.

VII. Proposal to establish a special committee

The question arose how, in the future, the examination could be conducted of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter in order to facilitate the work of the General Assembly.

The representative of India submitted a proposal, the general sense of which was adopted by the representative of the United States, in a form which, in the opinion of the Committee, was preferable in its legal aspects.

After some amendments proposed by the representatives of Australia

/and Cuba,

and Cuba, this final form was adopted by the Committee.

The establishment of a special committee is proposed to the General Assembly. This committee will be composed of Members transmitting information, and an equal number of Members elected by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The committee is to meet as the General Assembly may decide.

The following would be the terms of reference of the special committee:

1. to avail itself of the advice and assistance of the specialized agencies in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient;
2. to establish liaison with the Economic and Social Council;
3. to invite the Governments to provide such supplemental information as appears desirable within the scope of Article 73 (e).

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING A PROVISIONAL STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE
OF MEMBERS IN THE PREPARATION OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e) OF THE CHARTER

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE:

NOTES with appreciation the action taken by the Members responsible
for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories in
transmitting information under Article 73 (e) when preparing
these documents for the first time;

CONSIDERS that the information transmitted up to this date does not
draw a sufficiently clear picture of the living conditions of
the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and in view
of this fact

HOPES that the provisional standard form contained in the Annex of
the following proposed resolution will be followed to the
fullest extent in the preparation of information in the future,
AND RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following
resolution

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments transmitting information under
Article 73 (e) of the Charter be invited to undertake all
necessary steps to render the information as complete
and up to date as possible in order to facilitate the
completion of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses
of the information as described in paragraph 2, and, for
this purpose, to ensure that the items mentioned in Sections
II, III and IV of the Annex be covered as far as applicable
in the territories concerned. The Assembly also draws
attention to Section I of the Annex.

/2. That

2. That the Secretary-General in submitting annually to the General Assembly his summary and analysis of the information required under Article 73 (e), including the use of supplemental information as recommended in a later resolution should in his analyses follow as far as practicable the standard form contained in Annex I to this recommendation, and should include summaries of such information as may be transmitted on the participation by local populations in local organs of government.

II

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in order to present in the best possible manner the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, the Secretary-General may use official publications of the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, in addition to the information transmitted under Article 73 (e), giving appropriate citation of sources.
2. That the Secretary-General's use of data derived from the official publications mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be limited to the subjects treated in the information required in Article 73 (e).
3. That only such publications shall be used as may be transmitted or notified to the Secretary-General by the administering Member or Members concerned.
4. That for the same end, the Secretary-General may use the documents published by inter-governmental or scientific bodies on matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3.
5. That, in addition to the information transmitted under Article 73 (e), the above-mentioned supplemental information should be communicated to the appropriate

/specialized

specialized agencies through the intermediary of the Secretary-General.

6. That, for purposes of comparison the Secretary-General should be authorized in addition, to include in his summaries and analyses all relevant and comparable official statistical information as is available in the statistical services of the Secretariat and as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General and the Member concerned, giving appropriate citation of sources.

III

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE VOLUNTARY TRANSMISSION OF
INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNING
INSTITUTIONS IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

CONSIDERING that the voluntary transmission of information by
some administering powers in regard to the development of
self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing
Territories and its summarizing by the Secretary-General
are entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73
of the Charter,

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following
resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING NOTED that some powers responsible for the administration
of Non-Self-Governing Territories already have voluntarily
transmitted information on the development of self-governing
institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

CONSIDERS that the voluntary transmission of such information
and its summarizing by the Secretary-General are entirely in
conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter, and
be therefore duly noted and encouraged.

IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING COLLABORATION
WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

NOTING that the debates of the present committee have clearly indicated the necessity of continued consultations by the Secretary-General with the secretariats of the specialized agencies, in order to enable the Secretary-General to fulfill the functions deriving from Article 73 (e) of the Charter and from Resolution 66 (I) paragraph 6 of the General Assembly dated 14 December 1946, RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INVITES the Secretary-General to enter into relations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies in order to allow them:

- (1) to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparing analyses of the information required under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on a functional basis;
- (2) through the appropriate channels to make recommendations to the General Assembly with respect to the form and content of the information with a view to incorporating therein the informational needs of the specialized agencies; and
- (3) through the appropriate channels, to bring to the notice of the General Assembly conclusions, based on this information and supplemental information, as to the conditions, within their respective fields of interest, of Non-Self-Governing Territories generally and particularly as to the services which the specialized agencies might make available to the administering nations in improving these conditions.

V

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING
THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

in pursuance of Resolution No. 66 (i) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1946,

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- (1) INVITES the Fourth Committee to constitute a special committee to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to submit reports thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly with such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit, and with such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual territories;
- (2) AUTHORIZES for this purpose this special committee -
 - (a) to avail itself of the counsel and assistance of the specialized agencies in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient;
 - (b) to establish liaison with the Economic and Social Council;
 - (c) to invite the Governments to provide such supplemental information as may be desired within the terms of Article 73 (e); and
- (3) CONSIDERS that the special committee should be composed of the Members of the United Nations transmitting information and an equal number of members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible, the Members to meet as the General Assembly may decide.

/ANNEX TO

ANNEX TO DRAFT RESOLUTION I

STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE
PREPARATION OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e)
OF THE CHARTER

I. General Information (Optional Category)

A. Geography

1. Location
2. Area and population - with density figures and principal centres of population.
3. Topography.
4. Climate.

B. History

C. People

1. Summary statement of national and ethnic composition of population (with breakdown by age and sex), population trends, any other ethnic data (historical or otherwise) of particular interest.
2. Cultural heritage (religion, languages, social customs, etc.).

D. Government

1. Status of territory.
2. Constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for government.
3. Nationality status of inhabitants.
4. Relation of territory to the government of the metropolitan country.
5. Brief statement of structure and powers of territorial government including reference to participation of local inhabitants:
 - (a) Basic structure of government, including local government, and organization of principal government departments.
 - (b) Composition and role of legislative or advisory bodies.
 - (c) Judiciary (structure, composition, etc.); description of Penal Administration. (1)

(1) Also repeated under Section II, G.

(d) The elective system:

Elective offices, elections held, qualifications of voters.

6. Any significant recent events or projected developments with respect to the above matters.

E. Human Rights - civil rights protected by law.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations, including laws safeguarding the indigenous population from discrimination.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

1. Labour policy, objectives and special problems.
2. Principal categories of wage earners, average rates of wages, and hours of work.
3. Occupational organization:
 - (a) Legal status of employers' and workers' organizations.
 - (b) Principal employers' and workers' organizations with size, nature of membership, and system of organization of each.
4. Methods of regulating employer-employee relations and of settling industrial disputes; data regarding labour disputes during the year.
5. Brief summary statement of principal laws and regulations in force in the territory for the protection of workers; brief description of measures and institutions for the administration and enforcement of such laws and regulations.
6. Any available information on the situation as regards employment and the labour supply; prevalent forms of seasonal employment.
7. Migratory Labour:
 - (a) If migratory labourers enter the territory in appreciable numbers, indicate: volume of such labour, source or origin, method of recruitment, provision for transport, distribution according to types of economic enterprise, and protection afforded to migrants with respect to length of contract, wages, remittances to dependents, hours of work, housing, and social services.
 - (b) If workers leave the territory in appreciable numbers for employment outside its boundaries, indicate: volume of such labour, territories of destination, and standards set by the territorial government of origin for the protection of this labour: problems to which the emigration of such workers give rise to their districts of origin.

/((c) Please

- (c) Please give similar information, mutatis mutandis, in respect of any considerable migratory movement of workers from one part of the territory to another.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

1. Brief statement of health problems and policies and the measures which are being taken to implement such policies.
2. Description of health organization of the territory, including such items as: (a) the public health department, its administration and functions; (b) water supply system; and (c) sewage disposal system.
3. Expenditures for public health:
 - (a) The territorial budget for public health, exclusive of grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government.
 - (b) Grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government to the territorial government.
4. Medical facilities, including:
 - (a) Number of hospitals and hospital beds (private, public, etc.).
 - (b) Number of medical doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, and medical and veterinary practitioners.
5. Facilities for training doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, medical practitioners, and other medical personnel.
6. Vital statistics, morbidity and mortality data.
 - (a) Annual number of deaths from all causes and the corresponding death rate per 1,000 population.
 - (b) Annual number of births and birth rate per 1,000 population.
 - (c) Annual number of deaths under one year of age and infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
 - (d) Diseases causing high morbidity (annual number of cases for each disease).
 - (e) Diseases causing high mortality (annual number of deaths from each principal cause, and death rate per 100,000 population).
7. State of nutrition of the population.
8. Special current problems and methods for handling them, including data on health education of the public.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

I. Welfare and Relief

1. Social insurance and assistance programmes: summary information on coverage and administrative organization and statistics on beneficiaries and expenditures.
2. Other social welfare programmes including social services for people in their own homes; programmes for protection and care of children, the aged, the handicapped; summary information on administrative organization and statistics on expenditures.

F. Crime Statistics

G. Description of Penal Administration(1)

H. Information on Development Programmes

III. Educational Conditions

A. Educational Policy, Objectives, and Special Problems

B. Organization of Educational Administration, including information on the degree of participation of the inhabitants, amount and breakdown by headings of education budget, amount of aid from metropolitan government, and the role of missionary and philanthropic organizations.

C. School Buildings and Other Facilities

D. Curriculum and Language or Languages of Instruction, including the place of indigenous culture in the curriculum.

E. Opportunities for Higher Education in the Territory and in the Metropolitan Country and Abroad

F. Adult Education

G. Vocational Training and Apprenticeship

H. Summary of Educational Statistics

Literacy; school enrollment in proportion to population of school age; number of children enrolled respectively in primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning; number of teachers (local and imported); qualifications of teachers and provision for training; pupil-teacher ratio; and per capita expenditure on education.

I. Development of Cultural Institutions, including the use of such cultural institutions as the press, cinema, radio, museums, etc.

J. Specification of Other Information Desirable:

- (a) Types of schools, from kindergarten upwards.

(1) Also repeated in Section I. D 5 (c).

- (b) Text books, school libraries, canteens and hygiene.
- (c) Youth organizations.
- (d) Physical education.
- (e) School certificates.
- (f) School inspection.
- (g) Music and art in the schools.
- (h) Education of abnormals.
- (i) Scientific resources and research in the territory.
- (j) Protection and development of indigenous art, literature and folklore in the territory.

K. Information on Development Programmes

IV. Economic Conditions

A. Natural Resources

Brief statement of principal natural resources, developed and undeveloped (agricultural, forestry, mineral, power, etc.) indicating the relative importance of these various branches of economic activity.

B. Agriculture

1. Description of the agricultural administrative organization, including forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry, including such items as budgets, size of staff, functions.
2. Land utilization - The relative importance of arable land, pastures, meadows, forests, etc.
3. Crop production - (a) areas in principal crops; (b) production of principal crops; (c) prices in the territories concerned.
4. Livestock - (a) numbers; (b) production of principal livestock products (meat, dairy products, etc.).
5. Forestry - Brief statement of types of forests, areas exploited, reserves, and production of forest products.
6. Fisheries - Brief statement on fisheries resources and production.
7. Conservation practices and policies in respect to soils, forestries, and fisheries.
8. Study of agricultural techniques including (a) types of soils; (b) water supply; (c) irrigation and drainage systems; (d) use of agricultural machinery; (e) application of organic and inorganic fertilizers; (f) animal and plant breeding and selection; (g) control of plant and animal pests and diseases.

9. Agricultural education and research - (a) types and numbers of agricultural schools; (b) experiment and demonstration stations; (c) organization of agricultural advisory services.
10. Land tenure - (a) laws, regulations and policies affecting land tenure; (b) types of tenure; (c) statement of area and type of land held by: indigenous inhabitants (individual or communal), the Government, non-indigenous inhabitants (by country of origin).
11. Agricultural credit, organization, and facilities, including type of credit (public, private or co-operative).
12. Agricultural marketing, organization and facilities.
13. Agricultural development programmes and policies - (a) progress during the year of development programmes already in operation; (b) proposed plan for economic development - public and private; (c) method of financing development programmes.

C. Industry(1)

1. Mining.
 - (a) Administrative organization of the Department of Mines, including the Department of Geology, Staff, Budget.
 - (b) Mining Organization - Regulations relating to Prospecting licences and to concessions.
 - (c) Production: mineral and petroleum products.
2. Power production (hydro-electric and other generating stations)
3. Refineries and Manufactures.
 - (a) Food (sugar, distilleries, rice, oil, canning factories).
 - (b) Iron works (casting, steel, aluminium, etc.).
 - (c) Chemical factories.
 - (d) Textile factories.
 - (e) Manufactures and various other industries.
4. Handicrafts.
 - (a) Type of chief handicrafts, village industries.
 - (b) State Aid (grants, etc.) - Credit Societies.
5. Development plans for mineral and industrial production.

Details of plans and their financing - Annual progress of plans in process of execution.

(1) By decision of the ad hoc Committee, the details under Industry were drafted by the Secretariat.

D. Standard of Living

1. Territorial income figures and, if possible, per capita income and statement of distribution of income.
2. Table of retail prices of principal items of consumption.

E. Communications and Transport

Summary statement of existing facilities in the following categories: posts; telephone; telegraph and cable; radio; roads; bridle paths, and tracks; railroads; air transport; civil air fields; meteorological services; and shipping, ports, and inland waterways.

F. Public Finance

1. Type of currency.
2. Government expenditures and revenue by category.
3. Taxation (including tax rates for individuals and corporations).
4. Public debt.

G. Banking and Credit

Brief statement of banking and credit facilities available in the territory and the bank rates.

H. International Trade

1. Imports and exports by quantity and value.
2. Direction of trade.
3. Customs regulations and tariff structure.
4. Import and export restrictions.
5. Commercial agreements entered into during the year.

I. Development Programmes

1. Progress, during the year, of development programmes already in operation.
2. Proposed plans for economic development.
3. Method of financing development programmes.

V. Pictorial Material (if available)

Notes Relating to the Standard Form as a Whole

1. In cases where under the provisions of any general convention on any economic, social or educational subject information is transmitted to a central international agency by Member States parties to such convention,

/the transmission

the transmission of a copy of such information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be considered as applicable in discharge of the obligation under Article 73 (e) in respect of that subject. It is also to be hoped that international bodies requiring information on Non-Self-Governing Territories, including those to which reports are made under international conventions, will co-operate as may be necessary and desired in order that their informational needs may be satisfied through the information, including supplemental data, supplied under Article 73 (e) to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Wherever relevant information exists in published form, there would be no need for the government to reproduce that information - a chapter and page reference to the publication in question (with communication of the publication itself, where necessary) would suffice.

3. Information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated.

4. Whenever appropriate and possible, statistics should be classified under indigenous and non-indigenous.
