

UNITED NATIONS



**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TWELFTH SESSION**

ANNEXES

17 SEPTEMBER — 14 DECEMBER

1957

NEW YORK

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the General Assembly* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the twelfth session.

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

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¹ No fascicles were issued for the following agenda items : 1, 2, 4, 9, 14, 15.

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40. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957.
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46. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account.²

² The fascicle on item 46 is followed in the present volume by document A/3599 pertaining to this item and printed as a separate fascicle.

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47. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
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49. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors :
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956) ;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956) ;
 - (c) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial year ended 30 June 1957) ;
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50. Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations.
51. Personnel questions :
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63. The question of Hungary.
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66. Declaration concerning the peaceful coexistence of States.
67. [See item 5.]
68. [Ditto.]
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Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the twelfth session of the General Assembly:

- (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
- (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

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DOCUMENT A/3773

Report of the Credentials Committee

[Original text: English]
[9 December 1957]

1. At its 678th plenary meeting on 17 September 1957, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its twelfth session consisting of the following Member States: Burma, Canada, Iceland, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee met on 6 December 1957.

3. Mr. Thor Thors (Iceland) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

4. The representative of the United States introduced a motion that the Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary. He stated that the Credentials Committee, at the eleventh session of the Assembly, had adopted a similar motion and that the Assembly, at its 677th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1957, had adopted a resolution [1133 (XI)] in which, *inter alia*, it was stated that: "The present Hungarian régime has been imposed on the Hungarian people by the armed intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"; he added that there had since been no action by the Hungarian authorities or by the USSR to justify any different judgement.

5. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that he would support the motion submitted by the representative of the United States, since the misgivings regarding the representative character of the Hungarian authorities had been strengthened by the report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary.

6. The representative of the USSR stated that there was no reason to raise the question of the validity of the

credentials issued by the lawful Government of the Hungarian People's Republic in accordance with its constitution and the relevant provisions of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. He added that States which had sponsored and supported the motion tending to cast doubts on the credentials of that Government were among those which maintained diplomatic relations with it.

7. The representative of Panama supported the motion submitted by the representative of the United States, no changes having occurred in the situation in Hungary since the previous decision taken by the Credentials Committee on the same subject.

8. The representative of Burma stated that, in the absence of concrete evidence on whether or not the present Government of Hungary had a representative character, he would abstain in the voting on the United States motion.

9. The representative of Canada stated that he would support the motion, since he entertained serious doubts regarding the right of the present Hungarian Government to represent the people of Hungary.

10. The representative of Liberia stated that he would abstain in the voting on the motion, as this was a very important question; this motion having been submitted during the meeting, he was unable to contact his Government.

11. The representative of the United States explained that the motion was not to be considered as an approval or a disapproval of the credentials of the representatives of Hungary, but simply meant that, in view of the doubts entertained by many concerning the representative

character of the Hungarian Government, the Committee would take no definitive action either in favour of or against those credentials.

12. The United States motion was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

13. The representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution providing that the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China should not be recognized as valid since these credentials did not conform to rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

14. The Chairman, basing himself on resolution 1135 (XII), adopted by the General Assembly at its 686th plenary meeting on 24 September 1957, ruled that the USSR draft resolution was out of order, since the Assembly had already taken a decision on this matter for the present session.

15. The representative of the USSR, in challenging the ruling of the Chairman, stated that, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Assembly, it was the duty of the Credentials Committee to examine the validity of the credentials submitted to it, and that it should not recognize as valid the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China.

16. The representative of the United States supported the ruling of the Chairman, as a decision had already been made by the General Assembly in connexion with the representation of China.

17. The representative of Burma recalled that his delegation had opposed the adoption of resolution 1135 (XII). He supported the views expressed by the representative of the USSR, as he did not recognize as valid the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China.

18. The representative of Panama recalled that the question of the representation of China had been fully discussed both in the General Committee and in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly before the adoption of resolution 1135 (XII) and that no events had occurred since then to warrant any departure from the Assembly's decision.

19. The representative of Canada associated himself with the remarks of the representative of Panama. He stated further that it would be improper for the Committee to take any action not in accordance with resolution 1135 (XII).

20. The Chairman's ruling was upheld by 6 votes to 2. The Chairman did not participate in the voting.

21. A proposal was submitted by the Chairman that, subject to the decision relating to Hungary, the Credentials Committee should find the credentials of all representatives in order and recommend that the General Assembly approve its report.

22. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

23. The representative of the USSR stated that his vote in favour of the report of the Credentials Committee should not be interpreted as a modification of his previous position against the validity of the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China, and in favour of the validity of the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

24. The Credentials Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 726th plenary meeting on 10 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee (A/3773, para. 24). For the final text, see resolution 1183 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1183 (XII). CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee (A/3773).

*726th plenary meeting,
10 December 1957.*

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 3 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings: 678th and 726th meetings



Agenda item 5: Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers

Agenda item 6: Election of Vice-Presidents

Agenda item 67: Question of the establishment on an ad hoc basis of a ninth Vice-Presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly

Agenda item 68: Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly

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DOCUMENT A/3687 and Add.1¹

Italy, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines and Netherlands: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[2 October 1957]

LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

On behalf of the delegations of Italy, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines and the Netherlands, I have the honour to request that the following item be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly and that this item be dealt with as an urgent question:

"Question of the establishment of a ninth Vice-Presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure an explanatory memorandum is attached.

(Signed) C. W. A. SCHURMANN

¹ Japan was added to the list of sponsors by document A/3687/Add.1.

The question of the vice-presidencies of the General Assembly is at present engaging the attention of a number of Member States. There is a widely held view that, since the composition of the General Committee must have a representative character reflecting the membership of the Organization, the number of vice-presidencies should be considered in the light of the increase in that membership.

The delegations of Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay and the Philippines are conscious of the fact that a permanent increase in the composition of the General Committee may require further consideration.

In the meantime, these delegations are of the opinion that an ad hoc measure should be adopted to enable the General Committee to become more fully representative of the membership of the General Assembly during the

twelfth session. They therefore propose the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the General Committee should

have a representative character reflecting the membership of the United Nations,

"Decides that, as an *ad hoc* measure, there shall be established a ninth vice-presidency for the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly."

DOCUMENT A/3692 *

Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]

[5 October 1957]

LETTER DATED 4 OCTOBER 1957 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION, ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to request you to include in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly the following question of important and urgent character:

"Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly."

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I enclose an explanatory memorandum.

(Signed) Václav DAVID
Chairman of the Delegation

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly stipulates that the composition of the General Committee should be such as to ensure its representative character. The representative character of the General Committee means first and foremost that its composition must, to the largest possible extent, reflect the requirement of an equitable geographical distribution.

2. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the General Assembly, proposals were submitted to increase the number of vice-presidents of the General Assembly and,

* Incorporating document A/3692/Corr.1.

consequently, to enlarge the General Committee upon the basis of an *ad hoc* measure. Such a practice would involve the danger that the principle of the representative character of the General Committee might be violated.

3. There is a widely held view that the composition of the General Committee and its enlargement should be considered in the light of the increase in membership of the United Nations, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

4. In order to prevent any possible violation of the representative character of the General Committee and to ensure for future sessions of the General Assembly a composition of the General Committee based upon the observance of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, the Czechoslovak delegation proposes that the question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly be discussed as a matter of urgency at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

5. The Czechoslovak delegation proposes the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the General Committee should have a representative character reflecting the membership of the United Nations and providing for fair geographical distribution,

"Decides to establish . . . additional vice-presidencies."

DOCUMENT A/SPC/L.22/Rev.1 ²

Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, and Thailand: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]

[6 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members as provided in rule 38 of the rules of procedure,

Believing that it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee in order to meet this requirement,

Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,

1. Decides to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

"Rule 31

"The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee.

² The text of document A/SPC/L.22 was identical with that of document A/SPC/L.22/Rev.1, except that it did not include operative paragraph 3, and that it included a fifth paragraph of the preamble as follows:

"Taking also into account the generally observed practice on the geographical distribution of chairmanships of the Main Committees, viz., two from Asian and African States, two from Latin American States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State."

"Rule 38"

"The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session, shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussion";

2. *Decides* that the thirteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following geographical pattern:

(a) The practice of electing the five permanent members of the Security Council as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly to continue unchanged;

(b) The remaining Vice-Presidents to be selected from four major regions of the world, namely:

- (i) Asia-Africa,
- (ii) Eastern Europe,
- (iii) Latin America,
- (iv) Western Europe and other countries;

(c) Four Vice-Presidents to be elected from region (i), two each from regions (iii) and (iv), and one from region (ii);

(d) The region from which the President is elected will, however, reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in (c) above;

3. *Confirms* the practice established with regard to the geographical distribution of chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin America, two from Asia-Africa, two from Western Europe and other countries, and one from Eastern Europe.

DOCUMENT A/3781**Report of the Special Political Committee**

[Original text: English]
[11 December 1957]

1. On 4 October 1957 the representative of Czechoslovakia requested (A/3692) that the item entitled "Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly" be included in the agenda of the twelfth session, stating that there was a widely held view that the composition and enlargement of the General Committee should be considered in the light of the increase in membership of the United Nations, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. At its 705th plenary meeting on 14 October, the General Assembly included the item in the agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered this question at its 79th to 83rd meetings, inclusive, held between 6 and 11 December 1957.

4. At the 79th meeting, the representative of Ceylon introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Thailand (A/SPC/L.22). The draft resolution provided, in its operative part, that the General Assembly should: (1) decide to amend rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure by increasing the number of Vice-Presidents specified in each rule to thirteen; and (2) decide that the thirteen Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following geographical pattern: (a) the practice of electing the five permanent members of the Security Council as Vice-Presidents of the Assembly would continue unchanged; (b) the remaining Vice-Presidents would be selected from four major regions of the world, namely (i) Asia-Africa, (ii) Eastern Europe, (iii) Latin America, (iv) Western Europe and other countries; (c) four Vice-Presidents would be elected from region (i), two each from regions (iii) and (iv), and one from region (ii); and (d) the region from which the President was elected would reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in sub-paragraph (c).

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced amendments (A/SPC/L.23) to the thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.22). These amendments were sponsored by Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. Their purpose was to delete

the fifth paragraph of the preamble and to insert, as a third operative paragraph, a provision that the General Assembly should confirm the practice established with regard to the geographical distribution of chairmanship of the Main Committees, namely: two from Latin America, two from Asia-Africa, two from Western Europe and other countries, and one from Eastern Europe.

6. The sponsors of the thirteen-Power draft resolution accepted the six-Power amendments, and a revised text was circulated at the 80th meeting on 6 December (A/SPC/L.22/Rev.1).

7. At the 82nd meeting, on 10 December, a second revision (A/SPC/L.22/Rev.2) of the thirteen-Power draft resolution was submitted: (1) revising one of the preambular paragraphs; (2) placing as operative paragraph 1 the former paragraph 3; (3) renumbering the former paragraph 1 as paragraph 2; and (4) providing in a new paragraph 3 that the Assembly should decide that the thirteen Vice-Presidents should be elected as provided in the annex to the resolution. The annex set out in an amended form the provisions contained in the former operative paragraph 2 regarding the geographical allocation of the posts of Vice-President, stating that (1) the thirteen Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern: (a) four representatives from Asian and African States; (b) one representative from an Eastern European State; (c) two representatives from Latin American States; (d) two representatives from Western European and other States; and (e) five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council; and (2) the region from which the President was selected would, however, reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in paragraph 1 of the annex.

8. At the same meeting, the revised thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.22/Rev.2) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 to 17, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation

of), Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Greece, Nicaragua, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, United States of America.

9. At the 83rd meeting, the Committee agreed to record its understanding that the use of the word "representatives" in the annex to the draft resolution did not imply any alteration in the established practice of electing Member States to fill the posts of Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

10. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,

Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,

Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,

1. *Confirms* the practice established with regard to the distribution of chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State;

2. *Decides* to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

"Rule 31"

"The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee."

"Rule 38"

"The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions";

3. *Decides* that the thirteen Vice-presidents shall be elected as provided in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

1. The thirteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Four representatives from Asian and African States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) Two representatives from Latin American States;
- (d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;
- (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. The region from which the President is elected will, however, reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in paragraph 1 of the present annex.

DOCUMENT A/L.242

Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Liberia, Syria and Thailand: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/3781

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

Add to the annex to the draft resolution paragraph 3, as follows:

"At least one of the Vice-Presidents in categories (a) or (d) above, or the President or one of the Chairmen of the Main Committees, will be from a Commonwealth country, without altering the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this annex and in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5)

At the 679th plenary meeting, on 18 September 1957, the President announced the results of the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees, as follows:

First Committee: Mr. Djalal Abdoh (Iran);

Special Political Committee : Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán (Guatemala) ;
Second Committee : Mr. Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia) ;
Third Committee : Mrs Aase Lionæs (Norway) ;
Fourth Committee : Mr. Thanat Khoman (Thailand) ;
Fifth Committee : Mr. W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck (Netherlands) ;
Sixth Committee : Mr. Santiago Pérez Pérez (Venezuela).

Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6)

At its 679th plenary meeting, on 18 September 1957, the General Assembly elected the representatives of the following Member States as Vice-Presidents: CEYLON, CHINA, FRANCE, PARAGUAY, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Question of the establishment on an ad hoc basis of a ninth vice-presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly (item 67)

At its 702nd plenary meeting, on 7 October 1957, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/3689), to include this item in the agenda.

At its 704th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1957, the General Assembly elected the representative of Spain as the ninth Vice-President for the twelfth session.

Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly

At its 705th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1957, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/3695), to include this item in the agenda.

At its 728th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3781, para. 10) as amended (A/L.242). For the final text, see below resolution 1192 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1192 (XII). COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,

Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,

Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,

1. *Confirms* the practice established with regard to the distribution of chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State ;

2. *Decides* to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure :

" Rule 31

" The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee."

" Rule 38

" The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the

thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions" ;

3. *Decides* that the thirteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected as provided in the annex to the present resolution.

728th plenary meeting,
12 December 1957.

ANNEX

1. The thirteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern :

- (a) Four representatives from Asian and African States ;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State ;
- (c) Two representatives from Latin American States ;
- (d) Two representatives from Western European and other States ;
- (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. The region from which the President is elected will, however, reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in paragraph 1 of the present annex.

3. At least one of the Vice-Presidents in categories (a) or (d) above, or the President or one of the Chairmen of the Main Committees, will be from a Commonwealth country, without altering the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this annex and in paragraph 1 of the resolution.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 5, 6, 67 and 68 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3689	Third report of the General Committee	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8
A/3695	Fourth report of the General Committee	Ibid
A/SPC/L.22	Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Thailand: draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/L.22/Rev.1
A/SPC/L.22/Rev.2	Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Thailand: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document, see A/3781, para. 10
A/SPC/L.23	Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay: amendments to document A/SPC/L.22	Incorporated in substance in A/3781, para. 5

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEMS 5, 6, 67 AND 68 WERE DISCUSSED

ITEM 5: 679th plenary meeting

ITEM 6: 679th plenary meeting

ITEM 67: 702nd and 704th plenary meetings

ITEM 68: 75th and 79th to 83rd meetings of the Special Political Committee, 705th and 728th plenary meetings



Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter

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	List of meetings at which agenda item 7 was discussed	2

DOCUMENT A/3667

Letter dated 16 September 1957 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

[Original text: English]
[17 September 1957]

In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, and with the consent of the Security Council, I have the honour to send you herewith a notification to the General Assembly, listing matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council.

(Signed) Dag HAMMARSKJÖLD
Secretary-General

**NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER
ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER**

In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and with the consent of the Security Council, I have the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and also of matters with which the Security Council has ceased to deal.

The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council, and which have been discussed during the period since my last notification, are as follows:

1. The Palestine question.
2. The India-Pakistan question.
3. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.

During this period, the Security Council had not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. The Iranian question.
2. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
3. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
4. Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste.
5. The Egyptian question.
6. The Indonesian question.
7. The Czechoslovak question.
8. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste.
9. The Hyderabad question.
10. Identic notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, addressed to the Secretary-General.
11. International control of atomic energy.
12. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
13. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
14. Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case.
15. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.

16. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
17. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
18. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
19. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council.
20. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China.
Letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
21. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
22. The situation in Hungary.
23. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
24. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 7 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meeting : 682nd meeting



Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda

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DOCUMENT A/3610

Provisional agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[19 July 1957]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Thailand.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the twelfth session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Opening of the general debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.
16. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
17. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
18. Draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy [resolution 1115 (XI) of 11 January 1957].
19. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council [decision of 26 February 1957].
20. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the

- Economic and Social Council [decision of 26 February 1957].
21. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice [decision of 26 February 1957].
 22. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter [resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955].
 23. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea [resolutions 376 (V) of 7 October 1950 and 1010 A (XI) of 11 January 1957].
 24. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction: report of the Disarmament Commission [resolution 1011 (XI) of 14 February 1957].
 25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations [resolution 1017 (XI) of 28 February 1957].
 26. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957].
 27. Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency [resolution 410 A (V) of 1 December 1950].
 28. Economic development of under-developed countries: Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development: final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council [resolution 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957].
 29. Programmes of technical assistance:
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance [resolution 831 (IX) of 26 November 1954].
 30. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950].
 31. Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [resolution 727 (VIII) of 23 October 1953].
 32. Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination [decision of 20 February 1957].
 33. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights [decision of 20 February 1957].
 34. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: report of the Economic and Social Council [resolution 840 (IX) of 17 December 1954; A/BUR/143, para. 2].
 35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:
 - (a) Information on economic conditions;
 - (b) Information on other conditions;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
 - (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955;
 - (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 1052 (XI) of 20 February 1957].
 36. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories [resolution 933 (X) of 8 November 1955].
 37. The future of Togoland under French administration: report of the Trusteeship Council [resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957].
 38. Question of South West Africa:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa [resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953];
 - (b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: special report of the Committee on South West Africa [resolution 1060 (XI) of 26 February 1957];
 - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa [resolution 1061 (XI) of 26 February 1957].
 39. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy [resolution 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957].
 40. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957.
 41. Budget estimates for the financial year 1958.
 42. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
 43. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.
 44. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.
 45. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:
 - (a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the fourth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as of 30 September 1956.
 46. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account [resolution 519 A (VI) of 12 January 1952].
 47. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies [resolution 971 (X) of 15 December 1955].
 48. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
 49. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);

- (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);
 - (c) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial ended 30 June 1957);
 - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956).
50. Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations [item proposed by the Secretary-General].
51. Personnel questions:
- (a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system: outstanding questions from the eleventh session;
 - (b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957];
 - (c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff: report of the Secretary-General [A/3558, para. 124];
 - (d) Review of the staff regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 782 C (VIII) of 9 December 1953; A/BUR/141, para. 2];
 - (e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General [A/3016, paras. 36 to 38].
52. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 1102 (XI) of 27 February 1957].
53. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session.
54. Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee [resolution 895 (IX) of 4 December 1954; A/BUR/143, para. 4].
55. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind [resolution 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954; A/BUR/143, para. 4].
56. International criminal jurisdiction [resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954; A/BUR/143, para. 4].
57. Effects of atomic radiation (item proposed by Czechoslovakia).
58. Cyprus:
- (a) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus;
 - (b) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British Colonial Administration against the Cyprians [item proposed by Greece].
59. The question of Algeria [item proposed by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen].

DOCUMENT A/3646

Supplementary list of items for the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[21 August 1957]

1. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa [item proposed by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay].
2. Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons [item proposed by Belgium].
3. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan [item proposed by India and by Pakistan].
4. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea) [item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen].

DOCUMENT A/3663

India: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[14 September 1957]

LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India and pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour to propose the following item for inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly:

"The representation of China in the United Nations".
An explanatory memorandum in terms of rule 20 of the rules of procedure is attached.

(Signed) Arthur S. LALL
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

During the last two years the United Nations has witnessed a welcome expansion of its membership and has thus made considerable progress in making the Organization more representative in character. This in itself shows that there is an increasing desire that the United Nations, and particularly its main organs such as the General Assembly and the Security Council among others, should reflect truly the views of all States.

In view of these developments it is appropriate and urgent that the United Nations should consider and remedy the major lacuna which continues to exist as a result of the absence of effective representation of China. It is clear that, in the absence of the Government of about a quarter of the world's population, the organs of the United Nations cannot successfully pursue their task of fulfilling the objectives of the Charter. This is all the more so in view of the special Charter obligations of China as a permanent member of the Security Council. Furthermore, it can no longer be gainsaid or overlooked that the Central People's Government of China is the only Government which, on behalf of China, is able and willing to carry out the obligations of United Nations membership in accordance with the Charter. Even though that Government has so far been prevented from taking its rightful place in the United Nations its spokesmen have frequently upheld both the Organization and its Charter. For example, the Prime Minister of China was a strong supporter of the Organization at the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung in April 1955.

It behoves the United Nations to look at the question of the representation of China not only from the point of view of the legitimate rights of the Chinese people and their Government, but also from the point of view of the effectiveness of the Organization itself and the

obligation which all Members have to strengthen the Organization and to assist in achieving its objectives and purposes. Having regard to these important considerations the virtual absence of China is a major handicap to the progress of the work of the Organization.

The absence of genuine Chinese representation deprives the United Nations of the presence of spokesmen of a very large number of people whose economic and social needs and possible contribution to the Organization in these fields should be taken into account, and of an important Government whose participation in the United Nations would contribute to the solution of all problems and particularly to those affecting directly the Far East and such matters as disarmament, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and the economic betterment of under-developed countries. Furthermore, without effective Chinese representation there exists an imbalance which militates against full weight being given in the organs of the United Nations to the voice of a great portion of Asia.

In view of the above considerations, at the eleventh session of the General Assembly the Government of India proposed a separate item entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations". This year, the continuing stalemate regarding disarmament, and the need to make progress on a broad basis in all other fields of the United Nations activities, make it all the more necessary and urgent that the United Nations should give prompt consideration to putting an end to the present lack of representation of the Chinese people and their Government. Besides, such consideration would be in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 396 (V). Accordingly, the delegation of India again proposes, as a matter of urgency and importance, that an item entitled "The representation of China in the United Nations" be placed on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/BUR/146

Organization of the twelfth session: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[12 September 1957]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee the following observations and suggestions regarding the arrangements for the meetings of the General Assembly and its Main Committees during the twelfth session.

CONDUCT OF WORK

2. The Secretary-General wishes to recall the extensive informal consultations which were held in the summer of 1956 with the permanent representatives of Members, and as a result of which he put forward to the General Committee certain observations and suggestions regarding the internal operation of the Assembly to which the Committee gave general endorsement at that time. In those consultations a widespread desire was expressed that the sessions of the Assembly might be held to the normal length despite the much enlarged membership of the Assembly. The Secretary-General therefore feels that the General Committee may wish again to advise the Chairmen of the Main Committees in the following manner:

(a) The Committees, in determining the priority of their items, may engage in a tentative allocation of the number of meetings to be devoted to each item; arrangements might be made for extra meetings to conform to the schedule;

(b) The speakers' list on a given item should be closed at the earliest time consistent with the interests of Members and with expediting the consideration of the item;

(c) After the general debate on an item, a limitation of ten minutes on the time allowed for subsequent interventions and for explanations of vote should be the general practice;

(d) Discussions of procedure should be kept thoroughly in hand by appropriate and timely clarifications;

(e) On points of order, the Chairman should immediately consider whether an intervention is a point of order and, if he so considers it, should give an immediate ruling in accordance with rule 73 of the rules of procedure.

As a matter of course, the secretariat of each Committee will give the Chairman full assistance in organizing the work of each meeting and in clarifying the problems anticipated.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

3. It is suggested that both plenary and committee meetings should begin at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. In view of the desirability of an effective use of the time available, it is hoped that special efforts will be made to ensure that each meeting shall begin at the scheduled hour.

4. It is proposed that a five-day working week be established, it being understood that extended morning meetings on Saturdays may be scheduled should this prove necessary.

5. The Secretary-General wishes to urge that committees co-operate to the fullest extent possible in the scheduling of committee meetings in such a way as to ensure the maximum utilization of committee rooms and services.

CLOSING DATE FOR THE SESSION

6. Rule 2 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provides that: "On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly shall, at the beginning of each session, fix a closing date for the session". The Secretary-General wishes to suggest that the General Committee propose to the General Assembly 14 December 1957 as the closing date of the twelfth session.

VERBATIM RECORDS OF MAIN COMMITTEES

7. The Secretary-General has the honour to recall that in previous years, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Fifth Committee at the second session,¹

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Plenary Meetings, annex 6 b, document A/498, p. 1501.

verbatim records have been authorized "for one Main Committee at a time, a committee which, in the opinion of the General Committee, has the most important items on its agenda". The Secretary-General suggests that, as in previous sessions, verbatim services be provided for the First Committee; in addition, as a consequence of internal procedures which have been developed, the Secretary-General will also be in a position to transcribe the debates of the Special Political Committee.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

8. In accordance with the practice followed with regard to previous sessions of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General caused lots to be drawn for the purpose of choosing the Member to occupy the first desk on the Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. Mexico was the name drawn and, consequently, Mexico will sit at the first desk at the extreme right of the President. At the initial meetings of the Main Committees, the same seating order will be observed. There will be thereafter, however, a weekly rotation of five places in the Main Committees.

DOCUMENTS A/BUR/147 and Add.1/Rev.1

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[12 September 1957]

Document A/BUR/147

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee for its consideration the following observations and proposals in connexion with the report to be made to the plenary meeting by the General Committee on the adoption of the agenda of the twelfth session and the allocation of agenda items to Committees:

I. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

2. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the eleventh session have been communicated to Members of the General Assembly in the following documents:

Provisional agenda of the twelfth session (A/3610);

Supplementary list of items for the agenda of the twelfth session (A/3646);

India: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session (A/3657).

3. In requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the item entitled "Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee", the Government of India announced its intention of suggesting that the item might be included as a sub-item on disarmament already appearing on the provisional agenda. The Secretary-General has therefore given effect to this suggestion and proposes that item 24 should be worded as follows:

"Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee."

4. In connexion with item 42, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly", since no vacancies are expected to occur at this time in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, the Secretary-General proposes the deletion of sub-item (f) of item 42.

5. Taking into account paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the agenda of the twelfth session would read as follows:²

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Thailand (P.1).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).

3. Credentials of representatives to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (P.3);

(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President (P.4).

5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (P.5).

6. Election of Vice-Presidents (P.6).

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter (P.7).

8. Adoption of the agenda (P.8).

9. Opening of the general debate (P.9).

² The abbreviations used in the agenda indicate the following: P. = an item on the provisional agenda (A/3610); S. = an item on the supplementary list (A/3646); A. = an additional item (A/3657).

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (P.12).
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council (P.13).
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (P.14).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (P.15).
16. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (P.16).
17. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (P.17).
18. Draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency : report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (P.18).
19. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council (P.19).
20. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council (P.20).
21. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice (P.21).
22. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (P.22).
23. The Korean question : report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (P.23).
24. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments ; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and on the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction :
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (P.24) ;
 - (b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee (A.).
25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.25).
26. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.26).
27. Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (P.27).
28. Economic development of under-developed countries : Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development : final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council (P.28).
29. Programmes of technical assistance (P.29) :
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council ;
 - (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
30. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.30).
31. Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.31).
32. Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination (P.32).
33. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (P.33).
34. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information : report of the Economic and Social Council (P.34).
35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter : reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.35) :
 - (a) Information on economic conditions ;
 - (b) Information on other conditions ;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information ;
 - (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955 ;
 - (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories : report of the Secretary-General.
36. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.36).
37. The future of Togoland under French administration : report of the Trusteeship Council (P.37).
38. Question of South West Africa (P.38) :
 - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa ;
 - (b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa : special report of the Committee on South West Africa ;
 - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
39. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia : reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy (P.39).
40. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957 (P.40).
41. Budget estimates for the financial year 1958 (P.41).
42. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (P.42) :
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions ;
 - (c) Board of Auditors ;
 - (d) Investments Committee : confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General ;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
43. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (P.43).
44. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations : report of the Committee on Contributions (P.44).
45. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (P.45) :
 - (a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board ;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the fourth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as of

30 September 1956, and second review of the basic tables of the Fund.

46. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (P.46).
47. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (P.47).
48. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (P.48).
49. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.49);
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);
 - (c) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial year ended 30 June 1957);
 - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956).
50. Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations (P.50).
51. Personnel questions (P.51):
 - (a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system: outstanding questions from the eleventh session;
 - (b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Review of the staff regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
52. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (P.52).
53. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session (P.53).
54. Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee (P.54).
55. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.55).
56. International criminal jurisdiction (P.56).
57. Effects of atomic radiation (P.57).
58. Cyprus (P.58):
 - (a) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus;
 - (b) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British colonial administration against the Cyprians.
59. The question of Algeria (P.59).
60. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (S.1).
61. Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons (S.2).

62. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan (S.3).
63. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea) (S.4).

II. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS

6. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee with regard to the adoption of the agenda, the Secretary-General proposes for consideration by the Committee the allocation of agenda items set forth below:

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Thailand.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the twelfth session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Opening of the general debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VIII and IX).
13. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.
14. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.
15. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
17. Draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
18. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.

First Committee

1. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
2. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction:
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee.
3. Effects of atomic radiation.
4. Cyprus:

- (a) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus ;
 - (b) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British colonial administration against the Cyprians.
5. The question of Algeria.
 6. Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons.
 7. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).

Special Political Committee

1. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
2. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa.
3. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa : reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan.
4. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
5. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council.
6. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice.

Second Committee

1. Programmes of technical assistance :
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council ;
 - (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
2. Economic development of under-developed countries : Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development : final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council.
3. Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and V).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI and VII).
2. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.
3. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
4. Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

5. Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.
6. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information : report of the Economic and Social Council.

Fourth Committee

1. Question of South West Africa :
 - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa ;
 - (b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa : special report of the Committee on South West Africa ;
 - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
2. The future of Togoland under French administration : report of the Trusteeship Council.
3. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter : reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories :
 - (a) Information on economic conditions ;
 - (b) Information on other conditions ;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information ;
 - (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955 ;
 - (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories : report of the Secretary-General.
4. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
5. Report of the Trusteeship Council.
6. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia : reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy.

Fifth Committee

1. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations : report of the Committee on Contributions.
2. Budget estimates for the financial year 1958.
3. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X).
4. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957.
5. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund :
 - (a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board ;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the fourth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as of 30 September 1956, and second review of the basic tables of the Fund.
6. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors :
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956) ;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956) ;
 - (c) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial year ended 30 June 1957) ;
 - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956).

7. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account.
8. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
9. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly :
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions ;
 - (c) Board of Auditors ;
 - (d) Investments Committee : confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General ;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
10. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.
11. Personnel questions :
 - (a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system : outstanding questions from the eleventh session ;
 - (b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations : report of the Secretary-General ;
 - (c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff : report of the Secretary-General ;
 - (d) Review of the staff regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto : report of the Secretary-General ;
 - (e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal : report of the Secretary-General.
12. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies : reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

13. Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations.
14. United Nations International School : report of the Secretary-General.

Sixth Committee

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session.
2. Question of defining aggression : report of the Special Committee.
3. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.
4. International criminal jurisdiction.

Document A/BUR/147/Add.1/Rev/1

[Original text : English]
[17 September 1957]

The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the following requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda of the twelfth session :

1. Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Commission [item proposed by India] (A/3657).
2. The question of Hungary [resolution 1133 (XI) of 14 September 1957].
3. The representation of China in the United Nations [item proposed by India] (A/3663).
4. Clearance of the Suez Canal : report of the Secretary-General [item proposed by the Secretary-General] (A/3664).
5. United Nations Emergency Force : report of the Secretary-General [item proposed by the Secretary-General] (A/3665).

DOCUMENT A/3670

First report of the General Committee

[Original text : English]
[19 September 1957]

1. The General Committee, at its 111th and 112th meetings held on 18 and 19 September 1957, considered the provisional agenda of the twelfth session (A/3610), the supplementary list of items for the agenda of the twelfth session (A/3646) and five requests for the inclusion of additional items, as contained in the addendum to the memorandum by the Secretary-General relating to the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items (A/BUR/147/Add.1/Rev.1).

2. The Committee approved the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (A/BUR/147) that the additional item, proposed by India and entitled "Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee" should be included as sub-item (b) of the item on disarmament (item 24).

3. At the suggestion of the representative of Iran, the Committee further decided to recommend that item 2 of the supplementary list entitled "Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons", should be included as sub-item (c) of item 24. The Committee also

approved a suggestion by the representative of France to recommend the replacement of the word "nuclear" by the word "modern" in this sub-item.

4. After statements had been made concerning item 58 of the provisional agenda the Committee, by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, decided, on the proposal of the representative of Norway, to recommend the inclusion of the item under the title "The Cyprus question".

5. After discussion, the Committee decided, by 7 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of item 4 of the supplementary list, entitled "The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)".

6. After a discussion concerning the additional item entitled "The question of Hungary" as set out in the addendum to the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/BUR/147/Add.1/Rev.1), the Committee, by 13 votes to 2, decided to recommend the inclusion of the item.

7. With regard to the additional item proposed by India, entitled "The representation of China in the United Nations" as set out in the addendum to the Secretary-General's memorandum, the representative of the United States of America proposed that the Committee

recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Decides to reject the request of India for the inclusion in the agenda of its twelfth regular session of the additional item entitled 'The representation of China in the United Nations'; and

"2. Decides not to consider, at its twelfth regular session, any proposal to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

8. Following an objection made by the representative of India, who had been invited to the Committee table, the Chairman ruled that the General Committee was competent, under rule 40 of the rules of procedure, to consider the draft resolution.

9. A motion by the United States representative to give the draft resolution priority in voting over the Indian request for the inclusion of the item in the agenda was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

10. Paragraph 1 of the United States draft resolution was approved by 10 votes to 4, with 1 abstention; paragraph 2 by 9 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions; and the draft resolution as a whole by 9 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

11. The remaining items were recommended for inclusion without objection.

I. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

12. The General Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda for the twelfth regular session:

[For items 1 to 23, see A/BUR/147, para. 5.]

24. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee;

(c) Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons.

[For items 25 to 57, see A/BUR/147, para. 5.]

58. The Cyprus question.

59. The question of Algeria.

60. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

61. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan.

62. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).

63. The question of Hungary.

64. Clearance of the Suez Canal: report of the Secretary-General.

65. United Nations Emergency Force: report of the Secretary-General.

II. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS

13. The General Committee decided to defer its recommendations concerning the allocation of the following items:

The question of Hungary;

Clearance of the Suez Canal: report of the Secretary-General;

United Nations Emergency Force: report of the Secretary-General.

14. The General Committee recommends the following allocation of items:

Plenary meetings

[See A/BUR/147, para. 6.]

First Committee

1. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

2. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international Convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee;

(c) Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons.

3. Effects of atomic radiation.

4. The Cyprus question.

5. The question of Algeria.

6. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).

Special Political Committee, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Committees.

[See A/BUR/147, para. 6.]

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE TWELFTH SESSION

15. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/BUR/146), the General Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the following arrangements relating to the schedule of meetings:

(a) Both plenary and Committee meetings should begin at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(b) A five-day working week will be established, it being understood that extended morning meetings on Saturdays may be scheduled should this prove necessary.

16. The General Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve, in accordance with rule 2 of the rules of procedure, 14 December 1957 as the closing date of the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/3683

Second report of the General Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 September 1957]

1. The General Committee, at its 113th meeting on 30 September 1957, considered two requests by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/3673, A/3674), for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the twelfth session entitled:

"Declaration concerning the peaceful co-existence of States";

"Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons".

2. By 11 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the first item in the agenda. On the proposal of the representative of the USSR, the Committee decided to recommend that it be allocated to the First Committee.

3. The Committee decided, without objection, to recommend the inclusion of the second item. The representative of the USSR, supported by the representative of Czechoslovakia, urged the recommendation that the item be referred to the First Committee for consideration as a separate item. The Committee, however, on the proposal of the representative of France, decided by 12 votes to 3, to recommend that the additional item proposed by the USSR be referred to the First Committee as sub-item (d) of item 24.

4. The Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that items 64 and 65, on which it had at its previous meeting postponed a recommendation as to allocation (A/3670, para. 13), be considered in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/3689

Third report of the General Committee

[Original text: English]
[4 October 1957]

1. The General Committee, at its 114th meeting on 4 October 1957, considered a request by Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay and the Philippines for the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of an additional item entitled:

"Question of the establishment of a ninth Vice-Presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly".

An explanatory memorandum, containing a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, was attached to the request.

2. By a letter dated 4 October (A/3687/Add.1), the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations requested that Japan should be added to the list of sponsors.

3. The representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted an amendment by the representative of Thailand to add to the item the words "on an *ad hoc* basis".

4. The General Committee, by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, decided to recommend the inclusion of the item, as amended by the representative of Thailand.

5. The Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the inclusion in the agenda of the following item:

"Question of the establishment on an *ad hoc* basis of a ninth Vice-Presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly".

DOCUMENT A/3695

Fourth report of the General Committee

[Original text: English]
[9 October 1957]

1. The General Committee, at its 115th meeting on 9 October 1957, considered a request by Czechoslovakia (A/3692) for the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of an additional item entitled:

"Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly".

2. After some discussion, the Committee decided, by 14 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

3. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that the item be referred to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the item be discussed in plenary meeting without reference to a Committee; he later stated that he would not press this proposal to the vote. The General Committee decided, without objection, to recommend the allocation of the item to the Special Political Committee.

DOCUMENT A/3702**Fifth report of the General Committee**

[Original text: English]
[18 October 1957]

1. The General Committee, at its 116th meeting on 18 October 1957, considered a request by Syria (A/3699) for the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of an additional item entitled:

“Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace”.

2. The Committee decided, without objection, to recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda and its consideration in plenary meeting without reference to a Committee.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, 684th plenary meeting on 23 September 1957, 686th plenary meeting on 24 September 1957, 696th plenary meeting on 1 October 1957, 702nd plenary meeting on 7 October 1957, 705th plenary meeting on 14 October 1957 and 706th plenary meeting on 18 October 1957, the General Assembly adopted the agenda of its twelfth session. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle; for the allocation of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session*, Supplement No. 18.

At its 686th plenary meeting on 24 September 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the General Committee (A/3670, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 1135 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly**1135 (XII). REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS***The General Assembly*

1. *Decides* to reject the request of India (A/3663) for the inclusion in the agenda of its twelfth regular session of the additional item entitled “The representation of China in the United Nations”;

2. *Decides* not to consider, at its twelfth regular session, any proposal to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

686th plenary meeting,
24 September 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 8 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3614 and Add.1	Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 57
A/3616 and Add.1	Greece: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 58

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3617 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 59
A/3628 and Add.1	Bolivia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 60
A/3630	Belgium: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 24
A/3643	India: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 61
A/3644	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 62
A/3645	Pakistan: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 61
A/3657	India: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 24
A/3664	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 64
A/3665	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 65
A/3673	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 66
A/3674/Rev.1	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 24
A/3680 and Add.1 to 4	Agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , prefatory fascicle
A/3687 and Add.1	Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay and Philippines: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Twelfth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda items 5, 6, 67 and 68
A/3692	Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3699	Syria: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 69
A/3700	Letter dated 16 October 1957 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the President of the General Assembly	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/BUR/147/Add.1	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/BUR/147/Add.1/Rev.1
A/L.224	India: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the General Committee (A/3670, para. 7)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , 684th meeting, para. 63

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 8 WAS DISCUSSED

General Committee: 111th to 116th meetings

Plenary meetings: 682nd, 684th, 686th, 696th, 702nd, 705th and 706th meetings

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY***Official Records***ANNEXES****TWELFTH SESSION****NEW YORK, 1957**

Agenda item 10 : Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3594	Annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/3594/Add.1	Introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 1A</i>

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY***Official Records***ANNEXES****TWELFTH SESSION**

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 11: Report of the Security Council**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 728th meeting on 12 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Philippines and Sweden (A/L.240). For the final text, see resolution 1193 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly**1193 (XII). REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL***The General Assembly*

Takes note of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1956 to 15 July 1957 (A/3648 and Corr.1).

*728th plenary meeting,
12 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3648 and Corr.1	Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (16 July 1956 - 15 July 1957)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
A/L.240	Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see resolution 1193 (XII) above

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 11 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings: 728th meeting



Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council

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DOCUMENT A/C.2/L.349

Draft report of the Second Committee (A/C.2/L.346)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland : amendment to document A/C.2/L.346

[Original text : English]
[11 November 1957]

In paragraph 26 of the draft report of the Committee (A/C.2/L.346), replace the second sentence reading :

“ The Committee, on the suggestion of the representatives of Egypt and the United States, agreed that the Secretary-General be authorized to annex, at his discretion, some few additional relevant documents other than General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions to the compendium required by the draft resolution.”

by the following text :

“ The representative of the United States suggested that the Secretary-General be authorized to annex, at his discretion, some few relevant documents, other than General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, to the compendium required by the draft resolution. The representative of Egypt supported this suggestion. The Committee, during discussion of its draft report, agreed to authorize the Secretary-General to annex to the compendium, at his discretion, a short list of relevant non-United Nations documents of recent date, together with information as to where they are accessible.”

DOCUMENT A/C.2/L.349/Rev.1¹**Draft report of the Second Committee (A/C.2/L.346)****United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised amendment to document A/C.2/L.346**

[Original text: English]
[15 November 1957]

Replace paragraph 26 of the draft report of the Committee (A/C.2/L.346) by the following text:

"26. The Committee heard a suggestion by the representative of Egypt, supported by the delegate of the United States, that the Secretary-General be authorized to annex, at his discretion, some few additional relevant documents other than the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions to the compendium required by the draft resolution. The Committee, during the discussion of its draft report, agreed to authorize the Secretary-General to annex to the compendium an annotated list of relevant non-United Nations documents of recent date."

¹ Withdrawn at the 491st meeting of the Committee.

DOCUMENT A/C.3/L.610/Rev.2

Development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education
Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[9 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1043 (XI) of 21 February 1957 on international cultural and scientific co-operation,

Having regard to resolution 663 I (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council urging the extension of international co-operation in the social field through the development of personal contacts and the exchange of experience among experts,

Attaching great importance to a further development and expansion of relations in the fields of science, including applied science, culture and education, which will assist the promotion of economic and social welfare as well as better mutual understanding among nations and the maintenance of peace,

Noting with satisfaction the results already achieved in the development of such international co-operation and considering that it is desirable that there should be opportunities for further development in this field,

Recognizing the positive contribution made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and other international bodies in this field,

1. *Reiterates* the view expressed in its resolution

1043 (XI) that wider cultural and scientific international co-operation should be promoted by mutual agreements or by other means and that no effort should be spared in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

2. *Urges* all States to develop further all measures for the encouragement of exchange and co-operation between peoples in the fields of science, culture and education, which is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities and of any information which they may have as to the views and activities of Governments in the field of international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give special attention at its twenty-sixth session to the above-mentioned statements of the specialized agencies, and to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a section on this subject for consideration by the Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/3716

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VI, sections I, II, III and V; chapter VII)
Report of the Third Committee

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[4 November 1957]

1. When allocating item 12 of the agenda of its twelfth session, the General Assembly decided, at its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, to refer chapters VI and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613) to the Third Committee for consideration.

2. The Committee agreed to consider section IV of chapter VI when discussing agenda items 30 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and 31 (Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

3. The Committee decided to take as its first item the section of the report of the Council concerning the United Nations Children's Fund (chapter VI, section III) and then to hold a general debate on the remaining sections of chapters VI and VII and, subsequently, to consider any draft resolutions before it.

4. The Committee considered section III of chapter VI at its 764th to 766th meetings, held between 24 and 27 September, and the remaining parts of the report at its 766th to 779th meetings, held between 27 September and 11 October 1957.

5. Several delegations welcomed the fact that the Committee had devoted more attention at the twelfth session than at previous sessions to the report of the Council. It was also emphasized that the United Nations should take as much interest in social as in economic problems, in view of the interdependence of economic progress and social progress.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

6. Chapter VI, section III, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613) was introduced by the Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF, who called attention to the financial resources needed by the Fund in 1958 to meet the rising volume of anticipated requests from Governments. He called attention to the growing emphasis placed by the Fund on improving the quality and effectiveness of its aid for maternal and child welfare and to the increase in aid approved by the Executive Board to help Governments to improve maternal and child nutrition at the village level and encourage self-help activities.

7. Many delegations praised the activities of UNICEF and emphasized the value of the general principles guiding its work. Special mention was made of the catalytic effect of the Fund's activities on government action on behalf of children; the long-range effects of its work; its importance in the whole scheme of international economic and social aid for under-developed countries; its close co-ordination with other United Nations agencies; and its effective and economical administration. Other delegations spoke of the significance of UNICEF aid in initiating and strengthening child care programmes in their own countries. A number of delegations called attention to the need for increased financial support for the Fund.

8. A draft resolution was submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador and Finland (A/C.3/L.608). Panama and Turkey subsequently asked to be added (A/C.3/L.608/Add.1) as co-sponsors of the draft resolution, by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appreciating the essential role of the Fund in increasing the capacity of countries for economic and social progress, would express the hope that Governments, organizations and individuals would give increased support to the Fund, and congratulate the Executive Board and the Executive Director of the Fund on their outstanding work.

9. At the 766th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously. (See para. 50, draft resolution I, below.)

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

10. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in his introductory statement (766th meeting), pointed out that the conclusions of the *Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/324/Rev.1) gave grounds

for moderate optimism but not for unqualified satisfaction. Although real progress had been made in recent years, it had been small compared with human needs, and it had been very unequally distributed among different countries and social groups. Furthermore, disturbing new social problems had arisen.

11. Many delegations agreed that there had been some progress in recent years but that the major problems of social development were still to be solved. There was also wide agreement with the conclusions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the need for balance and integration in the social and economic development policies of under-developed countries. The problems of balance between urban and rural development and between population growth and food production were particularly emphasized.

12. The Committee had before it a draft resolution on balanced and integrated social and economic development submitted by Ceylon, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.613), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613, chapters VI and VII) and its resolution 663 H (XXIV) on the world social situation,

"Noting that the 'elements of economic and social progress were now known but that knowledge was lacking on how to combine them in such a way as to promote optimum development',

"Considering that problems of social and economic development interact upon each other,

"Realizing that a balanced and integrated social and economic development would promote observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"1. Commends the Economic and Social Council for the work done during the period under review ;

"2. Notes the programmes of work approved by the Council for the ensuing two years, particularly the study of balanced economic and social development called for in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 663 E (XXIV) of the Council ;

"3. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, intensify its efforts in the study and recommendation of measures to effect a balanced and integrated economic and social progress."

The sponsors subsequently revised the fourth paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Realizing that a balanced and integrated social and economic development would contribute towards the promotion and maintenance of peace and security, social progress and better standards of living, and observance of, and respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all".

13. The United Kingdom proposed that the words "in this report it was stated that" should be inserted after the words "Noting that" in the second paragraph of the preamble. The suggestion was accepted by the sponsors.

14. At the 778th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 45 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. (See para. 50, draft resolution II, below.)

15. Various delegations commended the *Report on the World Social Situation*, although some indicated that certain important items had been omitted and that some passages were not based on sufficiently representative data. It was observed that the report fostered a sense

of international responsibility, that it could serve as a guide for international social policy and that it could be of assistance in the formulation of social policies at the national level. It was felt that continued social progress required that the efforts of countries and individuals should be supported by international action; methods for the solution of social problems were many and varied, and the spheres in which international action might be useful could best be ascertained by enabling countries to profit as widely as possible from the experiences of others. Many delegations found the Secretariat's report on concepts and principles of community development (E/CN.5/325 and Corr.1 and Add.1) a useful example of international action for the sharing of social experiences; others reported that their national programmes of community development had contributed to economic and social progress.

16. Community development was also discussed in relation to the problems of urbanization. The improvement of living conditions in rural areas, especially through community development, might help to reduce the over-rapid movement of people from rural to urban areas. It was also pointed out that some of the evils of rapid urbanization might be overcome by techniques designed to stimulate civic responsibility and personal initiative among recent migrants to the cities.

17. Several delegations felt that women could play an especially important part in attaining the primary objectives of community development, that is, a change in attitudes leading to greater social responsibility and confidence in self-help, and that the United Nations should encourage them to do so.

18. Cuba, Ethiopia and Guatemala submitted a draft resolution on the participation of women in community development (A/C.3/L.611). Pakistan asked to be added as a co-sponsor (A/C.3/L.611/Add.1). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted with satisfaction the community development programmes which are being carried out or have been planned on a long-term basis with international collaboration,

"Recognizing that, in order to accelerate community development, which depends basically on the human element, women should be especially encouraged to play an even greater and more effective part in it, both in their own interest and in the interest of the community,

"Noting that the reports on this question state to what extent women are participating in community development programmes,

"1. Recommends to Member States in which such programmes are being carried out that they should, by every means in their power, encourage the full participation of women in the development of their respective communities;

"2. Recommends to the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned that, in giving assistance to Governments, they should collaborate with those Governments in achieving this purpose;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to include, in his future reports on these programmes to the Economic and Social Council, a brief description of the methods used to achieve this purpose, the results obtained and the progress made as regards the participation of women in community development."

19. The representative of the Dominican Republic orally proposed the deletion of the word "especially" in the second paragraph of the preamble.

20. The representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed that the first paragraph of the preamble should be redrafted to read: *"Having noted with satisfaction that community development programmes are being carried out or are being planned..."*. He further proposed that the beginning of paragraph 3 of the operative part should be redrafted to read: *"Requests the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on the progress of community development programmes..."*. The United Kingdom amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

21. At the 776th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendment of the Dominican Republic, as follows:

(a) The Committee decided, by 27 votes to 14, with 31 abstentions, to delete the word "especially".

(b) The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously. (See para. 50, draft resolution III, below.)

22. Certain delegations emphasized that Governments should take the lead in the promotion of community development, as well as in the financing and planning of social development in general. They also stated that social progress in the under-developed countries demanded industrialization, and they pointed to the abolition of colonialism and the elimination of economic imbalances resulting from excessive military expenditures as prerequisites of the attainment of this goal.

23. In connexion with the work programme of the United Nations in the social field, some delegations expressed regret that in its report (E/CN.5/321, appendix I) the group of experts appointed to make recommendations for a co-ordinated policy regarding family levels of living had not made positive recommendations on such important points as the freeing of workers from the payment of social security contributions, the provision of free and compulsory secondary education in the economically advanced countries, and the introduction of such elements as free medical care, unemployment benefits and old-age pensions into social security systems.

24. Note was also taken of Council resolution 663 C I and II (XXIV) and of the proposal of the Social Commission² that the United Nations programme in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) should be reviewed in 1958 by the *ad hoc* advisory committee of experts.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

25. Several delegations commended the work done by the United Nations in combating illicit traffic and drug addiction. However, a number of delegations stated their concern at the fact that the problem of illicit traffic had lost none of its gravity in recent years. An appeal was made to all countries to strengthen the international control system and to take most vigorous measures to combat the traffic.

26. It was pointed out that the figures for drug addiction that were available for certain countries showed an increase in the number of addicts in 1955 over 1954. It was felt that the concept of using education and penalties to eliminate addiction should be embodied in the draft single convention which was to be prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Some delegations felt that the completion of the single convention would

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9, annex III, resolution E.*

represent an important step towards effective control, in view of the fact that the existence of nine different treaties, agreements and conventions complicated the exercise of an effective control of narcotic drugs.

27. Many delegations paid a tribute to the Government of Iran for its decision to prohibit and eradicate opium production. The hope was expressed that the United Nations and the competent specialized agencies would give Iran every assistance in achieving its aim. It was stressed that that was an instance when social improvement had priority over economic considerations.

28. The representative of Afghanistan recalled the request of Afghanistan to be recognized as a State producing opium for export. He pointed out that the enactment of a law in 1944 prohibiting the cultivation of poppy plants in Afghanistan had led to great economic hardships and social unrest. He maintained the claim of Afghanistan to recognition of its right and was sure that such legal recognition would only help to promote the control of illicit traffic. Several delegations expressed the hope that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would grant the request of Afghanistan at its forthcoming session.

HUMAN RIGHTS

29. It was observed with regard to the Council's work on human rights that the trend was currently towards the development of action programmes. General standards and broad definitions had been established and the stage had been reached of applying those standards and inquiring into principles and practices concerning specific rights.

30. Several delegations expressed great interest in the first periodic reports to be submitted by Governments under Economic and Social Council resolution 624 B (XXII), which would be placed before the Commission on Human Rights at its forthcoming session, the first topic chosen for special study being "the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile". Similar interest was shown in the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission had prepared a study of discrimination in education which might serve as a basis for one or more conventions, and had also engaged in studies on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices and in the matter of political rights.

31. Some delegations attached particular importance to the conclusion in 1956 of the new Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery. With reference to the draft Declaration on the Rights of the Child, attention was drawn to the desirability of an investigation into juvenile delinquency, which was a growing problem everywhere in the world.

32. Many delegations welcomed the Council's decision (Council resolution 651 B (XXIV)) to observe the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1958. International action of that kind could help to create the international climate necessary for greater respect for human rights.

33. Some representatives drew attention to continual violations of human rights in certain countries.

34. A great number of delegations praised the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and its achievements, such as the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, and its studies and recommendations

concerning the status of women in private law, access of women to education, and economic opportunities for women. They emphasized the great importance of the United Nations contribution to the progress achieved in the improvement of the status of women. Several delegations believed that women should be especially encouraged to play a greater part in the community development programmes (see paragraphs 17 and 18 above).

35. Some delegations felt that decisions relating to programmes and the frequency of meetings of functional commissions should be taken on the merits of the work done and not on the basis of considerations of economy.

36. Many delegations expressed the hope that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, which was still in the experimental stage, would become one of the most effective methods of promoting respect for human rights. While regional seminars at which participating countries could discuss their common problems and share their experiences were generally considered to have more practical value than world-wide seminars, some delegations stated that both types were useful. Several delegations commented favourably on the results of the first seminar, held in Bangkok in 1957, on the subject of civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing information on the seminar (A/C.3/L.609).

37. It was hoped that seminars on the status of women would be held frequently in the future and that funds would be made available for that purpose. The fact that seminars on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure were being organized in 1958 at Manila, in the Philippines, and at Santiago, Chile, was noted with satisfaction. It was also said that topics for the seminars should be carefully chosen, that documentation should be prepared with the greatest care and that the number of seminars to be held would depend on the availability both of funds and of qualified personnel.

38. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.612), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. *Urges* the Commission on the Status of Women to pursue its task of improving the status of women throughout the world, in accordance with its terms of reference;

"2. *Expresses the hope* that seminars on the status of women will be held regularly in the future under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights."

39. A revised text of the draft resolution was latter submitted by the same sponsors and, in addition, Cuba, Israel and Tunisia. In it, operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pursue its efforts aimed at the improvement of the status of women throughout the world, in accordance with its terms of reference";

and in operative paragraph 2, the word "regularly" was replaced by the words "as frequently as possible".

40. Many delegations expressed support of the draft resolution, although some felt that it was inappropriate for the General Assembly to make a recommendation direct to one of the functional commissions of the Council.

41. At the 778th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.612/Rev.1) as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 56 to none, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, China, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Paragraph 2 was adopted unanimously.

(c) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted unanimously. (See para. 50, draft resolution IV, below.)

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

42. The Committee received a draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.610), which was subsequently revised (A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1). The operative part of the revised draft resolution read as follows:

"1. *Reiterates* its view expressed in resolution 1043 (XI) that wider cultural and scientific international co-operation should be promoted by mutual agreements or by other means and that no effort should be spared in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

"2. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility and desirability of encouraging the further expansion and development of forms of mutual relationship tested by practice, such as:

"(a) Exchange of experience among experts competent in this field;

"(b) Establishment of broader contacts in greater freedom between persons engaged in educational, scientific and cultural work;

"(c) Exchange of books, periodicals and other publications between scientific and research institutions, libraries, scientific and cultural societies and other bodies and private persons;

"(d) Exhibitions illustrating achievements and advances in this field;

"(e) Exchange of works of art, films, radio and television programmes, musicians and other artists;

"(f) Mutual exchange of students, scholarship and fellowship grants and contacts between universities and other educational bodies;

"(g) Reciprocal organization of foreign broadcasting programmes designed to furnish impartial information and to promote mutual understanding among nations as well as the strengthening of peace; exchange of journalists and reporters;

"(h) Encouragement of international collective and individual tourism and of international activities in the field of physical education and sports;

"3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their

views and activities and of any information which they may have as to the views and activities of Governments in the field of international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation;

"4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider at its summer session the ways and means by which a further development of co-operation among States in this field could be promoted, giving special attention to the above-mentioned statements of the specialized agencies and to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a section on this subject for consideration by the Assembly.

43. The sponsor of the draft resolution argued that, despite the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1043 (XI), the Council had not yet given proper attention to the problem of international cultural and scientific co-operation. Further measures had to be taken as the problem deserved study in all its aspects. Most delegations expressed general agreement with the objectives set forth in the Czechoslovak draft resolution. It was pointed out, however, that it might not be necessary to consider items of that nature every year. Some delegations felt that the form of the draft resolution should be modified. It was also stressed that cultural exchange agreements between countries should be on a reciprocal basis, with a view to ensuring to their respective citizens equal and maximum access to information so as to promote genuine understanding and friendship between the participating countries and not in order to enhance the domestic authority and international prestige of Governments.

44. Those reservations found expression in the following amendments submitted to the Czechoslovak draft resolution:

(a) Amendments submitted by Brazil, Honduras, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.614) calling for:

(i) The insertion, in operative paragraph 2, of the words "Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies", after the word "States";

(ii) The deletion of the words "international collective and individual tourism and of" in operative paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (h);

(iii) The redrafting of operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give special attention at its summer session to the above-mentioned statements of the specialized agencies, and to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a section on this subject for consideration by the Assembly";

(b) An amendment submitted by the Philippines (A/C.3/L.615), redrafting paragraph 2 (g) to read as follows:

"Reciprocal organization of foreign radio and television programmes designed to furnish news and information and to promote mutual understanding among nations as well as the strengthening of peace, thus paving the way for the relaxation or abolition of restrictive practices, including censorship and the jamming of radio broadcasts; exchange of journalists and reporters";

(c) An amendment submitted by Chile (A/C.3/L.616) whereby:

(i) Operative paragraph 2 was to be redrafted to read as follows:

"2. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to take more intensive means of every kind to carry out one of the

fundamental purposes of the United Nations, namely, exchange and wider co-operation between peoples in science, culture and education”;

(ii) The remainder of the draft resolution was to be deleted.

45. Czechoslovakia submitted a revised text (A/C.3/L.610/Rev.2), in which the following amendments were incorporated:

(a) A modified version of the Chilean amendment (A/C.3/L.616) to operative paragraph 2, with the exception of the words “Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies”. Operative paragraphs 3 and 4 were, however, maintained and the representative of Czechoslovakia appealed to the Chilean representative not to press for their deletion. In consequence of the replacement of operative paragraph 2 by the Chilean text as modified, the five-Power amendments relating thereto (A/C.3/L.614) and the Philippine amendment (A/C.3/L.615) no longer applied;

(b) The five-Power amendment to operative paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.614).

46. Operative paragraphs 2 and 4 of the revised text therefore read as follows:

“2. Urges all States to develop further all measures for the encouragement of exchanges and co-operation among peoples in the fields of science, culture and education, which is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations;

“... .

“4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to give special attention at its twenty-sixth session to the above-mentioned statements of the specialized agencies, and to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a section on this subject for consideration by the Assembly”.

47. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the revised text of the Czechoslovak draft resolution. Some of them, however, insisted that it would be improved if the words “Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies”, which appeared in the Chilean amendment, were inserted after the words “all States” in operative paragraph 2.

48. The representative of UNESCO welcomed the revised version of the Czechoslovak draft resolution and stated that UNESCO would carry out the tasks it was invited to undertake, namely, to state its views and describe its activities and also to give any information it might have on the views and activities of Governments.

49. At the 777th meeting, on 9 October 1957, the Committee voted on the revised Czechoslovak draft resolution (A/C.3/L.610/Rev.2) as follows:

(a) The part of the Chilean amendment (A/C.3/L.616), calling for the insertion of the words “Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies” after the words “all States” in operative paragraph 2, was adopted by 40 votes to 26, with 25 abstentions.

(b) The Czechoslovak draft resolution (A/C.3/L.610/Rev.2), as amended, was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. (See para. 50, draft resolution V, below.)

Recommendations of the Third Committee

50. The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

II

BALANCED AND INTEGRATED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

III

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

IV

SEMINARS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

V

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

DOCUMENT A/3740

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and V) Report of the Second Committee

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[15 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd meeting, on 20 September 1957, when allocating item 12 of the agenda of its twelfth session, “Report of the Economic and Social Council” (A/3613), decided to refer to the Second Committee for consideration and report chapters II, III, IV and V of the Council's report.

2. The Committee considered the item during twenty-seven meetings held between 2 October and 4 November 1957 (450th to 480th meeting). The first eleven meetings

were devoted to the general debate in which fifty-one delegations took part, following an introductory statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (A/C.2/L.329).

3. The Committee received six specific proposals under the item:

(a) Draft resolution by Romania entitled “Declaration on principles for international economic co-operation” (A/C.2/L.330);

(b) Draft resolution by Mexico entitled "Bases for international economic co-operation" (A/C.2/L.337), of which Romania became a co-sponsor (A/C.2/L.337/Add.1) ;

Amendment by India (A/C.2/L.342) to the above draft resolution ;

(c) Draft resolution by Bulgaria entitled "Methods of implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV)" (A/C.2/L.332) ;

(d) Draft resolution by Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Pakistan entitled "Expansion of international trade" (A/C.2/L.335 and Rev.1) ;

Amendments by France (A/C.2/L.336), Brazil (see A/C.2/SR.472), Greece (A/C.2/L.340) and Afghanistan (A/C.2/L.343 and A/C.2/SR.475) to the above draft resolution ;

(e) Draft resolution by Czechoslovakia entitled "Activities of the regional economic commissions" (A/C.2/L.333 and Revs. 1 and 2) ;

Amendments by the United States (A/C.2/L.341 and Revs.1 and 2), Turkey (see A/C.2/SR.478), Chile (A/C.2/L.344) and Tunisia (A/C.2/L.345), to the text of the above draft resolution contained in A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1 and A/C.2/L.333/Rev.2 ;

(f) Draft resolution by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia, entitled "Proposed Economic Commission for Africa" (A/C.2/L.334 and Add.1 and 2).

4. The present report deals with the above proposals in the order in which action was taken on them by the Committee.

I

5. The draft resolution by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia (A/C.2/L.334 and Add.1³ and 2⁴) was received by the Committee at its 465th meeting, on 17 October 1957. Under this draft resolution, the General Assembly would recommend that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa, and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa.

6. The Committee discussed this draft resolution during four meetings (468th to 471st meeting).

7. At the 471st meeting the twenty-nine Power draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 71 to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows :

In favour : Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against : None.

Abstaining : Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

8. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I (see para. 38 below).

II

9. The draft resolution by Bulgaria (A/C.2/L.332) and the draft resolution by Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Pakistan (A/C.2/L.335 and Rev.1) were discussed together, as agreed by the Committee at its 467th meeting.

10. Under the Bulgarian draft resolution (A/C.2/L.332), the General Assembly, considering the extreme importance of implementing Economic and Social Council resolutions 654 A and 654 E (XXIV) concerning the development of international trade co-operation and consultations on world economic conditions, deeming it necessary to expedite in every possible way practical measures to strengthen and develop international economic co-operation and to restore international trade and economic relations to normal, recognizing the importance of establishing an international trade organization as soon as possible, would (1) approve Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) and 654 E (XXIV) ; (2) consider it desirable that the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate the preparation of the report that the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate the preparation of the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) [on international machinery for trade co-operation], should take into consideration the ideas expressed at the twelfth session of the Assembly and should elicit the views of the countries concerned on existing practical possibilities for developing international economic co-operation and expanding international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and with a view to the removal of obstacles ; (3) recommend that the Secretary-General, with a view to accomplishing this task, convene in 1958 a conference of experts of the countries concerned so that the appropriate report might be submitted for consideration by the Council at its twenty-sixth session and the question be subsequently discussed at the thirteenth session of the Assembly.

11. Under the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.335), the General Assembly would : (1) reaffirm the requests contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1027 (XI), which urged the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate ; and (2) urge the Governments of Member States to take action with a view to approving the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation at as early a date as possible.

12. The Committee discussed these two draft resolutions during six meetings (467th, 468th and 472nd to 475th meetings).

13. The following amendments were submitted to the seven-Power draft resolution :

(a) By France (A/C.2/L.336), proposing to add the following paragraph to the preamble :

³ The purpose of document A/C.2/L.334/Add.1 was to add Cambodia and Poland to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

⁴ The purpose of draft resolution A/C.2/L.334/Add.2 was to add Chile to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

"Recalling that the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation makes provisions with respect to membership for all countries which are or shall become Contracting Parties to the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade or with respect to the association of countries invited by the Organization to take part in its work";

(b) By Brazil, proposing (472nd meeting) to add at the end of the third paragraph of the preamble the words "having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries", so that the paragraph would read:

"Recognizing further that for achieving the above-mentioned objective greater efforts should be made to promote free and fair international competition by eliminating or lowering unduly high tariffs and other unjustifiable barriers to international trade, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries";

(c) By Greece (A/C.2/L.340), proposing to insert at the beginning of operative paragraph 2 the words: "Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, and";

(d) By Afghanistan (A/C.2/L.343), proposing to add in the third paragraph of the preamble, after the words "unjustifiable barriers to international trade", the phrase "including the transit difficulties of land-locked countries", so that this paragraph would read:

"Recognizing further that for achieving the above-mentioned objective greater efforts should be made to promote free and fair international competition by eliminating or lowering unduly high tariffs and other unjustifiable barriers to international trade, including the transit difficulties of land-locked countries, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries,".

At the 475th meeting, the representative of Afghanistan proposed that instead of his amendment, a new fourth paragraph should be added to the preamble reading: "Taking into account General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) concerning the transit facilities for land-locked countries". At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan agreed, in the light of suggestions made by the representative of Iran and the Netherlands, that his amendment should be further modified to read: "Taking into account General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) concerning the needs of land-locked countries in the matter of transit facilities".

14. The above-mentioned four amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution. The revised text of the proposal (A/C.2/L.335/Rev.1), in which the amendments by France and Brazil had already been incorporated, was thus further modified to read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1027 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) of 30 July 1957,

"Recognizing that further expansion of international trade is necessary to the full employment and the improvement of living standards of all countries and especially to the economic development of the less developed countries,

"Recognizing further that for achieving the above-mentioned objective greater efforts should be made to promote free and fair international competition by eliminating or lowering unduly high tariffs and other unjustifiable barriers to international trade, having due regard to the special problems arising from the

economic development needs of the less developed countries,

"Taking into account General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) concerning the needs of land-locked countries in the matter of transit facilities,

"Considering that, although existing organizations and agreements concerned with international trade have done valuable work in this field, establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation, acting as a permanent international body in this field, will further strengthen these existing organizations and agreements,

"Recalling that the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation makes provisions with respect to membership for all countries which are or shall become Contracting Parties to the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade or with respect to the association of countries invited by the organization to take part in its work,

"1. Reaffirms the requests contained in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution which urges the Government of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate;

"2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, and urges the Governments of Member States to take action with a view to approving the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation at as early a date as possible."

15. The extensive discussion which took place on the seven-Power and the Bulgarian draft resolutions was concluded at the 475th meeting.

16. The representative of Bulgaria withdrew his draft resolution (A/C.2/L.332) at the 475th meeting.

17. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested a separate vote on each paragraph of the preamble and on operative paragraph 1 and on the first part of operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.335/Rev.1). The representative of Morocco further requested a roll-call vote on operative paragraph 2 as a whole.

18. The Committee, at its 475th meeting, voted upon the seven-Power draft resolution as amended (see para. 14 above), with the following results:

Preamble:

The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

The second paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The third paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 45 votes to 8, with 13 abstentions.

The sixth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 42 votes to 8, with 17 abstentions.

Operative part:

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

The first part of operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2, as a whole, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 37 to 8, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution, as a whole and as amended, was adopted by 42 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions.

19. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution II (see para. 38 below).

III

20. The draft resolution by Romania (A/C.2/L.330) was received by the Committee at its 464th meeting. Under this draft resolution, the General Assembly would consider that international economic relations should be based upon: (1) mutual respect for the economic independence of each State; (2) complete respect for the sovereign right of each State to dispose of its natural wealth and resources; (3) the observance, in international economic relations, of equality, equivalent exchanges and mutual advantages; (4) the granting of economic aid and technical assistance to the under-developed countries, free of any conditions which might impair the economic and political independence of these countries; (5) the maintenance of exchanges of experience and of wide contacts in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

21. The Committee discussed the draft resolution at its 465th and 466th meetings.

22. The draft resolution by Mexico (A/C.2/L.337) was received by the Committee at its 470th meeting. Under this draft resolution, the General Assembly, recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had on several occasions adopted resolutions embodying various principles relating to international economic co-operation, would request the Secretary-General to prepare a compendium of resolutions or extracts from them, with a subject index to facilitate study of the resolutions, and to transmit it as soon as prepared to all Member States.

23. At the 475th meeting, the representative of Romania withdrew his draft resolution (A/C.2/L.330) and stated that Romania would co-sponsor the Mexican draft resolution (A/C.2/L.337/Add.1).

24. The Committee discussed the Mexican draft resolution at its 472nd meeting, and again at its 476th and 477th meetings after it had been co-sponsored by Romania.

25. An amendment by India (A/C.2/L.342), proposing to add at the end of the operative paragraph the words "and to inform the Economic and Social Council during 1958 that he has done so" was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.337 and A/C.2/L.337/Add.1).

26. The Committee, at its 476th and 477th meetings, discussed a suggestion made by the representative of

Egypt that the proposed compendium should include declarations and agreements from sources other than the United Nations. The Committee, on the suggestion of the representatives of Egypt and the United States, agreed that the Secretary-General should be authorized to annex to the compendium, at his discretion, some few additional relevant documents other than General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions.

27. The draft resolution by Mexico and Romania (A/C.2/L.337 and Add.1), as amended, was adopted unanimously at the 477th meeting.

28. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution III (see para. 38 below).

IV

29. The draft resolution by Czechoslovakia (A/C.2/L.333) was received by the Committee at its 465th meeting. Under this draft resolution the General Assembly would: (1) express satisfaction with the activities and achievements of the regional economic commissions and reaffirm their particular responsibility for promoting economic activities in their respective regions and for strengthening economic relations between countries of their regions and other parts of the world; (2) attach special importance to the valuable help rendered in recent years by the regional commissions in the realization of regional projects, in such fields as promotion of industrialization and development of water resources, which depend on extensive co-operation and pooling of means and efforts on the part of a number of countries; (3) draw attention to the desirability of encouraging a more effective exchange of information and experience in matters of common interest, through the facilities and opportunities offered by the regional commissions, including co-operation between their respective secretariats; (4) call on the regional commissions to promote further, by concrete measures, within the scope of their terms of reference, regional as well as interregional co-operation with a view to improving economic conditions, especially in the under-developed countries.

30. A revised text of this draft resolution (A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1) was submitted at the 472nd meeting. Under this modified proposal, the General Assembly would (1) express its appreciation of the valuable services of the regional economic commissions, and in particular those rendered in recent years in the realization of projects depending upon co-operation between countries of the region; (2) note with satisfaction the efforts being made by each of the regional economic commissions to further co-ordination of its activities and to streamline its work programme, especially in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 630 A I (XXII), as referred to in paragraph 10 of the annex to Council resolution 664 A (XXIV), and express its belief that these efforts will result in a more effective exchange of information and experience in matters of common interest; (3) express the hope that, within their respective terms of reference and in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Council, the regional economic commissions will continue their efforts to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries in their respective regions, both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

31. The revised Czechoslovak draft resolution was discussed by the Committee at its 477th to 480th meetings.

32. The following amendments were submitted:

(a) By the United States of America (A/C.2/L.341) to replace in operative paragraph 3 the words "countries

of the world" by the words "Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies". In the light of a sub-amendment by Turkey, at the 478th meeting, this amendment was changed to read "Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies" (A/C.2/L.341/Rev.1);

(b) By Chile (A/C.2/L.344) to delete operative paragraph 3;

(c) By Tunisia (A/C.2/L.345) to redraft operative paragraph 3 to read as follows:

"3. Expresses the hope that, within their respective terms of reference and in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions will continue their efforts (a) to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries in their respective regions, both among themselves and with other countries of the world; (b) to improve economic conditions, especially in the under-developed countries."

33. A second revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.333/Rev.2) was received by the Committee at the 479th meeting, in which operative paragraph 3 was changed to read:

"Expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will continue, within their respective terms of reference and in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, their valuable services and efforts (a) to strengthen international economic relations, and (b) to improve economic conditions, especially in the less developed countries."

34. In the light of the second revised text, the amendments of Chile (A/C.2/L.344) and of Tunisia (A/C.2/L.345) were withdrawn by their sponsors at the 480th meeting. Also at that meeting, the United States submitted new amendments (A/C.2/L.341/Rev.2) to replace operative paragraph 1 by the following:

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable services of the regional economic commissions, and in particular those rendered in recent years in the realization of projects depending upon co-operation among countries participating in the work of the commissions and tending (a) to strengthen international economic co-operation; (b) to improve economic conditions, especially in the less developed countries;"

and to delete the last phrase of operative paragraph 3 reading "(a) to strengthen international economic relations, and (b) to improve economic conditions, especially in the less developed countries".

35. The revised United States amendments were accepted by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 480th meeting.

36. The revised draft resolution by Czechoslovakia (A/C.2/L.333/Rev.2), as amended, was adopted unanimously at the 480th meeting.

37. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution IV below.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

38. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

PROPOSED ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

II

EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

III

BASES FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

IV

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3792

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At its 645th meeting, the First Committee considered chapter X of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613) dealing with the financial implications of action taken by the Council at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions.

2. In the course of the consideration of the 1958 budget estimates, the Fifth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/710)⁵ containing revised estimates for 1958 in respect of the pertinent actions of the Council, together with a report thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3769).⁵ The decisions of the Fifth

Committee on these estimates are reflected in the appropriations recommended by the Committee under the relevant sections of the United Nations budget for 1958.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, unanimously, to recommend that the General Assembly take note of chapter X of the report of the Economic and Social Council. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (CHAPTER X)

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

⁵ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 753rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II, III and IV submitted by the Second Committee (A/3740, para. 38). For the final texts see resolutions 1155 (XII), 1156 (XII), 1157 (XII) and 1158 (XII) respectively, below.

At the same meeting the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II, III, IV and V submitted by the Third Committee (A/3716, para. 50). For the final texts see resolutions 1160 (XII), 1161 (XII), 1162 (XII), 1163 (XII) and 1164 (XII) respectively, below.

At its 730th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3792, para. 3). For the final text see resolution 1220 (XII), below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1155 (XII). PROPOSED ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries,

Reaffirming its responsibilities and obligations, under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, to foster the economic development of all under-developed areas,

Recognizing that the countries and territories of Africa are faced with serious economic problems affecting the welfare and progress of the peoples of that region,

Recognizing that co-operation among the African countries can be of assistance in raising both the level of economic activity and the standards of life in that continent, and that such measures would be facilitated by close co-operation with the United Nations and its subsidiary organs,

Considering that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations performed valuable functions within their respective areas and that their work is vitally important from the point of view of the United Nations as expressed in General Assembly resolution 627 (VII) of 21 December 1952,

Noting that the work of the regional economic commissions has been extremely useful to the economies of under-developed countries in Asia and Latin America and considering therefore that Africa should benefit from the advantages of such a system,

Noting further that the group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, at the request of the Economic and Social Council, to study measures for the economic development of under-developed countries, recommended in 1951 that in order to assist the Governments and peoples of Africa to analyse and keep under continuous survey the development problems of that continent, the United Nations should establish an Economic Commission for Africa and provide for it an international secretariat,⁶

Recommends that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 62 of the Charter of the United

Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa.

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

1156 (XII). EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1027 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) of 30 July 1957,

Recognizing that further expansion of international trade is necessary to full employment and the improvement of living standards of all countries, and especially to the economic development of the less developed countries,

Recognizing further that, for achieving the above-mentioned objectives, greater efforts should be made to promote free and fair international competition by eliminating or lowering unduly high tariffs and other unjustifiable barriers to international trade, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries,

Taking into account its resolution 1028 (XI) of 20 February 1957 concerning the needs of land-locked countries in the matter of transit facilities,

Considering that, although existing organizations and agreements concerned with international trade have done valuable work in this field, the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation as a permanent international body in this field will further strengthen these organizations and agreements,

Recalling that the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation makes provision with respect to membership for all countries which are or shall become contracting parties to the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade or with respect to the association of countries invited by the Organization for Trade Co-operation to take part in its work,

1. *Reaffirms* the requests contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1027 (XI) of 20 February 1957, which urges the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, and urges the Governments

⁶ *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries*, United Nations publication, Sales No. 1951.II.B.2, p. 95.

of Member States to take action with a view to approving the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation at as early a date as possible.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1157 (XII). BASES FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Considering that the strengthening and development of international economic co-operation is, under the Charter, one of the most important means available to the United Nations for the promotion of peaceful relations among peoples,

Recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have on several occasions adopted resolutions embodying various principles relating to international economic co-operation,

Taking into account the fact that a large number of countries have recently been admitted to membership in the United Nations and, consequently, were not represented in the debates on those resolutions,

Considering also that, in view of the proposals and opinions submitted and expressed in the General Assembly at its twelfth session, it would be useful for all Member States to have at their disposal a compendium of those principles,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare such a compendium of resolutions or extracts from them, with a subject index, in order to facilitate the study of the resolutions, to transmit the compendium to all Member States as soon as it is prepared, and to inform the Economic and Social Council during 1958 that he has done so.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1158 (XII). ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC
COMMISSIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 579 A (XX) and 579 B (XX) of 4 August 1955 on the expansion of world trade and interregional trade consultations, and Council resolution 614 A (XXII) of 9 August 1956 on measures for the development of trade co-operation,

Recognizing the desirability for a more effective international exchange of views within the framework of the United Nations regarding means of improving international economic conditions, as expressed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 654 A (XXIV) and 654 E (XXIV) of 30 July 1957,

Considering that within the scope of their activities the regional economic commissions are confronted with similar or related problems,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable services of the regional economic commissions, and in particular those rendered in recent years in the realization of projects depending upon co-operation among countries participating in the work of the commissions and tending, on the one hand, to strengthen international economic co-operation and, on the other, to improve economic conditions, especially in the less developed countries;

2. Notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by each of the regional economic commissions to further co-ordination of its activities and to streamline its work

programme, especially in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 630 A I (XXII) of 9 August 1956, as referred to in paragraph 10 of the annex to Council resolution 664 (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, and expresses its belief that these efforts will result in a more effective exchange of information and experience in matters of common interest;

3. Expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will continue, within their respective terms of reference and in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, their valuable services and efforts.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1160 (XII). UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter VI, section III, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613), dealing with the United Nations Children's Fund,

Impressed with the practical effectiveness of the Fund in aiding over a hundred countries and territories, particularly in under-developed areas, to establish permanent children's services,

Appreciating also the essential role of the Fund in increasing the capacity of countries for economic and social progress,

Aware however of the many needs which the Fund is unable to meet,

1. Expresses the hope that Governments, organizations and individuals will give increased support to the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Congratulates the Executive Board and the Executive Director of the Fund on their outstanding work.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1161 (XII). BALANCED AND INTEGRATED ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapters VI and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613) and Council resolution 663 H (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 on the world social situation,

Noting that in this report it was stated that the elements of economic and social progress were now known but that knowledge was lacking on how to combine them in such a way as to promote optimum development (A/3613, para. 411),

Considering that problems of economic and social development interact upon each other,

Realizing that a balanced integrated economic and social development would contribute towards the promotion and maintenance of peace and security, social progress and better standards of living, and the observance of, and respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

1. Commends the Economic and Social Council for the work done during the period under review;

2. Notes the programmes of work approved by the Economic and Social Council for the ensuing two years, particularly the study of balanced economic and social development called for in paragraph 1 (b) of Council resolution 663 E (XXIV) of 31 July 1957;

3. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, intensify its efforts in the study and recommendation of measures to effect a balanced and integrated economic and social progress,

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1162 (XII). PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Having noted with satisfaction that community development programmes are being carried out or are being planned on a long-term basis with international collaboration,

Recognizing that, in order to accelerate community development, which depends basically on the human element, women should be encouraged to play an even greater and more effective part in it, both in their own interest and in the interest of the community,

Noting that the reports on this question do not state to what extent women are participating in community development programmes,

1. *Recommends* to Member States in which community development programmes are being carried out that they should, by every means in their power, encourage the full participation of women in the development of their respective communities;

2. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned that, in giving assistance to Governments, they should collaborate with those Governments in achieving this purpose;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his future reports to the Economic and Social Council on the progress of community development, a brief description of the methods used to achieve this purpose, the results obtained and the progress made as regards the participation of women in community development.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1163 (XII). SEMINARS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Taking note of chapter VII, section XI, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613),

Noting with appreciation the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and the progress achieved in the field of women's rights,

Noting also with satisfaction the success of the seminar held in August 1957 at Bangkok (Thailand) on the civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life,

1. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pursue its efforts aimed at the improvement of the status of women throughout the world, in accordance with its terms of reference;

2. *Expresses the hope* that seminars on the status of women will be held as frequently as possible in the future under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1164 (XII). DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1043 (XI) of 21 February 1957 on international cultural and scientific co-operation,

Having regard to Economic and Social Council resolution 663 I (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 urging the extension of international co-operation in the social field through the development of personal contacts and the exchange of experience among experts,

Attaching great importance to a further development and expansion of relations in the fields of science, including applied science, culture and education, which will assist the promotion of economic and social welfare as well as better mutual understanding among nations and the maintenance of peace,

Noting with satisfaction the results already achieved in the development of such international co-operation and considering it desirable that there should be opportunities for further development in this respect,

Recognizing the positive contribution in this matter by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and by other international bodies,

1. *Reiterates* the view expressed in its resolution 1043 (XI) of 21 February 1957 that wider international cultural and scientific co-operation should be promoted by mutual agreements or by other means, and that no effort should be spared in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

2. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to develop further all measures for the encouragement of exchanges and co-operation among peoples in the fields of science, culture and education, which is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities and any information which they may have as to the views and activities of Governments in the field of international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give special attention at its twenty-sixth session to the above-mentioned statements of the specialized agencies, and to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a section on this subject for consideration by the Assembly.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1220 (XII). REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (CHAPTER X)

The General Assembly

Takes note of chapter X of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613).

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 12 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3613	Report of the Economic and Social Council, covering the period from 10 August 1956 to 2 August 1957	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/3661	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.2/L.329	Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, at the 454th meeting of the Second Committee on 2 October 1957	Mimeographed. For summary see A/C.2/SR.454, paras. 1 to 8
A/C.2/L.330	Declaration on principles for international economic co-operation: Romania: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 20
A/C.2/L.332	Methods of implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 654 A (XXIV): Bulgaria: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 10
A/C.2/L.333	Activities of the regional economic commissions: Czechoslovakia: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 29
A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1	Activities of the regional economic commissions: Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 30
A/C.2/L.333/Rev.2	Activities of the regional economic commissions: Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 33
A/C.2/L.334 and Add.1 and 2	Proposed Economic Commission for Africa: Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3740, para. 38, draft resolution I
A/C.2/L.335	Expansion of international trade: Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Pakistan: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 11
A/C.2/L.335/Rev.1	Expansion of international trade: Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Pakistan: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 14
A/C.2/L.336	Expansion of international trade: France: amendment to document A/C.2/L.335	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 13
A/C.2/L.337 and Add.1	Bases for international economic co-operation: Mexico and Romania: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3740, para. 22
A/C.2/L.340	Greece: Amendment to document A/C.2/L.335/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 13
A/C.2/L.341	United States of America: amendment to document A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 32
A/C.2/L.341/Rev.1	United States of America: revised amendment to document A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1	Ditto
A/C.2/L.341/Rev.2	United States of America: revised amendment to document A/C.2/L.333/Rev.2	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 33
A/C.2/L.342	India: amendment to document A/C.2/L.337 and Add.1	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 25
A/C.2/L.343	Afghanistan: amendment to document A/C.2/L.335/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 13
A/C.2/L.344	Chile: amendment to document A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3740, para. 32
A/C.2/L.345	Tunisia: amendment to document A/C.2/L.333/Rev.1	Ditto
A/C.2/L.346	Draft report of the Second Committee	Same text as A/3740
A/C.3/L.608 and Add.1	United Nations Children's Fund: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Panama and Turkey: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3716, para. 50, draft resolution I
A/C.3/L.609	Seminar on the civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life, held at Bangkok from 5 to 16 August 1957: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.3/L.610	Development of international co-operation in the fields of science, technology, culture, education and tourism: Czechoslovakia: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1	Development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education: Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3716, para. 42
A/C.3/L.611 and Add.1	Participation of women in community development: Cuba, Ethiopia, Guatemala and Pakistan: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3716, para. 18

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.3/L.612	Seminars on the status of women: Belgium, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3716, para. 38
A/C.3/L.612/Rev.1	Seminars on the status of women: Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3716, para. 50, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/L.613	Balanced and integrated economic and social progress: Ceylon, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3716, para. 12
A/C.3/L.614	Brazil, Honduras, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: amendments to document A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3716, para. 44
A/C.3/L.615	Philippines: amendment to document A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1	Ditto
A/C.3/L.616	Chile: amendment to document A/C.3/L.610/Rev.1	Ditto
E/2982	<i>World Economic Survey, 1956</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.C.1
E/CN.4/739	Preliminary report of the Committee on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile	Mimeographed
E/CN.4/740	Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (ninth session) to the Commission on Human Rights	Ditto
E/CN.5/321	Maintenance of family levels of living: social policy relating to social insurance, social assistance and related social services: report of the Secretary-General, transmitting the report on a co-ordinated policy regarding family levels of living	Mimeographed. For the Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living, see ST/SOA/34
E/CN.5/324/Rev.1	<i>Report on the World Social Situation</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.3
E/CN.5/325 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Concepts and principles of community development, and recommendations on further practical measures to be taken by international organizations: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
ST/SOA/34	<i>Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.7

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 12 WAS DISCUSSED

Second Committee: 454th to 480th, 490th and 491st meetings

Third Committee: 764th to 779th meetings

Fifth Committee: 465th meeting

Plenary meetings: 722nd, 723rd and 730th meetings



Agenda item 13: Report of the Trusteeship Council

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DOCUMENT A/3718*

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories
Report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[1 November 1957]

1. In its resolution 1063 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its twelfth session a detailed report on

the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, under Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII). The present report has been prepared in pursuance of this request.

* Incorporating document A/3718/Corr.1.

2. Under the revised procedure for the administration of the scholarship programme¹ as approved by the Trusteeship Council at its thirteenth session, the following steps are contemplated:

(a) The Secretary-General receives detailed information concerning offers by Member States and transmits it to the Administering Authorities. The offers are also included in the information material prepared for dissemination in Trust Territories, and are regularly transmitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for inclusion in the UNESCO handbook *Study Abroad*. In addition, brochures listing the latest information concerning the various offers made by Member States are available upon request to all interested persons in Trust Territories.

(b) Applications from candidates may be presented to the Secretary-General either directly or through the Administering Authority, and are transmitted by him to the respective Member States offering the educational facilities, with copies to the Administering Authorities concerned when the application has been submitted directly.

(c) The selection of candidates is made by the Member States offering the facilities, who also complete the necessary arrangements with the Administering Authority concerned and notify the Secretary-General accordingly.

3. Information concerning the actual use of scholarships and other training facilities is not normally made available to the Secretary-General under the procedure approved by the Council. In order to obtain that information and so to complete this report, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 8 April 1957 addressed to each of the fourteen Member States offering such facilities, drew attention to operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1063 (XI) and requested the Member States to transmit to him as full information as possible concerning the utilization of the educational facilities offered by them.

4. Details concerning the administration of the scholarship programme have been communicated periodically to the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General.² In the present report, the Secretary-General has set forth the available information concerning the number and the nature of the scholarships offered by Member States, the number of applications submitted by students from Trust Territories, and the grant and the actual use of those scholarships. It should be pointed out in this connexion that, since several applications have been made by students from Trust Territories directly to the Member States offering educational facilities, without channelling them through the Secretary-General or through the Administering Authorities concerned as contemplated in the revised procedure of the Council, the available information may be in certain cases incomplete.

5. Each of the following sections deals with the offers made by a given Member State. The available statistical data have been annexed in a synoptic table.

I. BURMA

6. The Government of Burma offered, in October 1955, three scholarships for the academic year 1955-1956. The scholarships included free tuition, a book allowance and

a monthly maintenance grant. These offers were continued for 1956-1957 and 1957-1958.

7. The Secretary-General has received, as of April 1957, seven applications, six from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration and one from Tanganyika.

8. In a letter dated 23 April 1957, the Permanent Representative of Burma stated that, of the seven students who had submitted applications, two were awarded scholarships, but that neither had accepted the offers owing to the fact that one of them had accepted instead a scholarship at the University of London, and the other was unable to secure a passport. One application was rejected, as the candidate was unable to meet the admission requirements of the University of Rangoon. The remaining four applications were still under consideration by the Burmese authorities.

II. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

9. The Government of Czechoslovakia offered, in January 1957, fifteen scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958, to students from Trust Territories as well as Non-Self-Governing Territories. The scholarships cover free tuition, board and lodging, medical and hospital care and free transportation from the student's residence to Czechoslovakia and return.

10. The Secretary-General has received, as of September 1957, eight applications from Trust Territories. In addition, eight applications were sent directly to the Government of Czechoslovakia. The total number of applications received by the offering Member State was therefore sixteen, twelve from Togoland under French administration, two from the Cameroons under French administration and two from Tanganyika.

11. In a letter dated 19 September 1957, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia stated that, as the academic year in Czechoslovak universities began on 1 October 1957, it was not possible to say how many of the sixteen candidates would effectively utilize the offer of the Czechoslovak Government. The competent Czechoslovak authorities were engaged in arranging the travel and other technical facilities for some of the candidates. His Government would be in a position to provide the Secretary-General with a list of persons who had actually utilized the scholarships after the beginning of the academic year.

III. ETHIOPIA

12. The Government of Ethiopia offered, in January 1957, four scholarships to students from Tanganyika. The scholarships include full board and tuition, appropriate allowances and round-trip transportation to Ethiopia.

13. The Secretary-General has received to date five applications. He has been informed by the Government of Ethiopia that three scholarships have been awarded, two for studies at the University College of Addis Ababa and one for studies at the Agricultural College at Jimma.

14. No information has been received to date from the Government concerning the actual use of the scholarships.

IV. INDIA

15. The Government of India has offered since 1952 a total of thirty-nine scholarships to students from Trust Territories; twenty-three are available to students from all Territories, and sixteen are reserved for students from Tanganyika. The scholarships include free tuition and fees, a monthly allowance for board and lodging and all travel expenses.

¹ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13, document T/1093, annex.

² See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document T/1024; Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16, document T/1065 and Add.1 and 2; Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document T/1127; Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document T/1184 and Add.1; Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14, document T/1271; Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14, document T/1325.

16. The Secretary-General has received, as of June 1957, a total of fifty-two applications, fifteen from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, eleven from the Cameroons under French administration, ten from Somaliland under Italian administration, nine from the Cameroons under British administration, six from Togoland under French administration and one from Tanganyika.³

17. In a note dated 10 June 1957, the Permanent Representative of India informed the Secretary-General that, of twenty-nine scholarships covering the years 1952 to 1957, fifteen had been utilized as follows:

Academic year	To all Trust Territories		To Tanganyika	
	Offered	Utilized	Offered	Utilized
1952-1953	4	—	1	—
1953-1954	4	3	—	—
1954-1955	4	—	3	3
1955-1956	2	1	3	3
1956-1957	4	1	4	4
	18	5	11	10

Under the scholarship scheme for 1957-1958, ten scholarships were awarded to students from Trust Territories, five to students from Tanganyika, three to students from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration and two to students from the Cameroons under British administration. At the time of transmittal of the note mentioned above, these candidates were expected to commence their studies in India in June or July 1957.

V. INDONESIA

18. The Government of Indonesia offered, in June 1953, six fellowships for the academic year 1953-1954, four for study in Indonesia and two for study abroad. The fellowships included a monthly allowance for board, lodging, clothing, tuition and other fees, and travel expenses. These offers were continued for each following academic year up to 1957-1958.

19. The Secretary-General has received to date five applications, three from the Cameroons under French administration and two from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration. He has been notified of the grant of one fellowship to a student from Togoland under British administration for the academic year 1954-1955.

20. No information has been received to date from the Government of Indonesia concerning the actual use of the fellowships offered.

VI. MEXICO

21. The Government of Mexico offered thirteen scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958. The scholarships include free tuition, board and lodging.

22. The Secretary-General has received to date applications, five from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration and three from Togoland under French administration. He has also been notified that one scholarship has been granted to a student from Togoland under French administration.

23. In a letter dated 6 June 1957, the Permanent Representative of Mexico stated that, up to 8 May 1957, none of the thirteen scholarships offered by the Mexican Government had been utilized.

³ It may be assumed that other applications were submitted directly to the Government of India, particularly by students from Tanganyika.

VII. PHILIPPINES

24. The Government of the Philippines offered, in December 1952, eleven scholarships for the academic year 1953-1954. The scholarships covered free tuition and fees. These offers were continued for each following academic year up to 1957-1958.

25. The Secretary-General has received to date a total of twenty-two applications, seventeen from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, three from the Cameroons under British administration, and two from Tanganyika. He has been informed by the Government of the Philippines that three scholarships have been granted, all of them to students from Togoland under British administration.

26. No information has been received to date from the Government concerning the actual use of the scholarships.

VIII. POLAND

27. The Government of Poland offered, in May 1957, ten scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958. The scholarships include free tuition, board, lodging and medical care, an extra year for language study, and free travel expenses.

28. The Secretary-General has received, as of October 1957, twelve applications, one from Togoland under French administration and the remainder from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration. He has been informed by the Government of Poland that three scholarships have been granted for the academic year 1957-1958, two to students from Togoland under British administration and one to a student from Togoland under French administration.

29. In notes dated 30 September and 14 October 1957, the Permanent Representative of Poland informed the Secretary-General that two students from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration and one student from Togoland under French administration had arrived in Poland and had commenced their studies.

IX. ROMANIA

30. The Government of Romania offered, in October 1956, two scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958, to students from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. These scholarships include free tuition, board, lodging and all transportation expenses.

31. The Secretary-General has received to date one application from the Cameroons under British administration. No information has been received from the Government of Romania concerning the grant or the actual use of these scholarships.

X. TUNISIA

32. The Government of Tunisia offered, in December 1956, ten scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958. The scholarships include free tuition, board and lodging and travelling expenses from the border of Tunisia to the school and back.

33. The Secretary-General has received to date two applications, one from the Cameroons under French administration and one from Togoland under French administration. No information has been received from the Government of Tunisia concerning the grant or the actual use of these scholarships.

XI. TURKEY

34. The Government of Turkey offered, in January 1953, two scholarships for the academic year 1953-1954. The scholarships include free tuition and fees, a

monthly allowance for board and lodging, an annual grant for books and incidentals and language training. These offers were continued for each following academic year up to 1957-1958.

35. The Secretary-General has received, as of August 1957, fourteen applications, nine from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, four from the Cameroons under French administration and one from Tanganyika.

36. In a letter dated 6 August 1957, the Permanent Representative of Turkey stated that one scholarship had been awarded to a student from Togoland under British administration and another to a student from the Cameroons under French administration. However, neither student has presented himself in Turkey to take up his studies.

XII. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

37. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics offered, in May 1955, ten university scholarships for the academic year 1955-1956, to students from Trust Territories as well as Non-Self-Governing Territories. The scholarships included free tuition and other fees, board and lodging, medical care, vacation, recreation, all travel expenses and language training. These offers were continued for each following academic year up to 1957-1958.

38. The Secretary-General has received to date twenty-five applications from Trust Territories, twelve from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, eight from Tanganyika, three from Togoland under French administration and two from the Cameroons under French administration.

39. In a letter dated 5 June 1957, the Acting Permanent Representative of the USSR stated that in 1956 the Soviet Government had granted nine scholarships to students from Trust Territories for study in universities and institutes of the USSR, seven to students from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, one from Tanganyika and another from the Cameroons under French administration. However, none of the nine candidates was able to take advantage of the awards. The Acting Permanent Representative observed that it was evident, from the letters of the candidates, from petitions submitted to the United Nations and from reports in the press, that the seven candidates from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration had been unable to leave the Territory for study in the Soviet Union because of difficulties imposed by the former Administering Authority, and, in particular, because the Administering Authority had refused to issue the necessary travel documents and visas. He stated further that, by a letter dated 27 August 1956, the Soviet delegation had drawn the attention of the Secretary-General to these facts and requested him to assist the candidates to enable them to take advantage of the grants.⁴

40. In his letter of 5 June 1957, the Acting Permanent Representative also stated that, in 1957, his Government had granted four scholarships for the academic year

⁴In a report to the Trusteeship Council, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the note of 27 August 1956 and referred also to his reply of 7 September 1956. In his reply the Secretary-General had made a reference to the provisions of the revised procedure for the administration of the scholarship programme, in paragraph 5 of which it was stipulated that, after having made its selection from among the candidatures submitted, the Member State offering the facilities should complete the necessary arrangements with the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory concerned. See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14, document T/1325, para. 48.

1957-1958; of these two went to students from Tanganyika and one each to students from Togoland under French administration and the Cameroons under French administration.

XIII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

41. The Government of the United States of America offered, in November 1952, five scholarships for the academic year 1953-1954. These scholarships included free tuition and other fees, board and lodging, and all transportation expenses. Under the same conditions, five scholarships were offered for 1954-1955, four for 1955-1956, five for 1956-1957 and eight for 1957-1958.

42. The Secretary-General has received to date fifty-two applications, twenty-two from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, seventeen from the Cameroons under French administration, five from Tanganyika, three from Togoland under French administration, two each from the Cameroons under French administration and Western Samoa, and one from Ruanda-Urundi.

43. In a note dated 28 May 1957, the Permanent Representative of the United States reported that three full United Nations scholarships had been granted to students from Trust Territories for the academic year 1956-1957; of these, one student from the Cameroons under British administration was attending Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; one student from New Guinea was at New York University, New York City; and one student from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration was at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland. In addition, two students from Somaliland under Italian administration had been offered extended travel grants and partial renewal of their scholarships, which included full tuition and partial maintenance; one of these students attended New Jersey State Teachers College, Trenton, New Jersey, and the other attended Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. Finally, one student from Togoland under French administration and another from the Cameroons under British administration had been awarded full renewals and extended travel grants; they attended respectively the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

44. In addition, the United States Government had previously reported that, during the academic year 1953-1954, four students respectively from Western Samoa, Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration and Togoland under British administration had been awarded scholarships for studies at various colleges and universities in the United States, and that the two students from Western Samoa and Tanganyika had subsequently received renewals of the grants for the academic years 1954-1955 and 1955-1956. Three students, two from Somaliland under Italian administration and one from the Cameroons under French administration, were awarded scholarships for the academic year 1955-1956.

XIV. YUGOSLAVIA

45. The Government of Yugoslavia offered, in April 1952, five university scholarships and five fellowships for the academic year 1952-1953. These included free tuition and fees, board, lodging and pocket money, medical care, language training and travel expenses from Cairo, Alexandria or Casablanca to Yugoslavia. These offers were continued for each following academic year up to 1957-1958.

46. The Secretary-General has received to date thirty-nine applications, twenty-three from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration,

thirteen from the Cameroons under French administration, two from Togoland under French administration and one from the Cameroons under British administration. He has been notified that four scholarships have been granted for the academic year 1956-1957, three to students from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration and one to a student from the Cameroons under British administration.

47. In a letter dated 15 May 1957, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia reported that three students from the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration had been attending the University of Belgrade since 1955 and were studying medicine, geology and foreign languages, respectively. It was further reported that the students were industrious and were doing well in their studies.

ANNEX

Statistical data concerning the administration of the scholarship programme *

Member State offering scholarships	Year	Scholarships offered	Applications received by the Secretary-General	Scholarships awarded	Scholarships utilized
Burma	1955-1956	3	2 BT 1 Ta	None	None
	1956-1957	3	4 BT	2 BT	None
	1957-1958	3	1 BC	No inf.	No inf.
Czechoslovakia	1957-1958	15	12 FT 2 Ta 2 FC	2 Ta	No inf.
Ethiopia	1957-1958	4	5 Ta	3 Ta	No inf.
India	1952-1953	5	5 BT	None	None
	1953-1954	4	1 Ta 1 BC 1 BT	1 Ta 1 BC 1 BT	1 Ta 1 BC 1 BT
	1954-1955	7	11 FC 2 So	3 Ta	3 Ta
	1955-1956	5	8 So 7 BT 1 FT	3 Ta 1 BC	3 Ta 1 BC
	1956-1957	8	1 BT	4 Ta 1 So 1 BT	4 Ta 1 unsp.
	1957-1958	10	8 BC 5 FT 1 BT	5 Ta 3 BT 2 BC	5 Ta 3 BT 2 BC
Indonesia	1953-1954	6	1 FC 1 BT	None	None
	1954-1955	6	1 FC	1 BT	No inf.
	1955-1956	6	1 FC	No inf.	No inf.
	1956-1957	6	1 BT	No inf.	No inf.
	1957-1958	6	No inf.	No inf.	No inf.
Mexico	1957-1958	13	5 BT 3 FT	1 FT	None
Philippines	1954-1955	11	7 BT	None	None
	1955-1956	11	5 BT 2 BC 1 Ta	1 BT	No inf.
	1956-1957	11	5 BT	1 BT	No inf.
	1957-1958	11	1 Ta 1 BC	1 BT	No inf.
Poland	1956-1957	10	11 BT	3 BT	No inf.
	1957-1958	10	1 FT	2 BT 1 FT	2 BT 1 FT
Romania	1957-1958	2	1 BC	No inf.	No inf.
Tunisia	1957-1958	10	1 FC 1 FT	No inf.	No inf.
Turkey	1953-1954	2	3 FC	None	None
	1954-1955	2	5 BT	None	None
	1955-1956	2	4 BT 1 FC	None	None
	1956-1957	2	1 Ta	1 Ta	No inf.
	1957-1958	2	None	1 FC 1 BT	None
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1955-1956	10	11 BT 5 Ta 1 FC	None	None
	1956-1957	10	1 BT 1 FC	7 BT 1 Ta 1 FC	None

Statistical data concerning the administration of the scholarship programme * (continued)

Member State offering scholarships	Year	Scholarships offered	Applications received by the Secretary-General	Scholarships awarded	Scholarships utilized
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1957-1958	10	3 Ta 3 FT	4 Ta 1 FC 1 FT	No inf.
United States of America	1953-1954	5	4 Ta 2 BC 2 BT 2 WS	1 Ta 1 BC 1 BT 1 WS	1 Ta 1 BC 1 BT 1 WS
	1954-1955	5	12 FC 1 BT	1 Ta (rnw.) 1 WS (rnw.)	1 Ta 1 WS
	1955-1956	4	17 BT 3 FC 2 FT	2 So 1 Ta (rnw.) 1 FC	2 So 1 Ta 1 FC
	1956-1957	5	1 BT 1 RU 1 BC	1 WS (rnw.) 2 So (rnw.) 2 BC 1 BT 1 FT 1 NG	1 WS 2 So 2 BC 1 BT 1 FT 1 NG
	1957-1958	8	1 Ta 1 BC 1 FT	No inf.	No inf.
Yugoslavia	1952-1953	10	None	None	None
	1953-1954	10	9 FC	None	None
	1954-1955	10	8 BT 3 FC	None	None
	1955-1956	10	11 BT 1 FC 1 FT	4 BT	No inf.
	1956-1957	10	4 BT	3 BT 1 BC	3 BT
	1957-1958	10	1 BC 1 FT	No inf.	No inf.

* The following abbreviations have been used in the table :

BC Cameroons under British administration
 BT Togoland under British administration
 FC Cameroons under French administration
 FT Togoland under French administration
 Inf. Information
 NG New Guinea

Rnw. Renewal
 RU Ruanda-Urundi
 So Somaliland under Italian administration
 Ta Tanganyika
 Unsp. Unspecified
 WS Western Samoa

DOCUMENTS A/C.4/372 and Add.1

Communications concerning the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration

Memorandum of the Secretary-General

Document A/C.4/372

[Original text : French]

[19 November 1957]

1. Since the opening of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has received 4,840 communications concerning general problems relating to the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, and concerning the future of these two Trust Territories.

2. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the annex to Trusteeship Council resolution 1713 (XX), the particular questions raised in these communications have been summarized and grouped under appropriate headings in document T/PET.4 and 5/L.17. It was not considered administratively practicable to reproduce that summary again as a General Assembly document. The Secretary-General therefore asks the members of the Fourth Com-

mittee to refer to that summary when they come to consider the report of the Trusteeship Council.

Document A/C.4/372/Add.1

[Original text : French]

[29 November 1957]

The Secretary-General draws the attention of members of the Fourth Committee to the fact that an addendum (T/PET.4 and 5/L.17/Add.1) has just appeared to document T/PET.4 and 5/L.17, to which they have already been asked to refer when they come to consider the report of the Trusteeship Council. This addendum raises to 5,617 the number of communications received since the opening of the twelfth session of the General Assembly concerning general problems relating to the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, and concerning the future of these two Trust Territories.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.512 **

Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration

Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Pakistan and Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[29 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having studied the chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council which relate to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under French administration,

Having heard the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,

1. *Takes note of the pertinent chapters of the Trusteeship Council's report;*

2. *Transmit the statements of the petitioners to the Trusteeship Council for further study;*

**** Incorporating documents A/C.4/L.512/Corr.1 and 2.**

3. *Recommends that the Trusteeship Council take into account the observations and suggestions made during the debate in the Fourth Committee, when the Council considers conditions in these Territories at its twenty-first regular session;*

4. *Is confident that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the promulgation of the amnesty law by the Administering Authority, and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it will be possible to achieve, in the Cameroons under French administration, conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area, and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities in the Territory.*

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.512/Rev.2

Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration

Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Pakistan and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[4 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having studied the chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council which relate to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration,

Noting continued tensions and disturbances in a certain area of the Cameroons under French administration,

Noting also the fact that the amnesty law envisaged by the Administering Authority has not yet been promulgated,

Having heard the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Trusteeship Council will, in the normal course, send a visiting mission to the two Trust Territories in 1958,

1. *Takes note of the pertinent chapters of the Trusteeship Council's report;*

2. *Transmits the statements of the petitioners to the Trusteeship Council for further study;*

3. *Recommends that the Trusteeship Council take into account the observations and suggestions made during the debate in the Fourth Committee, when the Council considers conditions in these Territories at its twenty-first regular session;*

4. *Is confident that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the early promulgation of the amnesty law by the Administering Authority, and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it will be possible to achieve, in the Cameroons under French administration, conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area, and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities in the Territory;*

5. *Requests the Trusteeship Council to instruct its next visiting mission, in 1958, to take into account the observations and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly in examining the situation in the two Trust Territories.*

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.512/Rev.3

Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration

Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Pakistan and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[5 December 1957]*The General Assembly,*

Having studied the chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council which relate to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration,

Noting continued tensions and disturbances in a certain area of the Cameroons under French administration,

Noting also the fact that the amnesty law envisaged by the Administering Authority has not yet been promulgated,

Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Trusteeship Council will, in the normal course, send a visiting mission to the two Trust Territories in 1958,

1. *Takes note* of the pertinent chapters of the Trusteeship Council's report;

2. *Transmits* the statements of the petitioners to the Trusteeship Council for further study;

3. *Recommends* that the Trusteeship Council take into account the observations and suggestions made during the debate in the Fourth Committee, when the Council considers conditions in these Territories at its twenty-first regular session;

4. *Expresses the hope* that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the early promulgation of the amnesty law by the Administering Authority, and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it will be possible to achieve, in the Cameroons under French administration, conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area, and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities in the Territory;

5. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to instruct its next visiting mission, in 1958, to take into account the observations and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly in examining the situation in the two Trust Territories.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.514

Economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration
India and United States of America: draft resolution[Original text: English]
[2 December 1957]*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 855 (IX) of 14 December 1954, in which it requested the Trusteeship Council, on the basis of the conclusions of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, and the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing the economic development plans for Somaliland under Italian administration,

Having examined with interest the report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (T/1296), and the observations thereon of the Administering Authority, the Government of Somalia and the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration,

Having taken note of the statement of the Administer-

ing Authority that the Territory would require, after 1960, external financial assistance, excluding technical assistance, of about \$4 million to \$5 million annually,

Having considered the various possibilities suggested by the Trusteeship Council of furnishing technical and financial assistance to Somaliland under Italian administration after 1960, and noting the conclusion of the Council, with which the Administering Authority is in agreement, that it is premature to make any specific recommendation as to the amount of external assistance which might be required after 1960,

Requests the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of this question, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and, in particular, to explore further the possibilities suggested by the Council.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.514/REV.1 ***

Economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration
India, Liberia and United States of America: revised draft resolution[Original text: English]
[3 December 1957]*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 855 (IX) of 14 December 1954, in which it requested the Trusteeship Council, on the

basis of the conclusions of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, and the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing the economic development plans for Somaliland under Italian administration,

*** Incorporating document A/C.4/L.514/Rev.1/Corr.1.

Having examined with interest the report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (T/1296), and the observations thereon of the Administering Authority, the Government of Somalia and the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration,

Having taken note of the statement of the Administering Authority that the Territory would require, after 1960, external financial assistance, excluding technical assistance, of about \$4 million to \$5 million annually,

Having considered the various possibilities suggested by the Trusteeship Council of furnishing technical and financial assistance to Somaliland under Italian administration after 1960, and noting the conclusion of the Council, with which the Administering Authority is in

agreement, that it is premature to make any specific recommendation as to the amount of external assistance which might be required after 1960,

1. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of this question, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and, in particular, to explore further the possibilities suggested by the Council;

2. *Notes* from the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1) that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, will continue to assess all requirements for a viable, independent Somalia, explore all possible ways of meeting the requirements indicated by these assessments and submit a report thereon to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.515

Attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and Syria: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[2 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System is the progressive development of the inhabitants of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 558 (VI) of 18 January 1952, invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory, *inter alia*, to estimate the period of time in which the Trust Territories concerned would attain self-government or independence,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1064 (XI) of 26 February 1957, recommended that the Administering Authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence at an early date, and further invited the Administering Authorities concerned to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 558 (VI),

Having examined part III of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1),

Noting with satisfaction that some Administering Authorities have indicated such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational development of the Trust Territories as will create the pre-conditions for their attainment of self-government or independence,

Noting with disappointment, however, that the Administering Authorities concerned have not yet been able to estimate the period of time required by the Trust Territories for the attainment of the final objective of trusteeship, namely, self-government or independence,

Conscious of the importance of fixing time-limits for the attainment by Trust Territories of self-government or independence,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1064 (XI), and once again invites the Administering Authorities to implement its terms;

2. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.515/Rev.1

Attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and Syria: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[3 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System is the progressive development of the inhabitants of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 558 (VI) of 18 January 1952, invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory, *inter alia*, to estimate the period of time in which the Trust Territories concerned would attain self-government or independence,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1064 (XI) of 26 February 1957, recommended that

the Administering Authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence at an early date, and further invited the Administering Authorities concerned to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 558 (VI),

Having examined part III of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1),

Noting with satisfaction that the Trusteeship Council has recommended that the Administering Authorities indicate such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational develop-

ment of the Trust Territories as will create the preconditions for their attainment of self-government or independence,

Noting with disappointment that the Administering Authorities concerned have not yet been able to estimate the period of time required by the Trust Territories for the attainment of the final objective of trusteeship, namely, self-government or independence,

Conscious of the importance of fixing time-limits for the attainment by Trust Territories of self-government or independence,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1064 (XI), and once again invites the Administering Authorities to implement its terms ;

2. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.516 AND ADD.1⁵

Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Nepal : amendments to document A/C.4/L.512

[Original text : English]
[2 December 1957]

1. Add the following two paragraphs to the preamble :

"Noting continued tensions and disturbances in the Cameroons under French administration, and the delay in the enactment of the amnesty legislation envisaged by the Administering Authority,

"Bearing in mind that the Trusteeship Council will, in the normal course, send a visiting mission to the two Trust Territories in 1958,"

2. Add the following after operative paragraph 3 :

"Considers that, in view of the many expressions of popular sentiment in favour of independence for the Cameroons under French administration, the Admini-

nistering Authority should ensure that the constitutional measures taken for the development of the Territory towards self-government do not preclude the eventual attainment of independence by the Territory in conformity with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter ;"

3. In operative paragraph 4 : (a) insert "early" before "promulgation" ; and (b) delete "the amnesty law" and substitute "a general political amnesty".

4. Add the following as the last operative paragraph :

"Requests the Trusteeship Council to instruct its next visiting mission, at the earliest possible date in 1958, to examine the entire situation in the two Trust Territories, taking into account the observations and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly."

⁵ The addition of Afghanistan to the list of sponsors is indicated in document A/C.4/L.516/Add.1, dated 3 December 1957.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.517

Rural economic development of the Trust Territories

Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[3 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 438 (V) of 2 December 1950, recommending that the Trusteeship Council should consider the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilization and the alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants,

Having noted the actions of the Council in this field, both through its regular procedures for the examination of conditions in the Trust Territories and through the establishment of a Committee on Rural Economic Development,

Noting with regret that the latter Committee has not yet been able to carry out the study entrusted to it,

Considering that the questions of land tenure and land utilization call for analysis and opinion of a technical and expert nature, and recalling in this connexion its resolution 561 (VI) of 18 January 1952,

Considering that in the meantime it would be appropriate for the Council, with the assistance of its Committee on Rural Economic Development, to devote its particular attention to the question of the alienation of land in the Trust Territories,

1. *Recommends* that, in order to facilitate its eventual study of problems of land tenure and land utilization in the Trust Territories, the appropriate specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, submit to it, through the Trusteeship

Council, their observations and suggestions concerning these problems ;

2. *Recommends* to the Council that it carry out in the meantime, through its Committee on Rural Economic Development and by such other means as it deems necessary, a separate and special study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to the alienation of land in Trust Territories, taking into account the present

and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants ;

3. *Requests* the Council to include the results of this study in its next report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.518

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Tunisia and Yemen : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[3 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having examined chapter V, section D, of part I of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/3718),

Recalling that, in its resolutions 753 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 and 1063 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories take all such measures as would ensure the greatest possible use by inhabitants of the Trust Territories of the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States,

Noting that the major part of the scholarships offered by Member States remains unutilized,

1. *Takes note* of chapter V, section D, of part I of the report of the Trusteeship Council and of the report of the Secretary-General ;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1063 (XI) and once again invites the Administering Authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States be utilized by inhabitants of the Trust Territories and to render every assistance to those persons who have been granted scholarships or fellowships ;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give such assistance as is possible that may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants ;

4. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to resume, at its 1958 sessions, the consideration of this question ;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a detailed report on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of the inhabitants of Trust Territories.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.526

Guatemala : amendment to document A/C.4/L.512/Rev.2

[Original text : Spanish]
[5 December 1957]

After paragraph 3 of the operative part add the following paragraph :

"*Invites* the Administering Authorities concerned to ensure that the constitutional measures to be taken by them to enable the two Trust Territories to attain the ultimate objectives of the International Trusteeship System will facilitate the free expression of the wishes of the people of both Territories on all possibilities for their future status, including unification."

DOCUMENT A/3779

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original text : English]
[10 December 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee item 13 of its agenda, entitled "Report of the Trusteeship Council" (A/3595 and Corr.1).

2. The Committee considered the report of the Trusteeship Council together with a report on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories (A/3718), which was

submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1063 (XI) of 26 February 1957.

3. In connexion with the item, five political organizations had submitted requests for hearings before the Committee (A/C.4/355 and Add.1 to 6). These requests were granted by the Committee as follows :

(a) Groupe d'action nationale du Cameroun: request granted at the 652nd meeting without objection;

(b) One Kamerun: request granted at the same meeting by 42 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions;

(c) Confédération générale kamerunaise du travail: request granted at the 670th meeting by 38 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions;

(d) Union des populations du Cameroun: request granted at the 692nd meeting by 32 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions;

(e) Confédération des syndicats indépendants du Cameroun: request granted at the 701st meeting without objection.

4. At the 714th meeting of the Committee the report of the Trusteeship Council was introduced by the President of the Council.

5. From the 714th to the 720th meetings, the Committee heard the petitioners, namely, Mr. Charles Assalé, Mr. Paul Soppo Priso and Mr. Jean Ekwabi, representatives of the Groupe d'action nationale du Cameroun, Mr. Ndeh Ntumazah, representative of One Kamerun, Mr. Jacques Ngom, representative of the Confédération générale kamerunaise du travail, Mr. Félix Roland Moumié, representative of the Union des populations du Cameroun, and Mr. Dika Akwa, representative of the Confédération des syndicats indépendants du Cameroun. During the first four of these meetings statements were made by the petitioners, and from the 718th to the 720th meetings questions were put to them by members of the Committee.

6. At the 721st meeting, the Committee began a general debate on the item, which was concluded at the 727th meeting.

7. At the latter meeting, the petitioners requested that they be allowed to make supplementary statements. The Committee decided, by 36 votes to 6, with 19 abstentions, to accede to this request and, consequently, supplementary statements were made by the petitioners at the 727th and 728th meetings.

8. From the 728th to the 733rd meetings, the Committee considered seven draft resolutions relating, respectively, to the following subjects:

(a) Situation in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration;

(b) Report of the Trusteeship Council;

(c) Economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration;

(d) Attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories;

(e) Rural economic development of the Trust Territories;

(f) Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories;

(g) Effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain Trust Territories.

9. A detailed account of the Committee's consideration of these draft resolutions and of the amendments thereto is given below in sections A to G.

A. SITUATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

10. At the 723rd meeting, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Pakistan and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution which, in its revised form as presented

at the 729th meeting (A/C.4/L.512/Rev.1), read as follows:

"Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration"

"The General Assembly,

"Having studied the chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council which relate to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration,

"Having heard the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,

"Noting continued tensions and disturbances in certain areas of the Cameroons under French administration, and the fact that the amnesty law envisaged by the Administering Authority has not been promulgated,

"Bearing in mind that the Trusteeship Council will, in the normal course, send a visiting mission to the two Trust Territories in 1958,

"1. Takes note of the pertinent chapters of the Trusteeship Council's report;

"2. Transmits the statements of the petitioners to the Trusteeship Council for further study;

"3. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council take into account the observations and suggestions made during the debate in the Fourth Committee, when the Council considers conditions in these Territories at its twenty-first regular session;

"4. Is confident that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the early promulgation of the amnesty law by the Administering Authority, and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it will be possible to achieve, in the Cameroons under French administration, conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area, and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities in the Territory;

"5. Requests the Trusteeship Council to instruct its next visiting mission, in 1958, to take into account the observations and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly in examining the situation in the two Trust Territories."

11. At the 725th meeting, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Nepal submitted amendments to the draft resolution which, as revised at the 729th meeting (A/C.4/L.516/Rev.1), would:

"(1) Add the following after operative paragraph 3:

"Considers that, in view of the many expressions of popular sentiment in favour of independence for the Cameroons under French administration, the Administering Authority should ensure that the constitutional measures taken for the development of the Territory towards self-government do not preclude the eventual attainment of independence by the Territory in conformity with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter;"

"(2) In operative paragraph 4, delete 'the amnesty law' and substitute 'a general political amnesty'."

"(3) Replace the last operative paragraph by the following two paragraphs:

"Requests the Trusteeship Council to dispatch its next visiting mission at the earliest possible date in 1958 in order to examine the entire situation in the two Trust Territories, taking into account the observa-

tions and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly;

"Further requests the Trusteeship Council to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Visiting Mission together with the Council's observations and recommendations."

12. At the 729th meeting, Syria submitted three amendments (A/C.4/L.521) to the revised draft resolution which would:

"(1) Amend the title of the draft resolution to read:

"The future of the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration".

"(2) Add the following after the third preambular paragraph:

"Noting further the constitutional development affecting the Cameroons under British administration and the statement by the representative of the Administering Authority in connexion with the future of this Trust Territory,"

"(3) Add the following after operative paragraph 3:

"Considers that in view of the many expressions of popular sentiment in favour of independence and unity for the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under British administration, the Administering Authorities concerned should ensure that the constitutional measures taken for the development of the two Territories towards self-government do not preclude the eventual attainment by these Territories of independence and unity in conformity with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter."

13. At the same meeting, the Philippines also submitted three amendments (A/C.4/L.524), which would:

"(1) In the second preambular paragraph, insert the words 'and considered the statements of' after 'Having heard'.

"(2) In operative paragraph 3, replace the words 'debate in the Fourth Committee' by 'consideration of the question in the Fourth Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, in particular, the problem of unification'.

"(3) In operative paragraph 4: (a) replace the words 'Is confident' by 'Expresses the hope'; (b) replace the words 'all political parties' by 'all parties concerned'; and (c) delete the words 'in the disturbed area'."

14. At the 730th meeting, and again at the 732nd meeting, the sponsors of the draft resolution further revised their proposal. In the new text (A/C.4/L.512/Rev.3):

(a) The second and third preambular paragraphs were replaced by the following text:

"Noting continued tensions and disturbances in a certain area of the Cameroons under French administration,

"Noting also the fact that the amnesty law envisaged by the Administering Authority has not yet been promulgated,

"Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,";

(b) The words "Is confident" were replaced by "Expresses the hope" in operative paragraph 4.

15. At the 732nd meeting, Guatemala submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.526) to the revised draft resolution, which, as orally revised at the 733rd meeting, would add the following after operative paragraph 4:

"Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to ensure that the constitutional measures to be taken by them to enable the two Trust Territories to attain the ultimate objectives of the International Trusteeship System will facilitate the free expression of the wishes of the people of both Territories on all alternatives concerning their future status, including unification."

16. The sponsors of the seven-Power amendments submitted a revised version (A/C.4/L.516/Rev.2) of their proposals, which, as orally revised at the 733rd meeting, would:

"(1) Add the following after operative paragraph 4:

"Considers that, in view of the many expressions of popular sentiment in favour of independence for the Cameroons under French administration, the constitutional measures for the further development of the Territory towards self-government should not preclude the eventual attainment of independence by the Territory in conformity with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter";

"(2) Replace the last operative paragraph by the following two paragraphs:

"Requests the Trusteeship Council to dispatch its next visiting mission at the earliest possible date in 1958 in order to examine the entire situation in the two Trust Territories, taking into account the observations and suggestions made during the twelfth session of the General Assembly;

"Further requests the Trusteeship Council to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Visiting Mission together with the Council's observations and recommendations."

17. At the 733rd meeting, the representative of Ecuador proposed an oral amendment to redraft the title of the revised draft resolution to read: "Situation in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under British administration".

18. At the same meeting Syria consequently withdrew all its amendments except one, namely, to add a new paragraph after the third preambular paragraph (see para. 12 above).

19. The representative of the Philippines orally revised his amendments. The revised amendments would:

(a) Replace in operative paragraph 3 the words "debate in the Fourth Committee" by "consideration of the question in the Fourth Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, including the problem of unification".

(b) Replace in operative paragraph 4 the words "all political parties" by "all concerned".

20. The representative of Egypt proposed an oral amendment to delete from operative paragraph 4 the words "by all political parties".

21. Consequently, before the votes were taken, the Committee had before it the following amendments to the revised draft resolution:

(a) A Syrian amendment to add a new paragraph after the third preambular paragraph;

(b) Philippine amendments to operative paragraphs 3 and 4;

(c) An Egyptian amendment to operative paragraph 4;

(d) A seven-Power amendment to add a new paragraph after operative paragraph 4;

(e) A Guatemalan amendment to add a new paragraph after operative paragraph 4;

(f) A seven-Power amendment to replace operative paragraph 5 by two new paragraphs;

(g) An Ecuadorian amendment to redraft the title of the draft resolution.

22. At the 733rd meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.512/Rev.3) and the above amendments as follows:

The first three preambular paragraphs were unanimously approved.

The Syrian amendment to add a new paragraph after the third preambular paragraph was approved by a roll-call vote of 33 to 30, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Malaya (Federation of), Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs were unanimously approved.

Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 were unanimously approved.

The Philippine amendment to operative paragraph 3 was rejected by a roll-call vote of 37 to 34, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Malaya (Federation of), Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 3 was unanimously approved.

The Philippine amendment to operative paragraph 4 was rejected by a roll-call vote of 41 to 33, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Nether-

lands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Haiti.

The Egyptian amendment to operative paragraph 4 was rejected by 38 votes to 30, with 7 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 4 was approved by 60 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions.

The seven-Power amendment to add a new paragraph after operative paragraph 4 was not approved, 35 votes being cast in favour and 35 against, with 6 abstentions. The voting, by roll-call, was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Honduras, Pakistan, Panama, Thailand, Uruguay.

The Guatemalan amendment to add a new paragraph after operative paragraph 4 was voted on as follows:

The words "including unification" in the proposed new paragraph were rejected by a roll-call vote of 35 to 32, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: India, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

The amendment, as amended, was approved by a roll-call vote of 37 to 31, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,

Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Sudan, Thailand.

The seven-Power amendment to replace operative paragraph 5 by two new paragraphs was rejected by a roll-call vote of 37 to 36, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: China, Pakistan, Thailand.

Operative paragraph 5 was unanimously approved.

The Ecuadorian amendment to redraft the title was approved by 53 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

The draft resolutions as a whole, as amended, was not adopted, 23 votes being cast in favour and 23 against, with 30 abstentions. The voting, by roll-call, was as follows:

In favour: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

B. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

23. At the 724th meeting, Denmark submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.513) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) take note of the report of the Trusteeship Council; and (2) recommend that the Trusteeship Council, in its future deliberations, take into account the comments and suggestions made in the course of the discussion of the report at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

24. The draft resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee at its 731st meeting.

25. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 51 of the present report as draft resolution I.

C. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

26. At the 725th meeting, India and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.514)

concerning the economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration.

27. At the 729th meeting, the draft resolution was revised and Liberia became a sponsor (A/C.4/L.514/Rev.1). According to the revised version, the General Assembly would: (1) request the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of this question, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and, in particular, to explore further the possibilities suggested by the Council; (2) note from the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1) that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, would continue to assess all requirements for a viable, independent Somalia, explore all possible ways of meeting the requirements indicated by these assessments and submit a report thereon to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-second session.

28. At the same meeting, the Philippines submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.523) to the revised draft resolution to reserve the order of the two operative paragraphs and to add, at the end of the new operative paragraph 2, the words "and to report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session".

29. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors at the 730th meeting and incorporated in a second revised version (A/C.4/L.514/Rev.2) of their draft resolution.

30. The draft resolution thus revised was unanimously approved by the Committee at its 731st meeting.

31. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 51 of the present report as draft resolution II.

D. ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE BY TRUST TERRITORIES

32. At the 725th meeting, Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and Syria submitted a draft resolution, which, as revised (A/C.4/L.515/Rev.2) at the 730th meeting, would have the General Assembly: (1) reaffirm its resolutions 558 (VI) and 1064 (XI), and once again invite the Administering Authorities to implement the terms of those resolutions; (2) request the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, on the progress made in implementing the resolution.

33. At the 732nd meeting, the sponsors orally amended their draft resolution by replacing, in the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "estimated the period of time" by "submitted the estimates of the periods of time".

34. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution as orally amended as follows:

The words "with disappointment" in the sixth preambular paragraph were approved by 34 votes to 24, with 10 abstentions.

The draft resolution (A/C.4/L.515/Rev.2) as a whole, as amended, was approved by 44 votes to 15, with 12 abstentions.

35. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 51 of the present report as draft resolution III.

E. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST TERRITORIES

36. At the 728th meeting, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution which was revised at the 729th meeting. The draft resolution as revised (A/C.4/L.517/Rev.1) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 438 (V) of 2 December 1950, recommending that the Trusteeship Council should consider the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilization and the alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants,

"Having noted the actions of the Council in this field, both through its regular procedures for the examination of conditions in the Trust Territories and through the establishment of a Committee on Rural Economic Development,

"Noting with regret that the latter Committee has not yet been able to carry out the study entrusted to it,

"Considering that the questions of land tenure and land utilization call for analysis and opinion of a technical and expert nature, and recalling in this connexion its resolution 561 (VI) of 18 January 1952,

"Considering that in the meantime it would be appropriate for the Council, with the assistance of its Committee on Rural Economic Development, to devote its particular attention to the question of the alienation of land in the Trust Territories,

"1. *Decides*, in order to facilitate its eventual study of problems of land tenure and land utilization in the Trust Territories, to invite the appropriate specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, to submit to the Trusteeship Council their observations and suggestions concerning these problems;

"2. *Recommends* to the Council that it carry out in the meantime, through its Committee on Rural Economic Development and by such other means as it deems necessary, a separate and special study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to the alienation of land in Trust Territories, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants;

"3. *Requests* the Council to include the results of this study in its next report to the General Assembly."

37. At the 729th meeting the United States submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.522) to the revised draft resolution. These amendments read as follows:

"(1) Delete the fifth paragraph of the preamble.

"(2) In operative paragraph 1: (a) replace the word '*Decide*' by the words '*Requests the Trusteeship Council*'; (b) replace the words '*and land utilization*' by the words '*land utilization and land alienation*'; and (c) replace the words '*the Trusteeship Council*' by '*it*'.

"(3) In operative paragraph 2, delete all the words from '*carry out*' to '*relating to*', and substitute the words '*continue to devote particular attention to the question of*'.

"(4) In operative paragraph 3, replace the words '*this study*' by the words '*its consideration of this resolution*'."

38. At the 730th meeting, the Dominican Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.525) to replace the third

preambular paragraph of the revised draft resolution by the following text:

"*Bearing in mind* the technical difficulties that the latter Committee has encountered in the various aspects of the study entrusted to it."

39. At the 732nd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom proposed orally the following amendments:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 1, replace the words "*and land utilization*" by "*land utilization and land alienation*";

(b) In the fifth preambular paragraph, insert the words "*continue to*" before "*devote*";

(c) In operative paragraph 2, replace the words "*it carry . . . alienation of land*" by "*through its Committee on Rural Economic Development or by such other means as it deems appropriate, it ensure the early submission of its study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to land tenure, land utilization and land alienation*".

40. At the same meeting, the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a further revision (A/C.4/L.517/Rev.2) of their proposal by incorporating all the United Kingdom amendments and by inserting after the second preambular paragraph the paragraph which the Dominican Republic had proposed as a substitution for the third preambular paragraph.

41. Thereupon, the United States and the Dominican Republic withdrew their amendments, and the Committee voted upon the revised draft resolution as follows:

The third preambular paragraph was approved by 58 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

The fourth preambular paragraph was approved by 50 votes to none, with 24 abstentions.

The revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.517/Rev.2) as a whole was approved unanimously.

42. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 51 of the present report as draft resolution IV.

F. OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF TRUST TERRITORIES

43. At the 729th meeting, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Tunisia and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.518), whereby the General Assembly would: (1) take note of chapter V, section D, of part I of the report of the Trusteeship Council and of the report of the Secretary-General; (2) reaffirm its resolution 1063 (XI) and once again invite the Administering Authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States be utilized by inhabitants of the Trust Territories and to render every assistance to those persons who have been granted scholarships or fellowships; (3) request the Secretary-General to give such assistance as was possible that might be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants; (4) request the Trusteeship Council to resume, at its 1958 sessions the consideration of this question; (5) invite the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a detailed report on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of the inhabitants of Trust Territories.

44. At the same meeting, the Philippines submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.520) to the draft resolution. These amendments read as follows:

"(1) Add the following at the end of operative paragraph 3: '*within the framework of the procedures laid down by the Trusteeship Council*';

"(2) Redraft operative paragraphs 4 and 5 as follows:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to include, in his future reports to the Trusteeship Council, detailed information concerning the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of inhabitants of the Trust Territories;

"5. Requests the Trusteeship Council to resume, at its sessions held in 1958, the consideration of this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session."

45. At the same meeting, the sponsors submitted a revision of the draft resolution. In the revised text (A/C.4/L.518/Rev.1) the Philippine amendments were incorporated, and the end of operative paragraph 2 was amended to read: "... assistance to those persons who have applied for, or been granted, scholarships or fellowships". The Philippines became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

46. The revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.518/Rev.1) was approved by the Committee at its 731st meeting by 59 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

47. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 51 of the present report as draft resolution V.

G. EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN TRUST TERRITORIES

48. At its 729th meeting, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, the Sudan, Syria and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.519) concerning the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community which provides that certain Trust Territories are to be associated in the Community. By this draft resolution the General Assembly would: (1) invite the Administering Authorities concerned to submit information to the Trusteeship Council on the said association of the Trust Territories under their administration and on the possible effects of the Treaty on the development of those Territories; (2) request the Trusteeship Council to include in its report to the next session of the General Assembly a separate section dealing with the effects that the association of certain Trust Territories in the European Economic Community might have on the development of those Territories, in the light of any surveys of this problem carried out by the Secretary-General, in virtue of General Assembly resolution 1153 (XII) of 26 November 1957, by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, or other international bodies, in so far as such surveys were concerned with the development of those Territories; (3) resolve to resume examination of this question at its thirteenth session.

49. The draft resolution (A/C.4/L.519) was approved by the Committee at its 731st meeting by 43 votes to 14, with 7 abstentions.

50. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to the following paragraph of the present report as draft resolution VI.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

51. The Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below.

Draft resolution I

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 15 AUGUST 1956 TO 12 JULY 1957

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution II

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution III

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE BY TRUST TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution IV

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution V

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF TRUST TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution VI

EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN TRUST TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V and VI submitted by the Fourth Committee. For the final texts, see resolutions 1205 (XII), 1026 (XII), 1207 (XII), 1208 (XII), 1209 (XII) and 1210 (XII) respectively, below.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted a draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela (A/L.241). For the final text, see resolution 1211 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1205 (XII). REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 15 AUGUST 1956 TO 12 JULY 1957

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 15 August 1956 to 12 July 1957 (A/3595 and Corr.1),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trusteeship Council ;

2. *Recommends* that the Trusteeship Council, in its future deliberations, take into account the comments and suggestions made in the course of the discussion of the report at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1206 (XII). ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 855 (IX) of 14 December 1954, in which it requested the Trusteeship Council, on the basis of the conclusions of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, and the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing the economic development plans for Somaliland under Italian administration,

Having examined with interest the report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (T/1296), and the observations thereon of the Administering Authority, the Government of Somalia and the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration,

Having taken note of the statement of the Administering Authority that the Territory would require, after 1960, external financial assistance, excluding technical assistance, amounting to about \$4 million to \$5 million annually,

Having considered the various possibilities suggested by the Trusteeship Council of furnishing technical and financial assistance to Somaliland under Italian administration after 1960, and noting the conclusion of the Council, with which the Administering Authority is in agreement, that it is premature to make any specific recommendation as to the amount of external assistance which might be required after 1960,

1. *Notes* from the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1) that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, will continue to assess all requirements for a viable, independent Somalia, explore all possible ways of meeting the requirements indicated by these assessments and submit

a report thereon to the Council at its twenty-second session ;

2. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of this question, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and, in particular, to explore further the possibilities suggested by the Council and to report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1207 (XII). ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE BY TRUST TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System is the progressive development of the inhabitants of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 558 (VI) of 18 January 1952, invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory, *inter alia*, to estimate the period of time in which the Trust Territories concerned would attain self-government or independence,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1064 (XI) of 26 February 1957, recommended that the Administering Authorities concerned take the necessary measures to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence at an early date, and further invited the Administering Authorities concerned to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 558 (VI),

Having examined part III of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1),

Noting with satisfaction that the Trusteeship Council has recommended that the Administering Authorities indicate such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational development of the Trust Territories as will create the pre-conditions for their attainment of self-government or independence,

Noting with disappointment that the Administering Authorities concerned have not yet submitted the estimates of the periods of time required by the Trust Territories for the attainment of the final objective of trusteeship, namely, self-government or independence,

Conscious of the importance of estimating the time required for the attainment by Trust Territories of self-government or independence,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 558 (VI) of 18 January 1952 and 1064 (XI) of 26 February 1957, and once again invites the Administering Authorities to implement the terms of those resolutions ;

2. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1208 (XII). RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 438 (V) of 2 December 1950, recommending that the Trusteeship Council consider the prevailing policies, laws and practices which, in the Trust Territories, relate to land, land utilization and alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants,

Having noted the actions of the Trusteeship Council in this field, both through its regular procedures for the examination of conditions in the Trust Territories and through the establishment of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories,

Bearing in mind the technical difficulties that the Committee has encountered in the various aspects of the study entrusted to it,

Noting with regret that the Committee has not yet been able to carry out the aforementioned study,

Considering that the questions of land tenure, land utilization and land alienation call for analysis and opinion of a technical and expert nature, and recalling in this connexion General Assembly resolution 561 (VI) of 18 January 1952,

Considering that, in the meantime, it would be appropriate for the Trusteeship Council, with the assistance of the Committee, to continue to devote particular attention to the question of the alienation of land in the Trust Territories,

1. *Decides*, in order to facilitate the eventual study by the General Assembly, of problems of land tenure, land utilization and land alienation in the Trust Territories, to invite the appropriate specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, to submit to the Trusteeship Council their observations and suggestions concerning the problems ;

2. *Recommends* to the Trusteeship Council that it ensure, through the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories or by such other means as it deems appropriate, the early submission of its study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to land tenure, land utilization and land alienation in Trust Territories, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and the future economic requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants ;

3. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to include the results of this study in its next report to the General Assembly.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1209 (XII). OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF TRUST TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Having examined chapter V, section D, of part I of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories (A/3718),

Recalling that, in its resolutions 753 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 and 1063 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories take all such measures as would ensure the greatest possible use by inhabitants of the Trust Territories of the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States,

Noting that the major part of the scholarships offered by Member States remains unutilized,

1. *Takes note* of chapter V, section D, of part I of the report of the Trusteeship Council and of the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories ;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1063 (XI) of 26 February 1957 and once again invites the Administering Authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States may be utilized by inhabitants of the Trust Territories and to render every assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships ;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give such assistance as is possible, and as may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants, within the framework of the procedures laid down by the Trusteeship Council ;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his future reports to the Trusteeship Council, detailed information concerning the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of inhabitants of the Trust Territories ;

5. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to resume, at its sessions held in 1958, the consideration of this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1210 (XII). EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN TRUST TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1),

Having observed that the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community provides that certain Trust Territories are to be associated with the Community,

Believing that this association may have significant effects on the development of such Territories,

1. *Invites* the Administering Authorities concerned to submit information to the Trusteeship Council on the

association of the Trust Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community and on the possible effects of the Treaty establishing the Community on the development of those Territories ;

2. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to include in its report to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, a separate section dealing with the effects that the association of certain Trust Territories with the Community may have on the development of those Territories, in the light of any surveys of this problem carried out by the Secretary-General in virtue of General Assembly resolution 1153 (XII) of 26 November 1957, by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, or other international bodies, in so far as such surveys are concerned with the development of those Territories ;

3. *Resolves* to resume examination of this question at its thirteenth session.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

1211 (XII). SITUATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly,

Having studied the chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council which relate to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration (A/3595 and Corr.1, part II, chaps. IV and V),

Noting continued tensions and disturbances in a certain area of the Cameroons under French administration,

Noting the fact that the amnesty law envisaged by the Administering Authority has not yet been promulgated,

Taking note of the progress achieved in both Territories and of the measures to that effect adopted by the Administering Authorities and by the authorities of both Cameroons,

Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners from these Territories in the course of the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Trusteeship Council will, in the normal course, send a visiting mission to the two Territories in 1958,

1. *Takes note* of the pertinent chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council ;

2. *Transmits* the statements of the petitioners to the Trusteeship Council for further study ;

3. *Recommends* that the Trusteeship Council take into account the observations and suggestions made during the debate in the Fourth Committee, when the Council considers conditions in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration at its twenty-first session ;

4. *Expresses the hope* that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the early promulgation of the amnesty law by the Administering Authority, and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it will be possible to achieve, in the Cameroons under French administration, conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area, and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities in the Territory ;

5. *Is confident* that the appropriate steps to be taken by the Administering Authorities will further facilitate the realization in both Territories of the final objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned, taking into account any alternative relative to their future status ;

6. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to instruct its next visiting mission, in 1958, to take into account the observations and suggestions made at the twelfth session of the General Assembly during the examination of the situation in the two Territories.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 13 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3595 and Corr.1	Report of the Trusteeship Council (15 August 1956 - 12 July 1957)	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 4
A/3733	Report of the Fourth Committee	Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 35
A/L.241	Situation in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above "Action taken by the General Assembly"
A/C.4/355	Requests for hearings: letter dated 21 August 1957 from Mr. Charles Assalé, Chairman of the Groupe d'action nationale du Cameroun in the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons, to the Secretary-General; letter dated 28 August 1957 from Mr. Ndeh Ntumazah, President of One Kamerun, to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.4/355/Add.1	Requests for hearings: letter dated 6 October 1957 from the Confédération générale kamerunaise du travail to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	Ditto

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.4/355/Add.2	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 25 October 1957 from Mr. Ndeh Ntumazah to the President of the General Assembly	Ditto
A/C.4/355/Add.3	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 28 October 1957 from Mr. Ouandié (Union des populations du Cameroun) to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/355/Add.4	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 6 November 1957 from Mr. Ouandié (Union des populations du Cameroun) to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/355/Add.5	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 11 November 1957 from Mr. Dika Akwa and Mr. Ossono to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/355/Add.6	Requests for hearings: letter dated 19 November 1957 from Mr. Charles Assalé to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/L.512/Rev.1	Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration—Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Pakistan and Uruguay: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3779, para. 10
A/C.4/L.513	Report of the Trusteeship Council—Denmark: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3779, para. 51, draft resolution I
A/C.4/L.514/Rev.2	Economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration—India, Liberia and United States of America: revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution II
A/C.4/L.515/Rev.2	Attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories—Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and Syria: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document as amended at the 732nd meeting of the Fourth Committee, see A/3779, para. 51, draft resolution III
A/C.4/L.516/Rev.1	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Nepal: revised amendments to document A/C.4/L.512/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3779, para. 11
A/C.4/L.516/Rev.2	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Nepal: revised amendments to document A/C.4/L.512/Rev.3	For the text of this document as amended at the 733rd meeting of the Fourth Committee, see A/3779, para. 16
A/C.4/L.517/Rev.1	Rural economic development of the Trust Territories—Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3779, para. 36
A/C.4/L.517/Rev.2	Rural economic development of the Trust Territories—Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3779, para. 51, draft resolution IV
A/C.4/L.518/Rev.1	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories—Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Yemen: revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution V
A/C.4/L.519	Effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain Trust Territories—Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Sudan, Syria and Uruguay: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution VI
A/C.4/L.520	Philippines: amendments to document A/C.4/L.518	Incorporated in A/3779, para. 44
A/C.4/L.521	Syria: amendments to document A/C.4/L.512/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/C.4/L.522	United States of America: amendments to document A/C.4/L.517/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 37
A/C.4/L.523	Philippines: amendments to document A/C.4/L.514/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 28
A/C.4/L.524	Philippines: amendments to document A/C.4/L.512/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 13
A/C.4/L.525	Dominican Republic: amendment to document A/C.4/L.517/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i> , para. 38
A/C.4/L.527	Draft report of the Fourth Committee	For the text of this document as amended by the Fourth Committee at its 736th meeting, see A/3779
T/238	Revision of the rules of procedure—Philippines: amendment to the rules of procedure	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth Session, Annex, p. 23</i>
T/1141	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Ruanda-Urundi	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2, pp. 1-45
T/1226	Report on the Cameroons under British administration submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, 1955	<i>Ibid.</i> , Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3, pp. 1-58
T/1280	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956, on New Guinea	<i>Ibid.</i> , Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 5

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
T/1296	Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the economy of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter dated 29 January 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Italy	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4
T/1311	Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (1 April 1956 - 31 March 1957)	<i>Ibid.</i>
T/1314	Note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Decree No. 57-501 of 16 April 1957 setting forth the Statute of the Cameroons, as published in the <i>Journal officiel</i> of the French Republic of 18 April 1957	<i>Ibid.</i> , Nineteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3
T/1344	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, on Somaliland under Italian administration	Mimeographed
T/AC. . ./. . .		Documents in this series are mimeographed only
T/COM. . ./. . .		Ditto
T/PET. . ./. . .		Ditto

MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 13 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee: 714th to 734th and 736th meetings *

Plenary meetings: 729th meeting

* Requests for hearings were also dealt with at the following meetings of the Fourth Committee: 652nd, 667th, 670th, 683rd, 691st, 692nd, 700th, 701st, 702nd and 736th meetings.



Agenda item 16: Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

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DOCUMENT A/3653-S/3879 and Add.1

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[5 September 1957]

In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council an alphabetical list of the candidates nominated by national groups for the election to be held during the twelfth session of the General Assembly in order to elect five members of the International Court of Justice, to replace the following members whose terms of office will expire on 5 February 1958:

Mr. Abdel Hamid Badawi (Egypt);
Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo (China);
Mr. John E. Read (Canada);
Mr. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland);
Mr. Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia).

The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated subsequently.

Name and nationality of candidate	Nominated by the national group of:
Ago, Roberto (Italy)	Denmark
Badawi, Abdel Hamid (Egypt)	Brazil Byelorussian Republic Czechoslovakia Dominican Republic Egypt Haiti Iraq Italy Lebanon Netherlands

Name and nationality of candidate	Nominated by the national group of:
Daftari, Ahmad Matine (Iran)	Norway Sweden Ukrainian Republic Union of Soviet Republics United States of America Yugoslavia
Erim, Nihat (Turkey)	Argentina Ecuador Iran Chile France Iraq Pakistan Denmark
Guggenheim, Paul (Switzerland)	Ireland
Hearne, John Joseph (Ireland)	Argentina Brazil Chile China Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador France Guatemala Haiti Italy
Koo, V. K. Wellington (China)	

Name and nationality of candidate	Nominated by the national group of :	Name and nationality of candidate	Nominated by the national group of :
Kuriyama, Shigeru ¹ (Japan)	Netherlands Nicaragua Norway Peru Thailand United States of America	Spiropoulos, Jean (Greece)	Pakistan Panama Peru Philippines Switzerland Thailand United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America
Matos, José (Guatemala)	Belgium		Ecuador
Morelli, Gaetano (Italy)	Iraq		El Salvador
	Panama		Greece
	Guatemala		Guatemala
	Argentina		Haiti
	Belgium		Ireland
	Chile		Lebanon
	China		Panama
	Dominican Republic		Peru
	Egypt		United States of America
	France		Yugoslavia
	Ireland		Thailand
	Italy		
	Lebanon	Thamaparakhan, Phya Ladpli (Thailand)	
	Liechtenstein	Thein, Myint (Burma)	Canada
	Nicaragua	van Kleffens, Eelco N. (Netherlands)	Denmark
	Pakistan	Verdross, Alfred (Austria)	Austria
	Peru		Denmark
	Sweden	Verzijl, Jan Hendrik Willem (Netherlands)	Netherlands
	Switzerland		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Winiarski, Bohdan (Poland)	Brazil
Pal, Radhabinod (India)	Egypt		Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Petrén, Sture (Sweden)	Sweden		Canada
Read, John E. (Canada)	Belgium		Czechoslovakia
Rolin, Henri (Belgium)	Belgium		Egypt
	Brazil		France
	Guatemala		Liechtenstein
	Italy		Netherlands
	Nicaragua		Norway
	Panama		Poland
	Thailand		Switzerland
Sauser-Hall, Georges (Switzerland)	Canada		Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Liechtenstein		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Switzerland		Yugoslavia
Spender, Sir Percy Claude (Australia)	Australia	Zourek, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia)	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Canada		Czechoslovakia
	Chile		Sweden
	China		Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Cuba		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Dominican Republic		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Ecuador		
	Haiti		
	Ireland		
	Liechtenstein		
	New Zealand		
	Nicaragua		

¹ The Secretary-General has been informed by the acting *Chargé d'affaires* of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations and by the members of the national group of Japan in the Permanent Court of Arbitration that Mr. Kuriyama does not wish to be considered for election.

[For the curricula vitae of the candidates, see documents A/3671-S/3889 and Add.1]

DOCUMENT A/3653/Add.2-S/3879/Add.2

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[24 September 1957]

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the following communication, dated 20 September 1957, which he has received from Judge Read, member of the International Court of Justice:

"I have just learned that the Belgian national group has nominated me as a candidate for re-election as Judge of this Court.

"While I deeply appreciate the honour thus conferred on me by the Belgian national group, I regret that it is necessary to inform you that I shall not be a candidate for re-election.

"I am bringing this matter to your attention, in order to avoid possible confusion and embarrassment, when the election takes place.

"(Signed) John E. READ"

DOCUMENT A/3653/Add.3-S/3879/Add.3

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[27 September 1957]

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the following communication, dated 27 September 1957, from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations:

"The national group of Egypt has kindly nominated Dr. R. B. Pal as a candidate for election as Judge of the International Court of Justice.

"While Dr. Pal is most grateful to the national group of Egypt for this honour, and for numerous offers of

support from other delegations, I have been instructed to inform you that Dr. Pal does not desire to be considered for any of the five vacancies on the Court now to be filled. This decision is without prejudice to any proposal or nomination which any national group may make in his favour in respect of a future vacancy.

"I am to request you kindly to circulate this communication as a General Assembly document.

"(Signed) Arthur S. LALL"

DOCUMENT A/3678-S/3891

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[24 September 1957]

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The names and nationalities of the present members of the International Court of Justice, and the years in which their present terms expire, are as follows:

Name	Country of origin	Expiration of present term (on 5 February)
G.H. Hackworth, President	United States of America	1961
A.H. Badawi, Vice-president	Egypt	1958
J.G. Guerrero	El Salvador	1964
J. Basdevant	France	1964
B. Winarski	Poland	1958
M. Zoricic	Yugoslavia	1958
H. Klaestad	Norway	1961
J.E. Read	Canada	1958
E.C. Armand Ugón	Uruguay	1961
F.I. Kojevnikov	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan	1961
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1964
L.M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
R. Córdova	Mexico	1964
V.K. Wellington Koo	China	1958

2. In view of the fact that terms of office of five judges are due to expire on 5 February 1958, it is necessary for the General Assembly and the Security Council, during the twelfth session of the Assembly, to elect five judges for a term of office of nine years beginning on 6 February 1958.

3. The Secretary-General has requested nominations from the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court. The nominations which he has received have been transmitted in documents A/3653-S/3879 and Add.1. The list of candidates will be printed in the *Journal of the United Nations*, and the names of the candidates will also appear on the ballot papers which will be distributed at the time of the elections.

II. PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

4. The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 8 to 12;

(b) Rules 151 and 152 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264(III) of 8 October 1948, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the General Assembly, in electing the members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

6. On the day of the elections the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect five members of the Court (Article 8 of the Statute).

7. According to Article 2 of the Statute, the judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character who possess the qualifi-

cations required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

8. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected (Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute).

9. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all the qualified electors, whether or not they vote. The qualified electors in the General Assembly are all the Members, together with the three non-member States mentioned in paragraph 5 above which are parties to the Statute of the Court. With the present number of Members of the United Nations and non-members parties to the Statute, forty-three votes constitute an absolute majority in the General Assembly.

10. In the Security Council, six votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is to be made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Statute).

11. Not more than one national of the same State may be elected; if more than one national of the same State obtains an absolute majority of votes in the two bodies, only the eldest of them will be considered as elected (Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Statute).

12. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidates for whom they wish to vote by placing crosses against their names on the ballot papers. Each elector may vote for not more than five candidates on the first ballot, and on later ballots for five less the number who have already received absolute majorities. Under Article 7 of the Statute, only those candidates whose names appear in the list prepared by the Secretary-General are eligible for election, unless the procedure outlined in Article 12, paragraph 2, is used.

13. If in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council less than five candidates receive an absolute majority, a second ballot will be taken for the remaining seats, and balloting will continue in the same meeting until five of the candidates have received the required majority. When this occurs in either organ (and not until that time), the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ of the names of these five candidates; such lists are not communicated

by the President to the members of an organ until that organ has completed its own list of five candidates. After receipt of the corresponding list of candidates from the Security Council, the President of the General Assembly will announce the election of those candidates who have received an absolute majority of votes in both the Assembly and the Council.

14. Cases have arisen in which more than the required number of candidates have received an absolute majority on the same ballot. In the election of five judges at the 567th meeting of the Security Council on 6 December 1951, six candidates received an absolute majority on the first ballot. After a discussion, the Council voted to take a new vote on all the candidates, and a second ballot produced an absolute majority for only five. In the election of five judges at the 681st meeting of the Security Council on 7 October 1954, three ballots produced absolute majorities for six candidates; the fourth ballot produced an absolute majority for only four. In both cases the President of the Security Council made no notification to the President of the General Assembly until only five candidates, and no more, had received an absolute majority in the Council.

15. If, upon comparison of the lists of the General Assembly and the Security Council, less than five candidates have been thus elected, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting, and if necessary a third meeting, to elect by further ballots the candidates for the remaining vacancies (Article 11 of the Statute).

16. The above procedure will be continued until the two bodies have elected five candidates. If, however, after the third of these meetings one or more seats are still unfilled, the General Assembly and the Security Council may at any time, at the request of either body, form a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by each body. This joint conference may, by an absolute majority, agree upon one candidate for each seat still vacant and submit his name for the approval of the Assembly and of the Council. If unanimously agreed, the joint conference may submit the name of a candidate not included in the list of nominations provided that candidate fulfils the required conditions (Article 12 of the Statute).

17. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected will, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge will have a casting vote (Article 12 of the Statute).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 1 October 1957, the General Assembly, at its 695th and 696th plenary meetings, and the Security Council, at its 793rd and 794th meetings, voting independently, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. Abdel Hamid Badawi (Egypt);
Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo (China);
Mr. John E. Read (Canada);
Mr. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland);
Mr. Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia).

The following were elected :

Mr. Abdel Hamid Badawi (Egypt) ;
Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo (China) ;
Sir Percy Spender (Australia) ;
Mr. Jean Spiropoulos (Greece) ;
Mr. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 16 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3671-S/3889 and Add.1	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 16 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 695th and 696th meetings

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY***Official Records***ANNEXES****TWELFTH SESSION**

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 17: Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A/3682	Letter dated 26 September 1957 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly	1
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DOCUMENT A/3682

**Letter dated 26 September 1957 from the President of the Security Council
to the President of the General Assembly**

[Original text: English]
[26 September 1957]

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council, at its 792nd meeting, held in private on 26 September 1957, considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a new five-year term of office.

This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Council.

(Signed) Emilio NÚÑEZ PORTUONDO
President of the Security Council

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 690th plenary meeting on 26 September 1957, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council (A/3682), appointed His Excellency, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a new five-year term of office.

At its 731st plenary meeting on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Brazil, India and Italy (A/L.243). For the final text, see resolution 1229 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1229 (XII). TERMS OF APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 11 (I) of 24 January 1946, 13 (I) (paragraph 32) of 13 February 1946 and 709 (VII) of 7 April 1953,

Decides that the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General during his second term of office shall be the same as during his first term.

*731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 17 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/L.243	Brazil, India and Italy : draft resolution	For the text of this document, see resolution 1229 (XII) above

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 17 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 690th and 731st meetings



Agenda item 18: Draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

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A/3713	Note by the Secretary-General	2
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DOCUMENTS A/3620 and Add.1

Report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy on its negotiations with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency

*Document A/3620 **

[Original text: English]
[23 July 1957]

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1115 (XI) of 11 January 1957, the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy entered into negotiations with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency on a draft agreement to govern the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. A draft text of the Agreement was considered and approved at a joint meeting of the Advisory Committee and the Preparatory Commission on 24 June 1957. In accordance with the above resolution, this text, annexed hereto, is submitted to the General Assembly for its approval.

DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[The draft Agreement was adopted without change. For the final text, see annex to resolution 1145 (XII) below.]

Document A/3620/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[30 October 1957]

In the course of the negotiations between the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic

Energy Agency on the draft of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency, the following letters relating to the wording of article I, paragraph 1, of the draft of the Agreement were exchanged.

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1957 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to our previous conversations regarding the wording of article I, paragraph 1, of the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

At the joint meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held on 24 June 1957, you, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee and on behalf of the majority of its members, favoured the deletion of the word "primarily" in the phrase "The United Nations recognizes the International Atomic Energy Agency . . . as the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations as specified in this Agreement, primarily responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its statute . . .". After that meeting you suggested that a statement might be included in the record to cover the preoccupations of the Preparatory Commission on this point to the following effect:

"With regard to paragraph 1 of article I of the draft Agreement, it is noted that the Agency, which is established for the specific purpose of dealing with

* Incorporating document A/3620/Corr.1.

the peaceful uses of atomic energy, will have the leading position in this field."

The Preparatory Commission has discussed this question again and is prepared to agree to the deletion of the word "primarily" in view of the objection to it expressed by you as Chairman of the Advisory Committee and in the light of the inclusion of the above-quoted statement in the record, although it still feels that the original wording would have helped to clarify the relationship of the future Agency with other international organizations which also have an interest in certain aspects of atomic energy. The main concern of the Commission in this matter is to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure proper co-ordination.

I would suggest that the above-quoted statement might be included in the record,¹ and would be grateful for your agreement to this addition. This insertion could then be regarded as the interpretation of paragraph 1, article I, of the draft Agreement, agreed by both parties and might as such be communicated to the General Conference.

(Signed) Carlos A. BERNARDES
President of the Preparatory
Commission

¹ ST/SG/AC.1/SR.32 — IAEA/PC/OD.43 and Corr.1.

LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1957 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 3 July concerning the wording of article I, paragraph 1, of the draft Agreement to be entered into between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It is noted that the Preparatory Commission is prepared to agree that the word "primarily" not be included in article I, paragraph 1, if the statement quoted in the second paragraph of your letter, which had been suggested by me, is inserted in the record of the joint meeting of the Advisory Committee and the Preparatory Commission held on 24 June 1957.¹

As Chairman of the Advisory Committee and on its behalf, I agree to the inclusion of this Statement in the record as reflecting the understanding of the two parties with regard to the interpretation of paragraph 1 of article I of the draft of the Agreement.

(Signed) Dag HAMMARSKJOLD
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/3713

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[23 October 1957]

1. The Secretary-General has been informed by the Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency that the General Conference of the Agency approved the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency on 23 October 1957. The Board of Governors of the Agency had given prior approval to the Agreement and had recommended favourable action on it by the General Conference.

2. The text of this Agreement which, without modification, has now been given final approval by the Agency, is submitted to the General Assembly for its approval in document A/3620.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 715th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (A/L.228 and Add.1). For the final text, see resolution 1145 (XII) below.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (A/L.229). For the final text, see resolution 1146 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1145 (XII). AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (A/3620) concerning its negotiations with the Preparatory Commission of the

International Atomic Energy Agency, including the exchange of letters (A/3620/Add.1) relating to the interpretation of article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting that the General Conference and the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency have approved the above-mentioned Agreement (A/3713),

Approves the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International

Atomic Energy Agency, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

715th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.

ANNEX

AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Desiring to make provision for an effective system of relationship whereby the discharge of their respective responsibilities may be facilitated,

Taking into account for this purpose the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Principles

1. The United Nations recognizes the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) as the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations as specified in the present Agreement, responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its statute, without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by this Agreement.

3. The Agency recognizes the responsibilities of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, in the fields of international peace and security and economic and social development.

4. The Agency undertakes to conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies.

ARTICLE II

Confidential information

The United Nations or the Agency may find it necessary to apply certain limitations for the safeguarding of confidential material furnished to them by their members or others, and, subject to the provisions of article IX below, nothing in the present Agreement shall be construed to require either of them to furnish any information the furnishing of which would, in its judgement, constitute a violation of the confidence of any of its members or anyone from whom it shall have received such information.

ARTICLE III

Reports of the Agency to the United Nations

1. The Agency shall keep the United Nations informed of its activities. Accordingly it shall:

(a) Submit reports covering its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session;

(b) Submit reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council and notify the Council whenever, in connexion with the activities of the Agency, questions within the competence of the Council arise;

(c) Submit reports to the Economic and Social Council and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

2. The Agency shall report to the Security Council and the General Assembly any case of non-compliance within the meaning of article XII, paragraph C, of its statute.

ARTICLE IV

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall report to the United Nations, as appropriate, on the common activities of the United Nations and the Agency and on the development of relations between them.

2. Any written report circulated under paragraph 1 of the present article shall be transmitted to the Agency by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE V

Resolutions of the United Nations

The Agency shall consider any resolution relating to the Agency adopted by the General Assembly or by a Council of the United Nations. Any such resolution shall be referred to the Agency together with the appropriate records. Upon request, the Agency shall submit a report on any action taken, in accordance with the statute of the Agency, by it or by its members as a result of its consideration of any resolution referred to it under the present article.

ARTICLE VI

Exchange of information and documents

1. There shall be the fullest and promptest exchange between the United Nations and the Agency of appropriate information and documents.

2. The Agency, in conformity with its statute and to the extent practicable, shall furnish special studies or information requested by the United Nations.

3. The United Nations shall likewise furnish the Agency, upon request, with special studies or information relating to matters within the competence of the Agency.

ARTICLE VII

Reciprocal representation

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote on matters of common interest in sessions of the General Conference and of the Board of Governors of the Agency. The Secretary-General shall also be invited as appropriate to attend and participate without vote in such other meetings as the Agency may convene at which matters of interest to the United Nations are under consideration. The Secretary-General may, for the purposes of the present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

2. The Director-General of the Agency shall be entitled to attend plenary meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for purposes of consultation. He shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote in meetings of the committees of the General Assembly, and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and, as appropriate, their subsidiary bodies. At the invitation of the Security Council, the Director-General may attend its meetings to supply it with information or give it other assistance with regard to matters within the competence of the Agency. The Director-General may, for the purposes of the present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

3. Written statements presented by the United Nations to the Agency for distribution shall be distributed by the Agency to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the Agency. Written statements presented by the Agency to the United Nations for distribution shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII

Agenda items

1. The United Nations may propose items for consideration by the Agency. In such cases, the United Nations shall notify the Director-General of the Agency of the item or

items concerned, and the Director-General shall include any such item or items in the provisional agenda of the General Conference or Board of Governors or such other organ of the Agency as may be appropriate.

2. The Agency may propose items for consideration by the United Nations. In such cases, the Agency shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the item or items concerned and the Secretary-General, in accordance with his authority, shall bring such item or items to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council or the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate.

ARTICLE IX

Co-operation with the Security Council

The Agency shall co-operate with the Security Council by furnishing it at its request with such information and assistance as may be required in the exercise of its responsibility for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE X

International Court of Justice

1. The United Nations will take the necessary action to enable the General Conference or the Board of Governors of the Agency to seek an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on any legal question arising within the scope of the activities of the Agency, other than a question concerning the mutual relationships of the Agency and the United Nations or the specialized agencies.

2. The Agency agrees, subject to such arrangements as it may make for the safeguarding of confidential information, to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

ARTICLE XI

Co-ordination

The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of achieving effective co-ordination of the activities of the Agency with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and of avoiding the overlapping and duplication of activities. Accordingly, the Agency agrees to co-operate, in accordance with its statute, in measures recommended by the United Nations for this purpose. Furthermore, the Agency agrees to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, as appropriate, of any other bodies which have been or may be established by the United Nations to facilitate such co-operation and co-ordination. The Agency may also consult with appropriate bodies established by the United Nations² on matters within their competence and on which the Agency requires expert advice. The United Nations, on its part, agrees to take such action as may be necessary to facilitate such participation and consultation.

ARTICLE XII

Co-operation between secretariats

1. The Secretariat of the United Nations and the staff of the Agency shall maintain a close working relationship in accordance with such arrangements as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency.

2. It is recognized that similar close working relationships between the secretariats of the specialized agencies and the staff of the Agency are desirable and should be established and maintained in accordance with such arrangements as may be made between the Agency and the specialized agency or agencies concerned.

² Bodies such as the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which the Agency would consult through the Secretary-General and with his approval.

ARTICLE XIII

Administrative co-operation

1. The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Agency undertake to consult from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Agency, and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

3. The consultations referred to in the present article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished by the Agency to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Agency shall be financed.

ARTICLE XIV

Statistical services

The United Nations and the Agency, recognizing the desirability of maximum co-operation in the statistical field and of minimizing the burdens placed on national Governments and on organizations from which information may be collected, undertake to avoid undesirable duplication with respect to collection, compilation and publication of statistics, and agree to consult with each other on the most efficient use of resources and of technical personnel in the field of statistics.

ARTICLE XV

Technical assistance

The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of co-operation concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of atomic energy. They undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance, and the Agency agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Agency its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

ARTICLE XVI

Budgetary and financial arrangements

1. The Agency recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations, the Agency and the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The Agency agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

3. The Agency agrees to transmit its annual budget to the United Nations for such recommendations as the General Assembly may wish to make on the administrative aspects thereof.

4. The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Agency and to the specialized agencies with a view to providing common services and securing uniformity in such matters.

ARTICLE XVII

Public information

The United Nations and the Agency shall co-operate in the field of public information with a view to avoiding overlapping or uneconomical services and, where necessary or

appropriate, to establishing common or joint services in this field.

ARTICLE XVIII

Personnel arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Agency agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate the interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Agency agree:

(a) To consult from time to time concerning matters of common interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(d) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Agency or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in the present article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE XIX

Administrative rights and facilities

1. Members of the staff of the Agency shall be entitled, in accordance with such administrative arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency, to use the United Nations *laissez-passer* as a valid travel document where such use is recognized by States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

2. Subject to the provisions of article XVIII above, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency shall, as soon as may be practicable after the entry into force of the present Agreement regarding the extension to the Agency of such other administrative rights and facilities as may be enjoyed by organizations within the United Nations system.

3. The United Nations shall invite, and provide the necessary facilities to, any representative of a member of the Agency, representative of the Agency, or member of the staff of the Agency desiring to proceed to the United Nations Headquarters district on official business connected with the Agency, whether at the initiative of any organ of the United Nations, of the Agency or of the member thereof.

ARTICLE XX

Inter-agency and other agreements

The Agency shall inform the United Nations before the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Agency

and any specialized agency or inter-governmental organization or any non-governmental organization enjoying consultative status with the United Nations, of the nature and scope of any such agreement, and shall inform the United Nations of the conclusion of any such agreement.

ARTICLE XXI

Registration of agreements

The United Nations and the Agency shall consult together as may be necessary with regard to the registration with the United Nations of agreements within the meaning of article XXII, paragraph B, of the statute of the Agency.

ARTICLE XXII

Implementation of the present Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency may enter into such arrangements for the implementation of the present Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

ARTICLE XXIII

Amendments

The present Agreement may be amended by agreement between the United Nations and the Agency. Any amendment so agreed upon shall enter into force on its approval by the General Conference of the Agency and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XXIV

Entry into force

The present Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the Agency.

1146 (XII). AUTHORIZATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the provisions of article XVII of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of article X of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency,³

Authorizes the International Atomic Energy Agency to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations or any specialized agency.

715th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.

³ Resolution 1145 (XII), annex.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 18 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/L.228 and Add.1	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America : draft resolution	For the text of this document, see resolution 1145 (XII) above
A/L.229	United States of America : draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , resolution 1146 (XII)

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 18 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 715th meeting.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 19: Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council

Agenda item 20: Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council

Agenda item 21: Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice

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DOCUMENT A/3765

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original text: English]
[5 December 1957]

1. The first item was included in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session upon the requests of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela, made by a letter of 19 June 1956 (A/3138). The second item was included upon the request made by a letter of 19 June 1956 (A/3139) from the same countries, together with Mexico. The third item was included upon the request of Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Spain made by a letter of 19 June 1956 (A/3140).

2. All three items were placed on the agenda of the eleventh session by the General Assembly without discussion at the 578th plenary meeting on 15 November 1956. The first item only was discussed during the eleventh session.¹ At its 661st plenary meeting on 26 February 1957, the Assembly decided, without objection, to postpone consideration of all three items to its twelfth session.

3. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly included the three items in the agenda of its twelfth session and referred them to the Special Political Committee.

4. At its 74th meeting on 2 December 1957, the Special Political Committee decided to consider all three items together, and continued their consideration at its 75th meeting held on 3 December 1957.

5. At the latter, a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.20) recommending postponement of the three items until the thirteenth session was submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela and was adopted by 52 votes to none.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

6. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See below "Action taken by the General Assembly".]

¹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda items 56, 57 and 58.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 728th plenary meeting on 12 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3765, para. 6). For the final text, see below, resolution 1190 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1190 (XII). QUESTION OF AMENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 108 OF THE CHARTER, TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE NUMBER OF VOTES REQUIRED FOR DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

QUESTION OF AMENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 108 OF THE CHARTER, TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

QUESTION OF AMENDING THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 108 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ARTICLE 69 OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT, WITH RESPECT TO AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUDGES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly

1. *Decides* to give further consideration at its thirteenth session to items 19, 20 and 21 of the agenda of the twelfth session ;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include these items in the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

*728th plenary meeting,
12 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 19, 20 and 21 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3138	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda items 56, 57 and 58</i>
A/3139	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3140	Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Spain: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/SPC/L.20	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see A/3765, para. 6

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEMS 19, 20 AND 21 WERE DISCUSSED

Special Political Committee: 74th and 75th meetings

Plenary meeting: 728th meeting

GENERAL
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ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

**Agenda item 22: Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference
for the purpose of reviewing the Charter**

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DOCUMENT A/3593**Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter**

[Original text: English]
[19 June 1957]

1. At its 547th plenary meeting held on 21 November 1955, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 992 (X), to appoint a Committee of all Members of the United Nations to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for a general conference to be held at an appropriate time to review the Charter, and the organization and procedures of such a conference. The Committee was requested to report with its recommendations to the General Assembly at its twelfth session. The Secretary-General was requested to complete the publication programme undertaken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 796 (VIII) of 23 November 1953 and to continue, prior to the twelfth session of the Assembly, to prepare and circulate supplements, as appropriate, to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

2. The Committee met on 3 June 1957 and elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Abdul Hamid Aziz (Afghanistan);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. José Vicente Trujillo (Ecuador);

Rapporteur: Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria).

3. It adopted on the same day, by 67 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, the following draft resolution sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Liberia and Panama (A/AC.81/L.1):

"The Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, appointed in accordance with General Assembly resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for a general conference to be held at an appropriate time to review the Charter, and the organization and procedures for such a conference,

"Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 992 (X),

"1. Decides to recommend to the General Assembly at its twelfth session that the Committee be kept in being and be requested to report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly not later than at its fourteenth session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992 (X)."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 705th plenary meeting on 14 October 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia and Panama (A/L.225 and Add.1). For the final text, see resolution 1136 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly**1136 (XII). REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE
FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER***The General Assembly,**Recalling the provisions of its resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955,**Having considered the report of the Committee established by the above resolution (A/3593),*

1. *Decides to keep in being the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, established by General Assembly resolution 992 (X) and composed of all Members of the United Nations, and to request the Committee to report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly not later than at its fourteenth session ;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992 (X).*

*705th plenary meeting,
14 October 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 22 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/L.225 and Add.1	Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia and Panama: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see above resolution 1136 (XII)

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 22 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 705th meeting

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ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 23 : The Korean question : report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

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A/3631	Communication dated 9 August 1957 from the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Unified Command report on the United Nations Command statement in the Military Armistice Commission on 21 June 1957	1
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DOCUMENT A/3631

Communication dated 9 August 1957 from the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Unified Command report on the United Nations Command statement in the Military Armistice Commission on 21 June 1957

[Original text : English]
[13 August 1957]

ANNEX

**UNIFIED COMMAND REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
STATEMENT IN THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION
ON 21 JUNE 1957**

1. The Government of the United States, in its capacity as the Unified Command, presents herewith a special report concerning certain action recently taken by the United Nations Command in order to maintain a relative military balance in Korea and thus to preserve the stability of the armistice.

2. Despite sincere efforts by the nations represented in the United Nations Command, the communist side has made it impossible to achieve the political settlement contemplated in article IV of the Armistice Agreement [S/3079, appendix A]. Although after long delay there was convened at Geneva in 1954 a political conference on Korea, the communist delegations throughout that conference insisted that the United Nations were the real aggressors in Korea and

The representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit eight copies of a special report concerning certain action recently taken by the Unified Command in Korea in order to maintain a relative military balance in Korea and thus to preserve the stability of the armistice. This report is submitted by the United States Government in its capacity as the Unified Command. Attached to the report as an appendix is the text of the statement made by the representative of the United Nations Command in the Military Armistice Commission meeting at Panmunjom, Korea, on 21 June 1957.

It is requested that the text of the report and its attachment be circulated to all Members of the United Nations as a General Assembly document.

refused to recognize the authority of the United Nations to supervise general elections in Korea. The report of the fifteen United Nations Members participating in the conference [A/2786] was approved by the General Assembly on 11 December 1954 [resolution 811(IX)]. In the absence of any indication that the communist side will be willing in the foreseeable future to agree to a political settlement in Korea on a basis in conformity with the long-standing United Nations objectives, the Armistice Agreement must continue to provide the basis for maintenance of peace in Korea.

3. The frustration of United Nations efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in Korea and the consequent prolongation of the armistice have, however, created for the United Nations Command a grave problem in maintaining its military strength relative to that of the communist Command.

4. Certain provisions of the Armistice Agreement, particularly sub-paragraph 13(d), were designed to maintain the relative military balance existing on 27 July 1953 until a political settlement was achieved. Under this paragraph both sides were to "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type".

5. Within twenty-four hours of the signature of the Armistice Agreement, the communist side began to introduce aircraft into north Korea in complete disregard of these provisions. During the past four years the communist side has, in fact, violated that agreement in the following particulars:

(a) It has introduced reinforcing combat equipment of the types referred to in sub-paragraph 13(d) in contravention of the provisions allowing only piece-for-piece replacement of equipment destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the date of the armistice.

(b) It has also introduced combat equipment and weapons of new and improved types and effectiveness from any it had in Korea at the time of the armistice.

(c) It has failed to report introduction of such equipment.

(d) It has introduced such equipment at ports of entry other than those specified in the Armistice Agreement.

6. Through the introduction of weapons of improved and different types and in increased quantities, the communist side increased its military *matériel* effectiveness and overall strength to a point where the relative military balance between the two sides, which was provided for by the armistice and upon which the maintenance of peace depends, was upset. This situation was further aggravated by the fact that, in contrast to this performance, the United Nations Command refrained from introducing the improved types of weapons available to it and confined its replacement to a piece-for-piece basis of types in Korea on 27 July 1953, in strict accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 13(d).

7. In increasing its strength, the communist side failed to report its introduction of *matériel* to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as it is required to do under sub-paragraph 13(d) of the Armistice Agreement, which provides in part:

"In order to justify the requirement for combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition to be introduced into Korea for replacement purposes, reports concerning every incoming shipment of these items shall be made to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; such reports shall include statements regarding the disposition of the items being replaced."

Since the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was prevented by communist obstruction from discharging effectively its responsibilities, there was no assurance that the disparity between the opposing forces would not continue and, indeed, increase. Efforts by the United Nations Command to rectify this situation by action in the Military Armistice Commission and through the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission have, as previously reported, been to no avail.

8. Since the communist side in Korea has failed to observe the "piece-for-piece" limitation as well as the provisions for reporting to and inspection by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the introduction of replacement items only through the specified ports of entry, it is impossible to state definitively the full extent of the communist military build-up in north Korea. Operational aircraft have been introduced where at the time of the armistice there were none in Korea north of the demarcation line. New and improved artillery and mortars have also entered north Korea since the armistice. Specifically, the communists have illegally introduced large numbers of combat aircraft, mostly jet fighters, and now maintain an air force of more than 700 planes based in north Korea. In addition to aircraft, the communists have also illegally introduced large numbers of ground weapons into north Korea including artillery pieces in the category of 122 mm. or larger, the 75/76 gun/howitzer, and 120 mm. mortars.

9. The mission of the Unified Command in Korea under the Armistice Agreement is to maintain the cease-fire and, as paragraph 13 puts it, "to insure the stability of the Military Armistice so as to facilitate the attainment of a peaceful settlement". In the light of communist actions, to refrain from replacing obsolete *matériel* with the more modern weapons now available would jeopardize the mission of the Unified Command and the original purposes of paragraph 13 as well as the entire Armistice Agreement. The maintenance of the stability of the situation in Korea requires preservation of the balance in relative effectiveness of the type of *matériel* in the hands of the two sides. And this is true quite independently of the proposition that violations by the other side are considered to entitle the Unified Command to be relieved of its corresponding obligations to the extent that will enable it to take appropriate defensive counter-measures.

10. It was in this spirit that the United States, acting as the Unified Command, discussed this matter with the other Governments which contributed forces to repel the aggression in Korea. It was decided that the United Nations Command would proceed as it deems necessary to replace its weapons in such a manner as to give full effect to its responsibilities under the resolutions of the United Nations and its consequent obligations.

11. Accordingly, on 21 June 1957, the United Nations Command announced to the communist side in the Military Armistice Commission that "In view of these facts and your gross violations of the provisions of sub-paragraph 13(d), the United Nations Command considers that it is entitled to be relieved of corresponding obligations under the provisions of this sub-paragraph until such time as the relative military balance has been restored and your side, by its actions, has demonstrated its willingness to comply."

12. In the announcement it was made clear that:

(a) The only purpose of the United Nations Command action is to restore the relative balance of military strength that the armistice was intended to preserve.

(b) The United Nations Command does not intend to start an arms race and draws attention to the fact that the replacement weapons are being deployed for defensive purposes only.

(c) The United Nations Command intends, as it has in the past, fully to observe the cease-fire and all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement save to the extent to which it is entitled to be relieved from compliance because of communist violations of sub-paragraph 13(d) and of those covered in its statement to the Military Armistice Commission of 31 May 1956.

13. The United Nations Command is satisfied that, under the circumstances which now exist in Korea, the course of action taken is the one which best fulfills the essential purpose of paragraph 13, "to insure the stability of the Military Armistice", and of the Armistice Agreement as a whole to have "an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved".

14. The text of the statement by the representative of the United Nations Command in the Military Armistice Commission on 21 June 1957 is attached.

Appendix

Statement by the United Nations Command representative in the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, Korea, 12 June 1957.

1. Almost four years have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice Agreement which ended the Korean conflict. The signatories of that document agreed to be bound and governed by a mutual application of the terms of the Agreement.

2. With complete disregard for your obligations under sub-paragraph 13 (d) of the Armistice Agreement, your side has continued to violate the provisions of that paragraph in the following particulars:

(a) You have introduced reinforcing combat equipment of the types referred to in sub-paragraph 13 (d) in contravention of the provisions allowing only piece-for-piece replacement of equipment worn out and destroyed after the date of the armistice.

(b) You have also introduced combat equipment and weapons of entirely different types and capabilities from any you had in Korea at the time of the armistice.

(c) You have failed to report introduction of such equipment.

(d) You have introduced such equipment at ports of entry other than those specified in the Armistice Agreement.

3. The United Nations Command has again and again protested these violations by your side and has attempted in vain to have it comply with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. All procedures established by the agreement for the settlement of disputes have been exhausted by the United Nations Command.

4. The United Nations Command intends to maintain the Armistice Agreement. However, the flagrant, repeated, and wilful violations of that Agreement by your side undermine the very provisions which were specifically designed to assure the stability of the military armistice. A cardinal purpose of these provisions was to insure the freezing of the military *status quo* by maintaining the relative military balance existing on 27 July 1953.

5. Your side, by its repeated violations of the Armistice Agreement, has seriously upset the relative military balance by modernizing and building up military capability in the area vastly superior to that which you had at the time the Armistice Agreement was signed. On the other hand, the

United Nations Command, because of its scrupulous observance of the Armistice Agreement, has not increased its combat equipment and is still equipped with the same type of weapons it had at the time the Armistice Agreement was signed.

6. As a result of the long period of time since the armistice went into effect, the equipment and weapons of the United Nations Command have become obsolete and outmoded, and those needing replacement cannot be replaced from stocks on hand or currently in production. This situation aggravates the imbalance created by your breach of sub-paragraph 13 (d) of the Armistice Agreement. The possibility that this situation would arise was not foreseen at the time the Armistice Agreement was negotiated, and, indeed, it would not have arisen had your side proceeded to negotiate, within three months and in good faith, a "peaceful settlement" as was contemplated by the Armistice Agreement.

7. In view of these facts and your gross violations of the provisions of sub-paragraph 13 (d), the United Nations Command considers that it is entitled to be relieved of corresponding obligations under the provisions of this sub-paragraph until such time as the relative military balance has been restored and your side, by its actions, has demonstrated its willingness to comply.

8. The stability of the armistice and the maintenance of the relative military balance, which it was the primary purpose of these provisions of the Armistice Agreement to insure, can now only be restored and maintained by the replacement by the United Nations Command of its old weapons with new items currently available. The United Nations Command is taking appropriate steps to this end.

9. It should be clearly understood that:

(a) The only purpose of the United Nations Command action is to restore the relative balance of military strength that the armistice was intended to preserve.

(b) The United Nations Command emphasizes the fact that the replacement weapons are being deployed for defensive purposes only.

(c) The United Nations Command intends, as it has in the past, fully to observe the cease-fire provision of the Armistice Agreement. It intends also to observe all of the other provisions of the Armistice Agreement save to the extent to which it is entitled to be relieved from compliance because of your violations of sub-paragraph 13 (d) and of those covered in its statement to the Military Armistice Commission of 31 May 1956.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/795

Telegram dated 3 October 1957 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General

[Original text : Russian]
[7 October 1957]

1. In connexion with the forthcoming consideration of the Korean question at the twelfth session of the United Nations General Assembly, I have the honour, on the instruction of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to send you this letter.

2. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly demanded that its representative should be invited when the Korean question is considered by the United Nations.

3. However, this just demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is vitally interested in a just solution of the Korean question, has unfortunately not been acceded to and the Korean question has until now been considered in the United Nations unilaterally, without the participation of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. No just settlement of any question affecting the Korean people's interests is possible without the participation of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

5. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again urges that its representative should be invited when the Korean question is considered by the twelfth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

6. Will you kindly circulate this letter among the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations and notify me to that effect?

(Signed) NAM IL

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DOCUMENT A/3746

Report of the First Committee

[Original text : English]
[20 November 1957]

1. On 7 October 1950, the General Assembly adopted resolution 376 (V) on the problem of the independence of Korea and established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

2. On 9 August 1957, the representative of the United States of America transmitted to the Secretary-General, for circulation to the Members of the General Assembly, a special report (A/3631) by the United States Government, in its capacity as the Unified Command, concerning certain action recently taken by that Command in Korea "in order to maintain a relative military balance in Korea and thus to preserve the stability of the armistice".

3. On 14 August 1957, in accordance with its terms of reference, UNCURK submitted a report (A/3672) covering the period from 24 August 1956 to 14 August 1957.

4. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly included in the agenda of the twelfth session the item "The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", and referred it to the First Committee.

5. By a telegram dated 3 October 1957 (A/C.1/795), the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea urged that a representative of that Government be invited to participate in the discussion of the Korean question at the twelfth session.

6. The First Committee considered the item at its 899th to 904th meetings, held between 12 and 18 November 1957.

7. At the 899th meeting, the United States of America submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.1/L.190):

"The First Committee

"Decides to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of the Korean question."

India submitted two amendments (A/C.1/L.191) to the United States draft resolution. The amendments would (1) replace the words "a representative" by the word "representatives"; and (2) add the words "and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" after the words "the Republic of Korea".

8. At the same meeting, the Indian amendments were rejected by 36 votes to 20, with 20 abstentions. The United States draft resolution was adopted by 44 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions.

9. On 13 November, Australia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.192) which provided that the General Assembly, having noted the report of UNCURK, recalling its resolutions 195 (III), 498 (V), 811 (IX), 910 (X) and 1010 (XI), and noting that the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 remained in effect, would: (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the United Nations were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (2) urge that continuing efforts be made to that end; (3) call upon the communist authorities concerned to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea; (4) request UNCURK to continue its work in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; and (5) request the Secretary-General to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session.

10. At the 904th meeting, the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.192) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 724th plenary meeting, on 29 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee (A/3746, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 1180 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly**1180 (XII). THE KOREAN QUESTION**

The General Assembly,

Having received and noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/3672),

Recalling its resolutions 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 498 (V) of 1 February 1951, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 (X) of 29 November 1955 and 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957,

Noting that the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 (S/3079, appendix A) remains in effect,

1. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations are to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full

restoration of international peace and security in the area ;

2. Urges that continuing efforts be made to this end ;

3. Calls upon the communist authorities concerned to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea based on the fundamental principles for unification set forth by the nations participating on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean Political Conference held at Geneva in 1954, and reaffirmed by the General Assembly ;

4. Requests the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly ;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

*724th plenary meeting,
29 November 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 23 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/2786	Report to the United Nations on the Korean Political Conference at Geneva	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17</i>
A/3167	Communication dated 15 August 1956 from the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Unified Command report on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea	Mimeographed
A/3651 and Corr.1	Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 17</i>
A/3651/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency	<i>Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 27</i>
A/3672	Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 13</i>
A/S.1/801	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 904th meeting	Adopted without change. See above resolution 1180 (XII)
A/C.1/L.190	United States of America : draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3746, para. 7
A/C.1/L.191	India : amendments to document A/C.1/L.190	Incorporated in A/3746, para. 7
A/C.1/L.192	Australia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America : draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above resolution 1180 (XII)
S/3079	Note dated 7 August 1953 from the acting representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General, transmitting a special report of the United Nations Command on the armistice in Korea in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 7 July 1950 (S/1588)	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 23 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee : 899th to 904th meetings

Plenary meetings : 742th meeting

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 24: Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee;
- (c) Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons;
- (d) Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons

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Belgium: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: French]
[12 August 1957]

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour to request, on instructions from the Belgian Government, that the following item be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the Assembly:

"Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons".

A draft resolution is attached.

(Signed) Joseph NISOT
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Considering that the armaments race, owing to advances of nuclear science and other modern forms of technology,

* Incorporating document A/3630/Corr.1, dated 17 September 1957.

creates means whereby unprecedented devastation might be inflicted upon the entire world, and that peoples of all countries should be made to realize this,

Considering that any agreement, whether partial or general, on the regulation or armaments necessarily implies adequate international control,

Considering consequently that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity for effective measures of control as part of disarmament agreement,

Considering that it is therefore desirable to seek ways and means of organizing an effective and continuing publicity campaign on a world-wide scale, under the auspices of the United Nations and disregarding all ideological or political considerations,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting such an international campaign;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Disarmament Commission whatever assistance it may request for this purpose;

3. Invites Member States to communicate to the Disarmament Commission or to the Secretary-General in good time any views they may see fit to submit as to the scope and content of the proposed campaign.

DOCUMENT A/3657

India: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[9 September 1957]

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On the instructions of the Government of India I have the honour to request you to include the following item, of an important and urgent character, in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly:

"Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee".

An explanatory memorandum, as required by rule 20 of the rules of procedure, is attached.

It is the intention of the Government of India to suggest at the appropriate meeting of the General Committee that the above item might be included as a sub-item of item 24 of the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly [A/3610].

(Signed) Arthur S. LALL
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. At the eighth session of the General Assembly, the delegation of India suggested the establishment of a sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission so as to facilitate discussions and with a view to reaching tangible results in the field of disarmament. This proposal was incorporated in resolution 715 (VIII) which was adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1953. As a result, the Disarmament Commission, on 19 April 1954, established a Sub-Committee consisting of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This Sub-Committee has held protracted sessions for the last four years.

2. In proposing the formation of a sub-committee in 1953, the Government of India had been actuated mainly by two motives. First and foremost, it had had in mind the staggering proportions which had then already been reached in the arms race and the grave dangers to world peace inherent in the continuance of the development of the quantity and quality of armaments. Secondly, the Government of India had felt that a small sub-committee

might promote full and frank discussions on the subject of disarmament and that the presence of a certain number of countries other than the main protagonists might be helpful in reaching an early agreement.

3. Since the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission was constituted, the world has seen developments in the field of armaments which not only make the prospects of war more appalling, but which also virtually ensure that any major conflict would result in the annihilation of large sectors of the world's population and the complete destruction of much of the material civilization which men have built. During this period, the hydrogen bomb has been developed into a weapon with a destructive capacity several hundreds of times greater than the atomic bombs which wrought such sobering havoc at the close of the Second World War. Significant progress has also been made in the development of outer-space missiles so that they may now be capable of destroying targets at any point on the surface of the earth. Furthermore, the number of countries which possess thermo-nuclear weapons has increased. Meanwhile also, there is an ever-growing hazard to all forms of life from the continuing accumulation of radiation from test explosions of nuclear weapons. These developments are such that any further delay in achieving progress in disarmament might well mean that the cause of peace is forever lost.

4. The two items submitted by Belgium¹ and Czechoslovakia² in regard to the effects of explosions and radiation are an index of the widespread impact on opinion in all countries of the consequences of the spectre of nuclear warfare. Thus, though the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission has held numerous meetings for the last four years, it must now be admitted that, in its present form, it does not appear to be able to achieve tangible progress or agreement in the field of disarmament. This is so in spite of the numerous efforts made by the Sub-Committee; and undoubtedly the Powers concerned, without whom no effective progress can be made in the field of disarmament, will continue to exert their utmost efforts in search of a solution. The Disarmament Commission itself, to which

¹ See document A/3630.

² "Effects of atomic radiation". See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 57, documents A/3614 and Add.1.

the Sub-Committee reports, although a larger body, has not succeeded any better. It cannot be gainsaid that the Commission and the Sub-Committee, while striving strenuously for the objectives laid down by the General Assembly, are not bodies that are adequately representative of the world, geographically or politically.

5. In view of the deterioration of the situation over the last few years caused by the development and accumulation of new weapons, the increase in the number of countries possessing them and the possibility of further increase, and the mounting expenditure on armament, the Government of India consider that immediate steps should be taken to intensify the efforts of the United Nations to reach a solution of this problem. In this connexion, the Government of India are of the view that the deliberations and discussions of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission might well be assisted by the presence of such countries as, by virtue of their general approach to problems of world peace, may be in a position to stimulate the processes of understanding and agreement among the Powers more directly involved. The Government of India consider, therefore, that the General Assembly itself should nominate a few countries to assist the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission in its search for tangible solutions to the problems of disarmament.

6. Similarly, the General Assembly may designate additional countries to serve on and to assist in the task of the Disarmament Commission. It will be recalled that the present composition of the Disarmament Commission is based on the membership of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, which were constituted as far back as 1946, when the membership of the United Nations was very different from and considerably smaller than what it is today. On the other hand, the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has been very recently adopted, provides for wider representation in the Agency's governing body.

7. The Government of India accordingly propose that the following item, in view of its importance and urgency, be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly:

"Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee".

DOCUMENT A/3674/Rev.1

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: Russian]
[30 September 1957]

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Delegation of the USSR, on instructions from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, requests the inclusion of the following item in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly as a matter of importance and urgency: "Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure I am attaching an explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution on the question.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO

Chairman of the Delegation of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The Soviet delegation, on the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, proposes that the General Assembly should consider as a matter of importance and urgency the item "Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons".

2. The serious danger which already threatens mankind in connexion with atomic radiation and which will become even more serious tomorrow unless test explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs are halted makes it imperative that this matter should be considered without delay.

3. Hundreds and thousands of scientists in various countries, including the foremost scientific authorities, of world renown, are expressing the deep conviction that,

in the interests both of the present and of succeeding generations, tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons should be discontinued forthwith.

4. Throughout the world a broad, popular movement has been developing for the immediate prohibition of nuclear weapons testing. People of all continents and countries, holding the most divergent political views and religious convictions, are taking part in that movement. Members of government and parliamentary circles in a number of countries are also among its adherents. Resolutions calling for the discontinuance of atomic tests have been adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Parliaments of India, Yugoslavia, Japan, Indonesia and other States.

5. The Soviet Government considers that the United Nations, in conformity with its lofty aims and humanitarian mission, should help to bring about a positive solution of this all-important problem. The General Assembly cannot ignore the unanimous appeal of the peoples.

6. The successful solution of the proposed question would have positive and far-reaching results for the peoples of all countries and the present international situation as a whole.

7. First, the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons would prevent any further extension of the dangerous process of atomic radiation, which is already very far advanced.

8. Secondly, the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons would constitute a definite obstacle to the further development of those weapons, would prevent the evolution of new and even more destructive types of such weapons and would serve to slow down the race in atomic weapons.

9. Thirdly, the conclusion of an agreement to discontinue tests of thermo-nuclear weapons or even to suspend them temporarily would be a first step towards the complete prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. There can be no doubt that if such a step were taken it would have a most beneficial effect on the entire international situation, would contribute to the establishment of the necessary confidence among States and would create more favourable opportunities for the settlement of other important problems, including that of a substantial reduction of armaments.

10. The following considerations, which are by no means unimportant, should also be borne in mind. Only three Powers possess thermo-nuclear weapons at the present time. They are the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. For that reason an agreement on the discontinuance of tests of such weapons, which depends entirely on the good will of the three States, would be, relatively speaking, far easier to achieve than a multilateral agreement concluded among a large number of States. Finally, control of the

practical implementation of the proposed agreement would be very simple, for at the present stage of scientific development, control of the discontinuance of tests raises no technical or organizational difficulties.

11. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Soviet Government considers it essential to detach the question of discontinuing atomic and hydrogen weapons tests from the disarmament programme as a whole and to settle it forthwith as a separate issue, without linking it to agreement on other aspects of disarmament.

12. The Soviet delegation, on the instruction of the Government of the USSR, submits the attached draft resolution for the General Assembly's consideration.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the deep concern felt by all the peoples of the world at continued tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons,

Considering that the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons would be an important practical first step towards the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and would constitute an obstacle to the development and production of new and even more destructive types of such weapons of mass destruction,

Noting that the continued testing of weapons of such types constitutes a threat to human life and health,

Bearing in mind that the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons would remove that threat, would be in accordance with the desires of all the peoples of the world and would further the humanitarian aims of the United Nations,

1. *Calls on* those Governments which carry out tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons to conclude an agreement forthwith on the discontinuance of tests of such weapons, on the basis of the following provisions:

(a) Tests shall be discontinued for a period of two or three years as from 1 January 1958;

(b) An international commission, which shall report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, shall be set up to supervise the fulfilment by States of their obligation to discontinue tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons;

(c) Under the direction of the aforesaid international commission control posts shall be established, on a basis of reciprocity in the territories of the USSR, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and its possessions, and in the Pacific Ocean area, including Australia;

2. *Calls upon* other States to accede to the agreement on the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

DOCUMENT A/3685

Report of the Disarmament Commission: letter dated 30 September 1957 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[1 October 1957]

1. I have the honour to inform you that, at its 64th meeting, on 30 September 1957, the Disarmament Commission decided to take note of the fourth and fifth reports of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission (DC/112, DC/113) and to transmit them, together with the records and the relevant documents of the

meetings of the Disarmament Commission, to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their consideration.

2. Accordingly, I have the honour to forward herewith the fourth and fifth reports of the Sub-Committee, together with:

DC/PV.63 and DC/PV 64 Verbatim records of the 63rd and 64th meetings of the Disarmament Commission, held in September 1957

DC/114 Letter dated 10 September 1957 from the Secretary-General to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission, transmitting the note of the representative of India

DC/115 Letter dated 11 September 1957 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission

3. I would request that you be good enough to transmit them³ to the General Assembly and to the Security Council for their consideration.

(Signed) Joaquín Miguel ELIZALDE
Chairman
Disarmament Commission

³ All the above documents have been circulated as documents of the Disarmament Commission.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/793

Letter dated 20 September 1957 from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a memorandum by the Government of the Soviet Union on partial measures in the field of disarmament

[Original text: Russian]
[23 September 1957]

On the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the USSR delegation hereby submits for the consideration of the General Assembly at its twelfth session a memorandum by the Government of the Soviet Union on partial measures in the field of disarmament.

I would ask you to have this memorandum circulated as a document of the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Head of the Delegation of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

MEMORANDUM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION ON PARTIAL MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

1. The problem of disarmament is the most urgent and vital international problem, for unless it is solved in a positive manner, the peoples of the world cannot feel free of the threat of a new war, in which weapons of mass destruction would be used. The solution of the disarmament problem would be a most important factor in alleviating international tension and ensuring the peace and security of States. An agreement on disarmament would not only remove the danger of a new war, but would also greatly reduce the burden of taxation and economic hardship borne by the peoples as a result of the armaments race, and would help to increase their well-being.

2. That is why the peoples are demanding with increasing insistence that measures should be taken without delay to stop the armaments race, to reduce the armed forces and armaments of States and to prohibit atomic and hydrogen weapons.

3. In its approach to the solution of the disarmament problem, the Soviet Government is guided primarily by the principle of the peaceful coexistence of States, irrespective of differences in their social systems, and by a desire to alleviate international tension and to develop friendly co-operation with all peoples.

4. The Soviet Government is in favour of a radical solution of the disarmament problem, which would result in a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces and in the absolute prohibition of atomic weapons and their elimination from the armaments of States. However, in view of the refusal of the United States, the United Kingdom and France to agree to take broad measures on disarmament, the Soviet Union, being desirous of taking practical steps towards disarmament without delay, even before agreement is reached on a

comprehensive programme, proposes that agreement should be reached on partial measures in the field of disarmament, on the basis of the following provisions.

A. Reduction of armed forces

5. The Soviet Government considers that the security requirements of all States would be largely met by an agreement to reduce armed forces to a level of 1 to 1.5 million men for the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China and to a level of 650,000 for the United Kingdom and France.

6. However, in its desire to facilitate agreement on this matter on a mutually acceptable basis, the Soviet Government would consent to carry out the reduction of armed forces in three stages, as proposed by the United States Government. For the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this would mean reduction to a level of 2.5 million men at the first stage, 2.1 million at the second stage and 1.7 million at the third stage. With regard to the United Kingdom and France, it is proposed to establish the levels of armed forces for these States at 750,000 men for each country at the first stage, 700,000 at the second stage and 650,000 at the third stage.

7. It is understood that the strength of the armed forces of all States parties to the agreement would include personnel employed by the armed forces in a civilian capacity, but engaged in servicing military equipment and installations.

8. The Soviet Government considers it essential that the appropriate disarmament agreement between the Powers should cover all the above stages and that the transition from one stage of the reduction of armed forces to the next should not be dependent on any conditions which are not stipulated in the agreement itself.

9. The reduction of the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States only to the level of 2.5 million men, without a simultaneous agreement on subsequent reductions of the armed forces of the contracting Powers, cannot be justified. This would give one party the advantage and prejudice the interests of the other, for the positions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States with regard to security needs differ in many respects.

10. It is impossible to disregard the fact that the territory of the Soviet Union is much larger than that of the United States and that the security of its longer frontiers calls for a corresponding strength of armed forces. In particular, it would be wrong to ignore the

fact that the security of the Soviet Union is threatened by the North Atlantic bloc in the west, by the Baghdad Pact group in the south, and by both the Baghdad Pact group and the SEATO [*South-East Asia Treaty Organization*] military bloc in Asia and the Far East. The United States, whose territory and frontiers are considerably less than those of the Soviet Union, is in quite a different position, and no danger threatens its frontiers.

11. Thus, while the reduction of the armed forces of the United States to 2.5 million men would not only ensure the security of that country but would also enable it to maintain considerable forces beyond its frontiers and in foreign territory, the reduction of Soviet armed forces to the same level would prejudice the security of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose frontiers have no such natural protections as those of the United States and which, moreover, has long stretches of common frontiers with States participating in the above-mentioned military blocs.

12. The position would be different if the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could agree on the reduction of their armed forces to 2.1 million men at the second stage and to 1.7 million men at the third stage, since that would mean a radical change in the whole international situation and the creation of circumstances in which the security of States would not be threatened by the maintenance of large armed forces by any Power.

B. Reduction of armaments and military budgets

13. The Soviet Government considers that it would be most expedient to reduce conventional armaments by 15 per cent during the first stage of the reduction of armed forces. At the same time, the Soviet Government, taking into account the position of the United States and other Western Powers on this subject, agrees in principle with the United States proposal for the reduction of armaments through the mutual submission of specific lists of the armaments to be reduced.

14. With regard to the reduction of military budgets, the Soviet Government persists in its view that budgets for the first stage of the reduction of armed forces and armaments could be reduced by 15 per cent.

15. At the same time, it should be stipulated that agreement on the reduction of armaments in accordance with lists should not delay the implementation of the provisions of the agreement which relate to the reduction of armed forces and military budgets.

C. Prohibition of atomic weapons

16. The Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that agreement on the question of atomic and hydrogen weapons, which present a particular danger owing to their enormous destructive power, should be reached simultaneously with the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces, armaments and military budgets.

17. The Soviet Union is in favour of a radical solution of the question of atomic weapons and considers that the cause of ensuring a stable peace and removing the threat of an atomic war would be served by the absolute prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the cessation of their production, their elimination from armaments and the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons, in accordance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic proposals of 10 May 1955 [DC/71, annex 15], 17 November 1953 [A/3366] and 18 March 1957 [DC/112, annex 1].

18. In view of the fact that the Western Powers are at present unwilling to agree to the absolute and uncon-

ditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Government proposes that States should take at least the first step in this direction and should assume, in the eyes of the peoples of the whole world, the solemn obligation to renounce the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons in any form, including air bombs, rockets of any range with atomic or hydrogen warheads, atomic artillery and so forth. This obligation should come into force at the beginning of the first stage of measures for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments.

19. Pending the reaching of agreement on this subject, the Soviet Government considers that it would be advisable for States possessing nuclear weapons to assume the solemn obligation not to use these weapons; this obligation should initially be assumed for a period of five years. The Soviet Government presumes that the question will be reconsidered by the United Nations on the expiry of this five-year period. Such temporary agreement on the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons by States would create favourable conditions for a broader agreement on disarmament questions, including the question of the final prohibition of nuclear weapons and their elimination from the armaments of States.

20. The Soviet Government considers that such a temporary agreement should be considered as a separate and independent question, the settlement of which should not be made conditional on the reaching of agreement on other aspects of the disarmament problem.

21. The Soviet Government cannot agree with contentions that the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons is lawful and that the discussion should relate not to renunciation of their use, but merely to the establishment of certain limitations of such use. This would mean that the aggressor himself would be the judge of his own actions and that he could use nuclear weapons at will, under cover of the alleged right of self-defence. It stands to reason that the Soviet Union cannot become a party to any such chicanery, since the interests of the peoples will be served, not by the legalization of nuclear weapons, but by their absolute and unconditional prohibition and, as an important step along that course, by the renunciation of their use on the part of States.

22. The Soviet Government draws attention to the fact that the handing over of atomic weapons to States which do not manufacture such weapons at the present time and the stationing of foreign atomic military units in various parts of the world are intensifying the threat of atomic war and creating an atmosphere which is dangerous to the cause of peace. Such actions may provoke measures of retaliation on the part of the States whose security is thus threatened. The Soviet Government therefore considers it necessary for States possessing nuclear weapons to assume the obligation, under an appropriate agreement, not to allow the installation of any atomic military units or any types of atomic or hydrogen weapons beyond their national frontiers and not to place these weapons at the disposal of any other States or commands of military blocs.

23. The United States and other Western Powers propose that the cessation of manufacture of fissionable materials for military purposes in the future should be provided for in a partial agreement on disarmament. However, the United States proposals do not in any way relate to the absolute cessation of the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Apart from the fact that the United States and other Western Powers refuse to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons, to eliminate them from the armaments of States and to destroy stockpiles of these weapons, the United States insists on reserving the right to manufacture and perfect atomic weapons from fissionable materials already stockpiled.

24. The Soviet Government maintains its view that it is essential to achieve the absolute cessation of the manufacture of atomic and hydrogen weapons. However, as the Soviet Government has repeatedly pointed out, these measures can have a real significance in removing the threat of atomic war only if the question of the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the absolute elimination of these weapons from the armaments of States is settled simultaneously.

D. Discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons

25. The Soviet Government continues to insist on the necessity of reaching an agreement on the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons, without making agreement on this subject conditional on the reaching of agreement on other aspects of disarmament. The need for such an agreement is dictated not only by the fact that continuance of test explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs greatly endangers the health of human beings and that such tests promote the manufacture of still more terrible and destructive types of atomic and hydrogen weapons, but also by the fact that a positive solution of this problem would lead to a considerable improvement of the international situation and would greatly enhance the prospects of reaching agreement on other aspects of disarmament and of putting an end to the current armaments race.

26. The Soviet Government feels obliged to stress that other States, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, which possess nuclear weapons should be no less interested than the Soviet Union in discontinuing tests of these weapons. The States which are placing obstacles in the way of an agreement on this important question are assuming a heavy burden of responsibility before the peoples, who are ever more insistently demanding the cessation of test explosions of atom and hydrogen bombs. In the opinion of the Soviet Government, it is high time to put an end to a situation in which a given country or group of countries which are hindering the reaching of agreement on the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons can regard a large part of the earth's surface, containing the overwhelming majority of its population, as a chessboard on which they can play with the destinies of nations behind the backs of the peoples concerned.

27. In view of the importance of the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to bring this question before the twelfth session of the General Assembly as a separate and independent agenda item.

E. International control

28. The implementation of the measures provided for in the agreement on partial disarmament should be placed under appropriate international control.

29. As the Soviet Government has already proposed, control functions could be performed, by agreement between the parties, by a control organ to be established for this purpose within the framework of the Security Council.

30. The Soviet Government reiterates its proposal that, at the first stage, control posts should be set up in the territory of States, on a basis of reciprocity at large ports, railway junctions and motor highways, to see to it that no dangerous concentrations of armed forces and armaments occur. The list of places where control posts are to be established should be drawn up in a supplementary agreement. However, since we are now concerned only with partial measures, the question of control posts should be settled in an appropriate manner. Accordingly, at the first stage, control posts should be set up only in

the western frontier areas of the Soviet Union, in the territory of France, the United Kingdom and other States participating in the North Atlantic Alliance and in the Warsaw Treaty, and also in the eastern part of the United States.

31. Control posts may also be established in the territory of other States in the aerial photography zone by agreement with these States.

32. It is proposed that control posts at airfields should be set up at the second and third stages of the reduction of armed forces and armaments. The question of the establishment of control posts at airfields also requires correlation with the relevant measures for the final prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and their elimination from the armaments of States.

F. Aerial photography

33. The Soviet Government maintains its view that aerial photography can neither prevent surprise attacks nor ensure the necessary control over disarmament. Taking into account, however, the fact that as a result of the position taken by the United States and other Western Powers, the question of aerial photography has become one of the serious obstacles to agreement on disarmament, the Soviet Government has expressed its willingness to consider the question of establishing aerial photography zones in Europe and the Far East. The establishment of such zones was provided for in the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals of 17 November 1956, 18 March 1957 and 30 April 1957 [DC/112, annex 7] and in other documents which the Soviet Government submitted for the consideration of members of the Sub-Committee. The Soviet Government continues to maintain these proposals.

34. However, these Soviet Union proposals were not supported by the United States and the other Western Powers, which in this case also showed no willingness to co-operate in achieving agreement on disarmament.

35. The United States and the other Western Powers now propose aerial inspection of the whole territory of the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union.

36. The Soviet Government considers that in the present circumstances, when mistrust and suspicion prevail among the great Powers, when such tension exists in international relations and when an armaments race and preparations for atomic war are being conducted by the States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], such a proposal is unrealistic and artificial. No peace-loving State can agree to the aerial photography of the whole of its territory without jeopardizing its security. Accordingly, the only possible appraisal of the Western Powers' proposal on aerial photography is that it is designed to obtain intelligence information, that it can lead, not to an improvement, but only to an aggravation of the international situation, and that it is directed towards promoting preparations for an aggressive war.

37. Furthermore, the Western Powers' proposal does not provide for the aerial photography of the territory of certain NATO countries and of a number of countries where the military bases of States participating in the aggressive military NATO bloc are situated. The exemption from aerial inspection of certain NATO countries and countries which, although not members of NATO, have foreign military bases in their territory, would place the Soviet Union and its allies under the Warsaw Treaty, whose territories it is proposed to open to aerial inspection, in a disadvantageous position.

38. It is doubtful whether the other United States proposal concerning aerial photography of Arctic regions can be considered seriously, since aerial inspection of the empty, sparsely-populated Arctic wastes can serve no

useful purpose, either for the cause of disarmament or for the prevention of a surprise attack by one State against another.

39. The Soviet Government wishes to stress once again that no aerial photography can prevent a surprise attack by an aggressor who possesses weapons of mass destruction, the means of delivering such weapons to their target and an army of many millions. A different course must be followed.

40. A highly important part in relaxing international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust among States could be played by the prohibition of nuclear weapons, a considerable reduction of the armed forces and armaments of States, and the abolition of foreign military bases in the territories of States.

41. Attention should now be paid to measures which would promote the alleviation of tension in international relations, the expansion of international economic and cultural contacts and the elimination of discrimination in trade.

42. If such measures were taken, the present tension and mistrust in the relations between the Powers would give way to friendly co-operation, expansion of international contacts, and exchanges of experience between States and peoples. Under those conditions, the obstacles to the aerial photography of the whole territory of the USSR, the United States, the other countries participating in NATO, SEATO and the Baghdad Pact and the other Warsaw Treaty countries would automatically disappear.

G. Foreign military bases

43. In view of the fact that the existence of foreign military bases in the territories of certain States has considerably increased suspicion and tension in recent years, especially because the stationing or proposed stationing of atomic military units at many of these bases provide grounds for regarding these activities as preparations for war in which atomic and hydrogen weapons will be used, the Soviet Government proposes that the question of dismantling foreign military bases in the territory of certain States should be considered and that agreement should first be reached on the bases which could be dismantled at the first stage of the disarmament measures.

H. Reduction of armed forces of the four Powers in the territory of Germany and of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries

44. The Soviet Government continues to hold the view that the reduction of the armed forces of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and France which are stationed in the territory of Germany by one-third or by some other agreed figure would play a considerable part in improving the situation in Europe and in the whole world and in solving the German problem as a whole.

45. The Soviet Government also considers that international tension would be greatly alleviated by agreement to reduce the armed forces of the United States, the United Kingdom and France which are stationed in the territory of the NATO countries and the armed forces of the USSR which are stationed in the territory of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The extent of the reduction of the armed forces of these countries might be specified at subsequent talks.

I. Prohibition of war propaganda

46. In the Soviet Government's proposals for partial measures in the field of disarmament submitted for the consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament

Commission [DC/112, annex 7], it was stated that the war propaganda and incitement to war conducted in certain countries, especially propaganda for the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons against any given State, plays an important part in aggravating international relations and spreading hostility and hatred among nations. In those proposals, the attention of countries represented in the Sub-Committee was drawn to the non-observance by certain States of the General Assembly resolution of 1947 on the prohibition of war propaganda [resolution 110 (II)] and also to the fact that the absence of legislation against war propaganda in many countries creates favourable conditions for the fomenting of militaristic attitudes and a war psychosis.

47. Unfortunately, the countries represented in the Sub-Committee disregarded the Soviet Government's proposals on this subject, and unbridled war propaganda is still being conducted in those countries and in a number of others.

48. And yet the cessation of war propaganda, including propaganda for atomic war, might play a considerable part in improving relations between States and relaxing international tension.

49. The Soviet Government considers that war propaganda must be brought to an end, by the enactment of appropriate legislation in certain States, as has been done in the Soviet Union and other countries, and by adopting other measures for the prevention of such propaganda.

J. Composition of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee

50. The Soviet Government considers that the time has come to discuss the question of inviting a larger number of States to participate in disarmament talks and of accordingly increasing the membership of both the United Nations Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee. The reason for such a decision is that the present composition of these organs does not allow the overwhelming majority of States to take part in talks on disarmament questions. Whole continents, such as Asia, Africa and Latin America, are being left out of these discussions. Consequently, a relatively small group of participants have an opportunity to discuss the urgent problem of disarmament, especially in the Sub-Committee, where only five States are represented. Moreover, four of these States are leading participants of the NATO military bloc.

51. In the opinion of the Soviet Government, the participation of new States in the disarmament talks, through an increase in the membership of these United Nations organs, can yield only positive results. It will allow for a more objective and many-sided approach to the discussion of the urgent problems of the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments.

52. It has also become necessary to make public all talks on disarmament within the framework of the United Nations. Experience has shown that there is no justification for the secret and private working procedure of the Sub-Committee, for example, and the fact that public opinion has frequently been misinformed on the course of the Sub-Committee's talks proves that this procedure can only be harmful.

53. These considerations concerning the composition of the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee and their working procedures show the necessity of adopting a decision on these questions at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

54. The Soviet Government expresses the hope that its proposals on partial measures in the field of disarmament, which have been prepared with due consideration of the proposals of other States, will be carefully con-

sidered by the General Assembly and that other Members of the United Nations, for their part, will co-operate in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on disarmament.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/797

Letter dated 27 October 1957 from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General, transmitting a proposal by the USSR concerning the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission

[Original text: Russian]

[28 October 1957]

In connexion with the General Assembly's consideration of the question of disarmament, the Soviet delegation requests the General Assembly to consider the following:

"Proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission".

Kindly have this proposal circulated to the States Members of the United Nations and to each delegation as an official United Nations document.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Head of the Delegation of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

PROPOSAL BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

1. The grave responsibility of the United Nations for ensuring world peace requires a prompt settlement of the disarmament problem in accordance with the resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly recommending that States should take action to reduce armaments and armed forces and prohibit atomic weapons. An immediate settlement of this problem is even more urgent at this time in view of the acceleration of the armaments race and the increasing availability to States of many new types of weapons—primarily atomic and hydrogen weapons—and of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the military use of which makes every part of the world a vulnerable target.

2. A positive settlement of the disarmament problem would remove the threat of a war waged with weapons of mass destruction, reduce the heavy burden of taxation resulting from the armaments race and contribute to the establishment of conditions in which the people of the world could lead a peaceful, normal life.

3. The present situation requires that the United Nations, in accordance with the functions conferred upon it, should make a further effort to solve the disarmament problem and to conclude an appropriate international agreement or agreements.

4. Although the disarmament problem has been considered for many years in the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee, there has unfortunately been no agreement among the Powers, and the disarmament problem still remains unsettled. One of the reasons for the failure of these organs is that consideration of the disarmament problem is limited to a small group of States—the five Member States represented on the Sub-Committee and the twelve represented on the Disarmament Commission. The fact is that seventy States Members of the United Nations which are no less interested in a prompt solution of the disarmament problem are not participating in that work.

5. For these reasons, a broad, representative organ for the consideration of the disarmament problem should be established on such a basis as to allow all States to take an active part in its work. That purpose would be met by the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the States Members of the United Nations. In the view of the USSR delegation, that commission's activities should not be restricted by any time limit. The commission should carry on its work as a permanent organ of the United Nations, carefully consider proposals submitted by States, and draft appropriate recommendations on disarmament questions for consideration at the sessions of the General Assembly.

6. The course of the debate on disarmament questions in the General Assembly indicates that many States are dissatisfied with the method of discussing disarmament at closed meetings of the Sub-Committee. As a result of that practice, the disarmament question, which vitally affects all mankind is discussed behind closed doors by five Powers, and many States are left in the dark as to what is actually happening in the Sub-Committee. Public opinion is therefore unaware of most of what goes on because information concerning the negotiations is available only to those States participating in them.

7. By contrast with the present arrangement, the proceedings of the permanent disarmament commission would be held in public so that the disarmament question could be kept in the centre of world attention and the people of the world kept fully informed on the status of negotiations and the position of the various Powers.

8. The establishment of a permanent disarmament commission would not preclude the possibility of discussing specific disarmament problems among individual States or groups of States. On the contrary, broad and open discussion in the permanent commission would create favourable conditions for greater activity by States and would lead to an increase in consultations, meetings and other contacts between them.

9. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics therefore submits the following draft resolution to the General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

Desirous of contributing to the success of discussions on the disarmament problem and to the achievement of an appropriate international agreement,

Decides:

(a) To establish a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the States Members of the United Nations and to assign to this commission the task of examining all disarmament proposals submitted to the United Nations and of drafting appropriate recommendations for the sessions of the General Assembly;

(b) To direct that the permanent disarmament com-

mission shall function continuously. The meetings of the commission shall be open ;

(c) To direct that the commission shall elect a chairman and . . . vice-chairmen, whose task will be to direct the current work of the commission and also to assist States Members of the United Nations in organizing consultations, meetings and the like on disarmament problems ;

(d) To request the Secretary-General to provide the commission with the services required to ensure the success of its work ;

(e) In view of the establishment of the permanent disarmament commission, to dissolve the existing Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.174

Japan : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[23 September 1957]

The General Assembly,

Noting that, in the discussions of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, the differences of opinion of the Member States concerned have been considerably narrowed, and further that all of the Member States concerned have manifested the desire for the prompt realization of general disarmament, particularly for the eventual prohibition of the test, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that a disarmament agreement, being directly concerned with the fundamental security of every country, should provide for measures on nuclear weapons, conventional arms and forces, aerial and ground inspection and other aspects of disarmament in a comprehensive manner and with due relationships among these aspects,

Believing that the suspension of nuclear test explosions will favourably affect future discussions on other aspects of disarmament,

Considering that, should nuclear test explosions be continued, they may adversely affect man and his environment and that public opinion throughout the world is keenly concerned therewith,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission :

(a) To reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date, not later than 1 January 1958 ;

(b) To recommend that the States members of the Sub-Committee continue their endeavour, to reach an agreement without delay on the unsettled points of the disarmament problem, particularly on the initial measures of disarmament, including the inspection system intended to ensure the prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the devotion of fissionable materials only to peaceful purposes, and to prevent surprise attack ;

(c) To recommend that the Sub-Committee submit a progress report to the Commission within four months after the resumption of its meetings ;

(d) To submit its report on the results of the discussions of the Sub-Committee to the General Assembly at its next regular session ;

2. Calls upon the Member States concerned :

(a) To suspend all nuclear test explosions, from the time an agreement is reached in principle on a supervision and inspection system necessary to verify the suspension of tests until the discussion of the report of the Disarmament Commission at the next regular session of the General Assembly has been concluded ;

(b) To enter into negotiations immediately after the commencement of the suspension of tests in order to reach an agreement on the prompt installation of the supervision and inspection system necessary to verify the suspension of tests.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.175/Rev.1

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : draft resolution *

[Original text : Russian]
[24 September 1957]

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons for military purposes would bring untold misery to mankind and would entail the mass slaughter of civilians and also the destruction of large towns and centres of material and intellectual culture,

Considering that the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons is wholly in accordance with the peaceful purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Desiring to facilitate agreement on the problem of the final prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, together with their elimination from the armaments of States and the liquidation of stockpiles of such weapons, and on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments,

Calls upon the States possessing nuclear weapons to assume, as a first step, a temporary obligation not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons, it being understood that if at the end of five years no comprehensive international agreement on the disarmament problem has been reached, the question of an obligation by States to renounce the use of nuclear weapons will again be considered by the United Nations.

* This draft resolution was presented at the 681st plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 20 September 1957.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.176/REV.4**India : revised draft resolution**

[Original text : English]
[1 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the great and growing volume of world-wide apprehension and alarm about the effects of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and their continuance,

Having regard also to the views held about the long-lasting life and the highly dangerous potentialities of substances released by these test explosions and their effects on present and future generations of humanity and on all forms of life the world over,

Gravely concerned about the recent increase in the number of States undertaking tests of thermo-nuclear weapons, the possibility of further increases in the number of such States, and the consequential accentuation of the dangers and difficulties in relation to the problem,

Believing that the suspension of test explosions would, in some measure, open the way to the lowering of world tensions and facilitate progress towards further agreements,

Considering that such suspension should be achieved without delay and that this is possible,

1. *Requests the States concerned, in view of the doubts expressed about the detectability of explosions and the need to dispel those doubts and also to provide against possible evasions, to agree forthwith to the nomination of a scientific-technical commission consisting of scientific-*

technical experts representing the differing views together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by the aforementioned representatives ;

2. *Requests the aforementioned commission to recommend to the Disarmament Commission an adequate system of inspection arrangements in all the territories of the world in which it might be necessary in order to supervise and render suspension of tests effective and to maintain the controls which will inspire the necessary confidence ;*

3. *Appeals to the States concerned to agree without delay to suspend tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to do so ;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General as and when he receives responses from the States concerned to inform all other Member States ;*

5. *Calls upon all Member States to report to the scientific commission whenever evidence of nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions in any part of the world on land, air or sea comes to their notice, and to give the commission all other possible co-operation ;*

6. *Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary secretarial and other assistance required for the aforementioned scientific commission.*

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.177**India : draft resolution**

[Original text : English]
[25 September 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 715 (VIII) of 28 November 1953, it suggested the establishment of a Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting that, although the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee have laboured continuously and have achieved some progress, no agreement at all has yet been reached on any important aspect of this urgent problem,

Recognizing that since the adoption of resolution 715 (VIII) in 1953 there has been, instead of disarmament, a further increase in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction as well as the addition of new weapons of greater destructive capabilities,

Considering that every effort should be made urgently to reach agreement on disarmament both by the Commission and its Sub-Committee and that a more varied composition of the membership of these bodies would assist in such efforts,

1. *Decides to add to the present membership of the Disarmament Commission as laid down in resolution 502 (VI), the following Member States to serve initially for a period of two years ;*

2. *Further decides to add to the membership of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission.*

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.178/REV.2**India : revised draft resolution**

[Original text : English]
[1 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting that considerable progress has been made in discussions in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission on issues relating to nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

Noting further that the report of the Disarmament Commission presents differing views which are yet unreconciled,

1. *Requests the Powers concerned to agree forthwith to the appointment by the Disarmament Commission of representatives of States holding the differing views, and representatives of other States to be chosen by agreement between the aforesaid representatives ;*

2. *Decides* that the representatives so appointed shall consider all of the following matters, taking into account the progress already achieved, and make appropriate recommendations at an early date to the Disarmament Commission on all of them :

(a) On the time with effect from which the future production of fissionable material in all countries will be available solely for peaceful purposes ;

(b) On refraining from the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons with a view to eventual elimination of such weapons ;

(c) On the dismantling of stocks of nuclear and thermo-

nuclear weapons and the conversion to peaceful uses of the fissionable material thus released ;

(d) On arrangements for inspection and control required to implement agreements relating to conventional armaments, so as to inspire the necessary confidence ;

3. *Suggests* that the aforementioned representatives associate with themselves technical experts who shall be selected by agreement to advise and assist them in regard to the appropriate methods of inspection to ensure compliance with any recommendations arising out of their consideration of the aforementioned issues ;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available such facilities as might be required.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.179 AND ADD.1 *

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America : draft resolution

[Original text : English]

[11 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the urgency of decreasing the danger of war and improving the prospects of a durable peace through achieving international agreement on reduction, limitation and open inspection of armaments and armed forces,

Welcoming the narrowing of differences which has resulted from the extensive negotiations in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Believing that immediate, carefully measured steps can be taken for partial measures of disarmament and that such steps will facilitate further measures of disarmament,

1. *Urges* that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, will provide for the following :

(a) The immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the

territories of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Pacific Ocean areas, and at other points as required ;

(b) The cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control ;

(c) The reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable material from weapons to non-weapons uses ;

(d) The reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate, safeguarded arrangements ;

(e) The progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack ;

(f) The joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes ;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as feasible for this purpose ;

3. *Requests* the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

* Incorporating document A/C.1/L.179/Corr.1, dated 16 October 1957. Document A/C.1/L.179/Add.1, dated 15 October 1957, indicated the addition of Belgium to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.180

Yugoslavia : draft resolution

[Original text : English]

[24 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Viewing with grave concern the continuation of the armaments race, the accumulation of all kinds of armaments and particularly the production of increasing lethal types of weapons, all of which constitute a constant source of danger to the peace and security of the world,

Noting the universal desire of nations that these dangerous trends be reversed, with the final aim of achieving a general agreement in the field of disarmament

which would include the total prohibition of the production and the use of nuclear weapons and the elimination of stocks of such weapons,

Considering that tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons gravely imperil the health and security of mankind, that they are contrary to the generally accepted principles of international law and have an adverse effect on international relations,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Considering that, despite the absence of practical conclusions, the work of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission has made possible a narrowing of differences on a number of questions in the field of disarmament, and has provided elements which could serve as a basis for one or several initial agreements,

Considering further that there is a consensus of opinion that initial partial agreements constitute in the present circumstances the most effective method for achieving progress in the field of disarmament, which would, in turn, increase mutual confidence and generally improve international relations,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convene its Sub-Committee at an early date;

2. Urges the members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission to seek an agreement or agreements with regard to the following:

(a) A reduction of armed forces, armaments and military expenditures;

(b) Measures contributing to the cessation of the armaments race in the nuclear field, such as:

(i) An undertaking not to transfer nuclear weapons or fissionable materials for military use to other countries,

(ii) A cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes,

(iii) Arrangements for the gradual transfer of fissionable materials, now stockpiled for military use, to non-weapons purposes;

(c) Measures to ensure the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles and of all other devices for outer-space motion for peaceful and scientific purposes only;

(d) Adequate and effective measures of control and inspection for the implementation of such an agreement or agreements;

3. Requests the members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission to seek, as a matter of priority, agreement on an immediate cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, with the necessary measures of control;

4. Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission on the progress achieved, as soon as possible, and not later than 1 May 1958;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to inform States Members of the United Nations on the progress achieved and, at the same time, to consult them on the advisability of convening a special session of the General Assembly to consider the disarmament problem.

DOCUMENT A/3729 *

Report of the First Committee

[Original text; English]
[11 November 1957]

1. By resolution 1011 (XI) of 14 February 1957, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date and recommended that the Sub-Committee be asked to prepare a progress report for consideration by the Commission not later than 1 August 1957. The Sub-Committee submitted its fourth report (DC/112) on 1 August and its fifth report (DC/113) on 11 September 1957.

2. On 30 September, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission transmitted (A/3685) to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Assembly, these reports of the Sub-Committee together with the records and the relevant documents of the meetings of the Commission.

3. On 9 August, Belgium requested (A/3630) that the item "Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons" be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the Assembly. According to a draft resolution submitted with the request, as revised on 17 September (A/3630/Corr.1), the Assembly would request the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and request the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting an international publicity campaign. The General Committee, in recommending the inclusion of the item (A/3670), proposed that the word "nuclear" be replaced by the word "modern" in the title.

4. On 9 September, India requested (A/3657) the inclusion in the agenda of the item "Expansion of the

membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee".

5. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September, the Assembly decided to include, as sub-items (a), (b) and (c) of item 24 (Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction), the report of the Disarmament Commission and the items proposed by India and Belgium. The question was referred to the First Committee.

6. On 20 September, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested (A/3674/Rev.1) the inclusion in the agenda of the item "Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons". A draft resolution was attached by which the Assembly would (1) call on those Governments which carried out tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons to conclude an agreement forthwith on the discontinuance of tests of such weapons on the basis of the following provisions: (a) tests should be discontinued for a period of two or three years as from 1 January 1958; (b) an international commission, reporting to the Security Council and the Assembly, should be set up to supervise the fulfilment by States of their obligation to discontinue tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons; (c) under the direction of that commission, control posts should be established, on a basis of reciprocity, in the territories of the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom and its possessions, and in the Pacific Ocean area, including Australia; and (2) call upon other States to accede to the agreement on the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

* Incorporating document A/3729/Corr.1, dated 14 November 1957.

7. At its 696th plenary meeting on 1 October, the Assembly decided to include the USSR item as sub-item (d) of item 24.

8. On 23 September, the USSR submitted a memorandum on partial measures in the field of disarmament (A/C.1/793).

9. On the same day, the USSR introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.175/Rev.1). By this draft resolution, the General Assembly would call upon the States possessing nuclear weapons to assume, as a first step, a temporary obligation not to use those weapons, it being understood that if at the end of five years no comprehensive international agreement on the disarmament problem had been reached, the question of an obligation by States to renounce the use of nuclear weapons would again be considered by the United Nations.

10. Also on 23 September, Japan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.174) by which the Assembly would:

(1) Request the Disarmament Commission: (a) to reconvene its Sub-Committee not later than 1 January 1958; (b) to recommend that the States members of the Sub-Committee continue their endeavour to reach agreement without delay on the unsettled points of the disarmament problem, particularly on the initial measures of disarmament, including the inspection system intended to ensure the prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the devotion of fissionable materials only to peaceful purposes, and to prevent surprise attack; (c) to recommend that the Sub-Committee submit a progress report within four months after the resumption of its meetings; (d) to submit its report on the results of the discussions of the Sub-Committee to the Assembly at its next regular session;

(2) Call upon the States concerned: (a) to suspend all nuclear test explosions from the time an agreement was reached in principle on a supervision and inspection system necessary to verify the suspension of tests until the conclusion of the discussion of the report of the Disarmament Commission at the next regular session of the Assembly; (b) to enter into negotiations immediately after the suspension of tests on the installation of the supervision system to verify the suspension of tests.

11. On 24 September, India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.176) which was revised several times. By this draft resolution as finally revised (A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4), the General Assembly would: (1) request the States concerned to agree forthwith to the nomination of a scientific-technical commission consisting of experts representing differing views, together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by those representatives; (2) request the scientific-technical commission to recommend to the Disarmament Commission an adequate system of inspection arrangements in all the territories of the world in which it might be necessary in order to supervise and render suspension of tests effective and to maintain the controls which would inspire the necessary confidence; (3) appeal to the States concerned to agree without delay to suspend tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to do so; (4) request the Secretary-General, as and when he received responses from the States concerned, to inform all other Member States; (5) call upon all Member States to report to the scientific commission whenever evidence of nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions in any part of the world came to their notice and to give the commission all other possible co-operation.

12. On 25 September, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.177) by which the General Assembly would decide to expand the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee.

13. On 26 September, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.178) by which, as later revised (A/C.1/L.178/Rev.2), the Assembly would call for the appointment by the Disarmament Commission of equal numbers of representatives of States holding the two different views presented in the report of the Commission, and representatives of other States to be chosen by agreement between them; those representatives would make appropriate recommendations to the Disarmament Commission on such matters as: (a) the time from which the production of fissionable material would be available solely for peaceful purposes; (b) the renunciation of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons with a view to their eventual elimination; (c) the dismantling of the existing stocks of such weapons and the conversion to peaceful uses of the fissionable material thus released; and (d) arrangements for inspection and control required to implement agreements relating to conventional armaments.

14. The First Committee considered the item at its 866th to 893rd meetings, held between 10 October and 6 November 1957.

15. At the 868th meeting, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Corr.1). Belgium was later added (A/C.1/L.179/Add.1) to the list of sponsors. According to the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

(1) Urge that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, would provide for the following: (a) the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States, the USSR and the United Kingdom, in Pacific Ocean areas, and at other points as required; (b) the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control; (c) the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision of stocks of fissionable materials from weapons to non-weapons uses; (d) the reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate safeguarded arrangements; (e) the progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack; (f) the joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space would be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

(2) Request the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as possible;

(3) Request the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

16. At the 880th meeting, Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.180), by which the General Assembly would (1) request the Disarmament Commission to convene its Sub-Committee at an early date and (2) urge the members of the Sub-Committee to seek an agreement with regard to: (a) a reduction of armed forces, armaments and military expenditures; (b) measures contributing to the cessation of the armaments race in the nuclear field, such as an undertaking not to transfer nuclear weapons or fissionable materials for military use to other countries, a cessation of the production of fissionable materials for

weapons purposes, and arrangements for the gradual transfer of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes ; (c) measures to ensure the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles and of all other devices for outer-space motion for peaceful and scientific purposes only ; (d) adequate and effective measures of control and inspection ; (3) request the members of the Sub-Committee to seek, as a matter of priority, agreement on an immediate cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, with the necessary measures of control ; (4) request the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission on the progress achieved, as soon as possible, and not later than 1 May 1958 ; and (5) request the Secretary-General to inform Member States of the progress achieved and to consult with them on the advisability of convening a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

17. On 27 October, the head of the delegation of the USSR addressed a letter to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/797) containing a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would decide to establish a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the States Members of the United Nations, with the task of examining all disarmament proposals submitted to the United Nations and of drafting preparatory recommendations for the sessions of the Assembly. It was further proposed that the permanent disarmament commission should function continuously and that its meetings should be open ; that it should elect a chairman and vice-chairmen, whose task would be to direct the current work of the commission and to assist Member States in organizing consultations, meetings and the like on disarmament problems. Finally, it was proposed that, in view of the establishment of the permanent disarmament commission, the existing Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee should be dissolved.

18. At the 886th meeting, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay submitted an amendment (A/C.1/L.181) to the twenty-four-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1). The amendment was later co-sponsored by Mexico (A/C.1/L.181/Add.1) and was revised on 6 November (A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1). The revised amendment would add the following paragraph as operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution :

"Invites the States concerned and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission to consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries."

19. At the 888th meeting, India submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/L.182) to the twenty-four-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1) :

(1) Add, as the first paragraph of the preamble, the following : *"Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954"* ;

(2) Amend operative paragraph 1 to read as follows : *"Urges that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching an agreement on the following :"* ;

(3) Add the following as sub-paragraph (b) of operative paragraph 1 as amended : *"On such immediate agreement for suspension of testing of nuclear weapons, the appointment of scientific-technical experts representing the different views together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by them which will recommend the system of control and inspection arrangements referred to in (a) above"* ;

(4) To add the following as a new operative paragraph 2 and sub-paragraph (a) thereof :

"Further urges the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission immediately to agree in principle to the following measures and to make recommendations on their implementation :

"(a) On refraining from the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons with a view to eventual elimination of such weapons".

Sub-paragraphs (b) to (f) of the existing operative paragraph 1 would follow as sub-paragraphs of the new paragraph 2.

20. At the 889th meeting, Norway and Pakistan proposed (A/C.1/L.184) to amend the twenty-four-Power draft resolution by adding the following paragraphs as operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft :

"Requests the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee may reach agreement in principle and to report to the Sub-Committee within a fixed period ;

"Recommends that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other Member States which shall be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee."

21. At the same meeting, Poland submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/L.185) to the Belgian draft resolution (A/3630) :

(1) Replace the second paragraph of the preamble by two paragraphs reading :

"Considering that in order to avert this danger an international agreement should be reached on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons,

"Considering the urgent need to discontinue as soon as possible further tests with nuclear weapons".

(2) Amend the third paragraph of the preamble to read :

"Considering consequently that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement with effective measures of control provided for".

22. At the 892nd meeting, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.1/L.186) to the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/797). The amendment would add the following text as sub-paragraph (f) of the operative paragraph of the draft resolution :

"(f) To transmit to the permanent commission for examination all proposals and documents relating to the question of disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."

23. At the same meeting, the First Committee voted on the draft resolutions and amendments before it, with the following results :

(a) A motion by the USSR to give priority in voting to its draft resolution (A/C.1/797) was rejected by 40 votes to 10, with 27 abstentions.

(b) A motion by France, the United Kingdom and the United States to give priority in voting to the twenty-four-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1) was adopted by roll-call vote of 50 to 14, with 17 abstentions.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Japan, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Yemen.

(c) The amendments submitted by India (A/C.1/L.182, see para. 19 above), by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay (A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1, see para. 18 above) and by Norway and Pakistan (A/C.1/L.184, see para. 20 above), to the twenty-four-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1) were voted upon as follows:

The first Indian amendment, which was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The second Indian amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 12, with 25 abstentions.

The third Indian amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions.

The fourth Indian amendment was rejected by 41 votes to 17, with 21 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

The amendments submitted by Norway and Pakistan were adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

(d) The twenty-four-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1), as amended, was voted upon as follows:

Preamble:

The first paragraph was adopted by 69 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

The second paragraph was adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The third paragraph was adopted by 62 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions.

These became the second, third and fourth paragraphs, as a result of the adoption of the Indian amendment.

Operative part:

The first part of paragraph 1 and sub-paragraph 1 (a) were adopted by 56 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (b) was adopted by 58 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (c) was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (d) was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (e) was adopted by 58 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (f) was adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 55 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 55 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions; this became operative paragraph 6 as a result of the adoption of the amendments submitted by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay and by Norway and Pakistan.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 56 to 9, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

At the 893rd meeting the Chairman announced that, owing to an error, the vote of El Salvador, which had been in the affirmative, had been registered as an abstention.

24. At the 893rd meeting, the First Committee continued to vote on the draft resolutions and amendments before it, as follows:

(a) The USSR draft resolution (A/3674/Rev.1) was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(b) The Indian draft resolutions (A/C.1/L.177 and L.178/Rev.2) were not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(c) The Indian draft resolution (A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 38 to 22, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand.

(d) The Japanese draft resolution (A/C.1/L.174), less sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1, which was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 32 to 18, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist

Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen.

(e) The USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.175/Rev.1) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 45 to 11, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

(f) The Yugoslav draft resolution (A/C.1/L.180) was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(g) The USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/797), as amended by the Ukrainian SSR (A/C.1/L.186, see para. 22 above), was rejected by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 21 abstentions.

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Nether-

lands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

(h) The second Polish amendment (A/C.1/L.185, see para. 21 above) to the Belgian draft resolution (A/3630) was accepted by Belgium and was not put to the vote.

(i) The first part of the first Polish amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 18, with 15 abstentions.

(j) The second part of the first Polish amendment was rejected by 42 votes to 18, with 19 abstentions.

(k) The Belgian draft resolution (A/3630), as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to 9, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Syria, Yemen.

Recommendations of the First Committee

25. The First Committee, therefore, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following two draft resolutions:

[*Texts adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.*]

DOCUMENT A/L.230

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

[*Original text: Russian*]
[11 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Desirous of contributing to the success of discussions on the disarmament problem and to the achievement of an appropriate international agreement,

Decides:

(a) To establish a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the States Members of the United Nations and to assign to this commission the task of examining all disarmament proposals submitted to the United Nations and of drafting appropriate recommendations for the sessions of the General Assembly;

(b) To direct that the permanent disarmament commission shall function continuously. The meetings of the commission shall be open;

(c) To direct that the commission shall elect a chairman and . . . vice-chairmen, whose task will be to direct the current work of the commission and also to assist States Members of the United Nations in organizing consultations, meetings and the like on disarmament problems;

(d) To request the Secretary-General to provide the commission with the services required to ensure the success of its work;

(e) In view of the establishment of the permanent disarmament commission, to dissolve the existing Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee;

(f) To transmit to the permanent commission for examination all proposals and documents relating to the question of disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/L.231**Canada and Japan : draft resolution**

[Original text : English]
[14 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952 establishing the Disarmament Commission,

1. *Decides* to enlarge the Disarmament Commission by the addition of ten Member States which, for the first year, from 1 January 1958 to 1 January 1959, shall be : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, India, Italy, Tunisia and Yugoslavia ;

2. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission the records of the proceedings of the First Committee at which disarmament was discussed.

DOCUMENT A/L.233

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela : amendment to document A/L.231

[Original text : Spanish]
[15 November 1957]

Insert the word "Mexico," between the words "Italy," and "Tunisia" and replace the word "ten" by the word "eleven" before the words "Member States" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/L.234

India, Sweden and Yugoslavia : amendment to document A/L.231

[Original text : English]
[15 November 1957]

Insert in operative paragraph 1 the following names in alphabetical order : Egypt, Mexico, Norway, Poland.

DOCUMENT A/L.236

Albania : amendment to documents A/L.231/Rev.1 and Add.1

[Original text : English]
[19 November 1957]

Insert in operative paragraph 1 the following names of countries in alphabetical order : Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Indonesia, Romania, Sudan.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 716th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the two draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee (A/3729, para. 25). For the final texts, see resolutions 1148 (XII) and 1149 (XII) below.

At its 718th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1957, the General Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by India (A/L.232).

At its 719th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1957, the General Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/L.230) and the amendment submitted by Albania (A/L.236).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Canada, India, Japan, Paraguay, Sweden and Yugoslavia (A/L.231/Rev.1 and Add.1). For the final text, see resolution 1150 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1148 (XII). REGULATION, LIMITATION AND BALANCED REDUCTION OF ALL ARMED FORCES AND ALL ARMAMENTS; CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION (TREATY) ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC, HYDROGEN AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Emphasizing the urgency of decreasing the danger of war and improving the prospects of a durable peace through achieving international agreement on reduction, limitation and open inspection of armaments and armed forces,

Welcoming the narrowing of differences which has resulted from the extensive negotiations in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Believing that immediate, carefully measured steps can be taken for partial measures of disarmament and that such steps will facilitate further measures of disarmament,

1. *Urges* that the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, will provide for the following:

(a) The immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Pacific Ocean areas, and at other points as required;

(b) The cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control;

(c) The reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable material from weapons uses to non-weapons uses;

(d) The reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate, safeguarded arrangements;

(e) The progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack;

(f) The joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as feasible for this purpose;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee may reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period;

4. *Recommends* that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other States Members of the United Nations which shall be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee;

5. *Invites* the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee, to consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries;

6. *Requests* the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

*716th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.*

1149 (XII). COLLECTIVE ACTION TO INFORM AND ENLIGHTEN THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AS TO THE DANGERS OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE, AND PARTICULARLY AS TO THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF MODERN WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Considering that the armaments race, owing to advances of nuclear science and other modern forms of technology, creates means whereby unprecedented devastation might be inflicted upon the entire world, and that peoples of all countries should be made to realize this,

Considering that any agreement, whether partial or general, on the regulation or armaments necessarily implies adequate international control,

Considering consequently that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement providing effective measures of control,

Considering that it is therefore desirable to seek ways and means of organizing an effective and continuing publicity campaign on a world-wide scale, under the

auspices of the United Nations and disregarding all ideological or political considerations,

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting such an international campaign ;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to furnish the Disarmament Commission whatever assistance it may request for this purpose ;

3. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Disarmament Commission or to the Secretary-General in good time any views they may see fit to submit as to the scope and content of the proposed campaign.

716th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.

1150 (XII). ENLARGEMENT OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952 establishing the Disarmament Commission,

1. *Decides* to enlarge the Disarmament Commission by the addition of fourteen Member States which, for the first year, from 1 January 1958 to 1 January 1959, shall be : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia,

2. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission the records of the proceedings of the First Committee during the twelfth session of the General Assembly at which disarmament was discussed.

719th plenary meeting,
19 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 24, which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3386	Letter dated 17 November 1956 from the Secretary-General of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a statement by the Government of the Soviet Union on disarmament and the lessening of international tension	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 22</i>
A/3610	Provisional agenda of the twelfth session	<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8</i>
A/3670	First report of the General Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3674	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session	Replaced by A/3674/Rev.1
A/C.1/783	United States of America: memorandum of the proposals submitted in the statement made by the representative of the United States at the 821st meeting of the First Committee on 14 January 1957	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 22</i>
A/C.1/798	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 892nd meeting	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1148 (XII)
A/C.1/799	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 893rd meeting	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1149 (XII)
A/C.1/L.162/Rev.1	Canada, Japan and Norway: revised draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 22</i>
A/C.1/L.175	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.175/Rev.1
A/C.1/L.176	India: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.176/Rev.1
A/C.1/L.176/Rev.1	India: revised draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.176/Rev.2
A/C.1/L.176/Rev.2	India: revised draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4
A/C.1/L.178	India: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.178/Rev.1
A/C.1/L.178/Rev.1	India: revised draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.178/Rev.2
A/C.1/L.181 and Add.1	Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay: amendment to document A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1	Replaced by A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1
A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1	Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay: revised amendment to document A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1	Incorporated in A/3729, para. 18
A/C.1/L.182	India: amendments to document A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1	Incorporated in A/3729, para. 19

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.1/L.184	Norway and Pakistan: amendments to document A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1	Incorporated in A/3729, para. 20
A/C.1/L.185	Poland: amendments to document A/3630	Incorporated in A/3729, para. 21
A/C.1/L.186	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendment to document A/C.1/797	Incorporated in A/3729, para. 22
A/C.3/L.610/Rev.2	Development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education: Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12</i>
A/L.231/Rev.1 and Add.1	Canada, India, Japan, Paraguay, Sweden and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1150 (XII)
A/L.232	India: draft resolution	Same text as A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4
DC/44 and Corr.1	Letter dated 8 April 1954 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting extracts from the statement made by the Prime Minister of India in the House of the People, on 2 April 1954, on the subject of the hydrogen bomb	<i>Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for April, May and June 1954</i>
DC/71	Second report of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April to December 1955</i>
DC/83	Third report of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Ibid., Supplement for January to December 1956</i>
DC/112	Fourth report of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Ibid., Supplement for January to December 1957</i>
DC/113	Fifth report of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Ibid.</i>
DC/114	Letter dated 10 September 1957 from the Secretary-General to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission transmitting the note of the representative of India	<i>Ibid.</i>
DC/115	Letter dated 11 September 1957 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Ibid.</i>
DC/SC.1/PV.124, 125, 131, 132 and 137	Verbatim records of the 124th, 125th, 131st, 132nd and 137th meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 24 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee : 866th to 893rd meetings

Plenary meetings : 715th to 719th meetings

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY***Official Records***ANNEXES****TWELFTH SESSION****NEW YORK, 1957****Agenda item 25: Admission of new Members to the United Nations****CONTENTS**

Document No.	Title	Page
Plenary meetings (first phase):		
A/3654	Letter dated 5 September 1957 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly	1
A/3662	Special report of the Security Council	1
Special Political Committee:		
A/SPC/L.17	India and Indonesia: draft resolution	2
Plenary meetings (final phase):		
A/3712	Report of the Special Political Committee	2
Action taken by the General Assembly		3
Check list of documents		4
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DOCUMENT A/3654**Letter dated 5 September 1957 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly**

[Original text: English]
[5 September 1957]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly the following resolution on the admission of the Federation of Malaya to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 786th meeting on 5 September 1957:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the application of the Federation of Malaya for membership in the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the

Federation of Malaya be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim record of the 786th meeting of the Security Council, at which the application of the Federation of Malaya was discussed.

(Signed) Emilio NUÑEZ-PORTUONDO
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/3662**Special report of the Security Council**

[Original text: English]
[13 September 1957]

1. At its 789th meeting on 9 September 1957, the Security Council adopted the following agenda:

"Admission of new Members to the United Nations:

"(a) Resolution 1017 A (XI) of the General Assembly, dated 28 February 1957: letter dated 4 March 1957 from the Secretary-General to the President of the

Security Council; letter dated 4 September 1957 from the representative of the United States of America, addressed to the President of the Security Council;

"(b) Resolution 1017 B (XI) of the General Assembly, dated 28 February 1957: letter dated 4 March 1957 from the Secretary-General to the President of the

Security Council; letter dated 4 September 1957 from the representative of the United States of America, addressed to the President of the Security Council;

"(c) Telegram dated 1 September 1957 from the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the application of the Mongolian People's Republic for admission to the United Nations; letter dated 3 September 1957 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the Secretary-General."

2. Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a joint draft resolution (S/3884) to recommend the admission of the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted amendments (S/3887) to this joint draft resolution proposing that the Council recommend that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership simultaneously. At its 790th meeting, on the same date, the Security Council voted on the above proposals. The USSR amendments were rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution received 10 votes in favour and 1 against, and was not adopted since the negative vote was cast by a permanent member of the Council.

3. Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint draft resolution (S/3885) to recommend the admission of Viet-Nam to membership. At the 790th meeting, the representative of the USSR proposed that consideration of the question be postponed until Viet-Nam had been unified. The USSR motion was rejected by 10 votes to 1. The draft resolution received 10 votes in favour and 1 against, and was not adopted since the negative vote was cast by a permanent member of the Council.

4. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (S/3877) to recommend the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic. At the 790th meeting, this draft resolution was rejected by 5 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

5. At the same meeting, the Security Council, in accordance with the request made in General Assembly resolution 1017 (XI) and pursuant to rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, decided to submit the present special report to the General Assembly.

6. In accordance with paragraph 3 of rule 60, the complete record of the Council's discussion on this question has been circulated to all Members of the General Assembly for their information.

DOCUMENT A/SPC/L.17

India and Indonesia: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[9 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering that the question of admission of new Members requires further examination,

1. *Decides* to transmit to the Security Council the proposals made during the current session of the General Assembly together with the relevant records;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to consider all applications for admission of new Members.

DOCUMENT A/3712

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original text: English]
[22 October 1957]

1. On 9 September 1957, the Security Council decided to submit to the General Assembly a special report (A/3662) on the question of admission of new Members.

2. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include in its agenda the item "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" and to refer it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the question at its 44th to 49th meetings, held between 10 and 17 October 1957.

4. At its 44th meeting, three draft resolutions were submitted to the Committee:

(a) A draft resolution submitted by Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/SPC/L.15), who were later joined by Iraq and Japan (A/SPC/L.15/Add.1 and 2). Under the terms of this draft resolution the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 296 G (IV) and 1017 A (XI) finding the Republic of Korea qualified for membership in the United Nations, and noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of the Republic of Korea owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council, would reaffirm that the Republic of Korea was fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

(b) A draft resolution submitted by the same thirteen Powers (A/SPC/L.16 and Add.1 and 2), under which the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 620 C (VII) and 1017 B (XI) finding Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations, and noting with regret the

continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of Viet-Nam owing to the negative vote a permanent member of the Security Council, would reaffirm that Viet-Nam was fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

(c) A draft resolution submitted by India and Indonesia (A/SPC/L.17), under which the General Assembly, considering that the question of admission of new Members required further examination, (1) would decide to transmit to the Security Council the proposals made during the current session of the General Assembly together with the relevant records; and (2) would request the Security Council to consider all applications for admission of new Members.

5. At the 49th meeting, the representative of India requested that the draft resolution submitted by India and Indonesia should be voted upon first.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the procedural proposal made by India and on the various draft resolutions. The results of the voting were as follows:

(a) The proposal that the joint Indian-Indonesian draft resolution (A/SPC/L.17) should be voted upon first was adopted by 35 votes to 7, with 31 abstentions.

(b) The preamble to the Indian-Indonesian draft resolution (A/SPC/L.17) was adopted by 34 votes to 27, with 16 abstentions.

(c) Paragraph 1 was adopted by 33 votes to 32, with 10 abstentions.

(d) Paragraph 2 was rejected by 33 votes to 30, with 15 abstentions.

(e) A vote was taken by roll-call on the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, and it was rejected by 27 votes to 33, with 10 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Thailand.

(f) A vote was taken by roll-call on the thirteen-Power draft resolution concerning the Republic of Korea (A/SPC/L.15 and Add.1 and 2), which was adopted by 51 votes to 9, with 20 abstentions.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

(g) A vote was taken by roll-call on the thirteen-Power draft resolution concerning Viet-Nam (A/SPC/L.16 and Add.1 and 2), which was adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 22 abstentions.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

7. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

[Texts adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 678th plenary meeting, on 17 September 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/3655/Rev.1). For the final text, see resolution 1134 (XII) below.

At its 709th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3712, para. 7). For the final texts, see resolution 1144 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1134 (XII). ADMISSION OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 5 September 1957 (A/3654) that the Federation of Malaya should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Federation of Malaya,

Decides to admit the Federation of Malaya to membership in the United Nations.

*678th plenary meeting,
17 September 1957.*

1144 (XII). ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 296 G (IV) of 22 November 1949 and 1017 A (XI) of 28 February 1957 finding the

Republic of Korea qualified for membership in the United Nations,

Noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council,

Reaffirms that the Republic of Korea is fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 620 C (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 1017 B (XI) of 28 February 1957 finding Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations,

Noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of Viet-Nam to membership in the United Nations owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council,

Reaffirms that Viet-Nam is fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 25 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3652	Telegram dated 31 August 1957 from the Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs of the Federation of Malaya, addressed to the Secretary-General	Same text as S/3872
A/3655	Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Replaced by A/3655/Rev.1
A/3655/Rev.1	Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see above, resolution 1134 (XII)
A/SPC/L.15 and Add.1 and 2	Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	See A/3712, para. 7, draft resolution A
A/SPC/L.16 and Add.1 and 2	Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	See A/3712, para. 7, draft resolution B
A/SPC/18	Draft resolution adopted by the Special Political Committee at its 49th meeting	See A/3712, para. 7, draft resolution A
A/SPC/19	Draft resolution adopted by the Special Political Committee at its 49th meeting	See A/3712, para. 7, draft resolution B
S/3872	Telegram dated 31 August 1957 from the Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs of the Federation of Malaya, addressed to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1957</i>
S/3873	Telegram dated 1 September 1957 from the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, addressed to the President of the Security Council	<i>Ibid.</i>
S/3873/Add.1	Telegram dated 7 September 1957 from the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum concerning the application of the Mongolian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations	<i>Ibid.</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
S/3877	Letter dated 3 September 1957 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1957</i>
S/3884	Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
S/3885	Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i>
S/3887	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document S/3884	<i>Ibid.</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 25 WAS DISCUSSED

Special Political Committee : 44th to 49th meetings
Plenary meetings : 678th and 709th meetings

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 26: Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
Plenary meetings (first phase) :		
A/3735	Letter dated 12 November 1957 from the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency	1
Special Political Committee :		
A/SPC/21	Letter dated 25 November 1957 from the representative of Iraq to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	2
A/SPC/L.21	Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	2
Plenary meetings (final phase) :		
A/3776	Report of the Special Political Committee	3
Action taken by the General Assembly		3
Check list of documents		4
List of meetings at which agenda item 26 was discussed		5

DOCUMENT A/3735

Letter dated 12 November 1957 from the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency

[Original text: English]
[14 November 1957]

The Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) met at Beirut on 22 October and on 5 November 1957 to consider the financial situation of UNRWA in the light of the results of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, held by the General Assembly on 4 October 1957.¹

At its meeting on 5 November, the Advisory Commission expressed its concern regarding the financial situation in a report, a copy of which is attached. The Advisory Commission suggested that this report be circulated to the General Assembly so that the facts of UNRWA's financial situation might be emphasized to the Assembly. I should therefore be grateful if arrangements could be made to this end.

The view of the Advisory Commission concerning the minimum character of the 1958 UNRWA budget referred to in the attached report is set forth in paragraph 88 of my annual report to the General Assembly for the period 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957 (A/3686 and Corr.1). In this paragraph it is stated that the Advisory Commission had concurred in the opinion that the budget presented by the Agency for the calendar year 1958 was a minimum one from the point of view of the programmes that the Agency can and should carry out in pursuance of the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly, and also from the point of view of the expenditures necessary to finance these programmes. The Advisory Commission has also recorded itself as recommending the budget to the General Assembly for approval.

(Signed) Henry R. LABOUISSSE
Director of the United Nations
Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges of contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the United Nations Refugee Fund, 1st meeting.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

At its meeting on 5 November 1957, the Advisory Commission reiterated its view, expressed on 10 September, concerning the minimum character of the 1958 budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Nevertheless, in the absence of additional funds, it is clear that the UNRWA budget cannot be met, and that it will be impossible for UNRWA to maintain its present essential services, a prospect which the Advisory Commission would greatly regret because of its serious repercussions.

The Advisory Commission considers that these facts should be emphasized to the General Assembly, and supports all the efforts to broaden the basis of contributions to UNRWA in the interest of the Arab refugees.

In this connexion the Advisory Commission has noted and endorses the following statement made on 4 October 1957 by the President of the General Assembly:

"Therefore the General Assembly faces a serious challenge: whether it can develop appropriate procedures for raising money so that its wishes with respect to a body it itself has created can be carried out."²

² *Ibid.*, 1st meeting, para. 4.

DOCUMENT A/SPC/21

Letter dated 25 November 1957 from the representative of Iraq to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee

[Original text: English]
[25 November 1957]

The Special Political Committee has, since 1951, allowed Mr. Izzat Tannous, a Palestine Arab refugee and the Director of the Palestine Arab Refugee Office, to speak before the Committee and give the point of view of the refugees on the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

I have the pleasure to ask the Committee to grant Mr. Tannous the courtesy again for this session, and I should be obliged if you would kindly circulate my letter to the members of the Committee.

(Signed) Hashim JAWAD
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/SPC/L.21

Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: French]
[3 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/3686 and Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency (A/3735),

Having reviewed the budget for relief and rehabilitation prepared by the Director of the Agency, and having noted the comment of the Advisory Commission to the effect that the budget is minimal,

Noting with grave concern that contributions to the budget are not yet sufficient, that the financial situation of the Agency is serious, and that cuts have already had to be made in the rehabilitation programme,

Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees

and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Noting that the host Governments have expressed the wish that the Agency continue to carry out its mandate in their respective countries or territories and have expressed their wish to co-operate fully with the Agency and to extend to it every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the contents of paragraph 17 of resolution 302 (IV) and the terms of the agreements with the host Governments,

1. Directs the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to pursue its programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the limitation imposed upon it by the extent of the contributions for the fiscal year;

2. Requests the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

3. Requests the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolu-

tion 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees ;

4. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) ;

5. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the critical financial position of the Agency and urges them to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions in order that further cuts may be avoided ;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical financial position of the Agency, to make, as a matter of urgent concern, special efforts to secure the additional financial assistance needed ;

7. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees ; and

8. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957.

DOCUMENT A/3776

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original text : English]
[10 December 1957]

1. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and of paragraph 12 of resolution 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) submitted to the General Assembly his report for the year ending 30 June 1957 (A/3686 and Corr.1).

2. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of its twelfth session, and referred it to the Special Political Committee.

3. Also before the Special Political Committee was a special report of the Advisory Commission of UNRWA, transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Director of the Agency (A/3735).

4. The Committee considered the question at its 64th to 72nd meetings, inclusive, held between 18 and 28 November 1957, and at its 75th through 79th meetings held between 3 and 6 December.

5. At the 64th meeting, held on 18 November, the Chairman, with the agreement of the Committee, invited the Director of the Agency to take a seat at the Committee table. At the same meeting, the Director made a statement (A/SPC/20/Rev.1). He made a further statement at the 78th meeting on 6 December (A/SPC/23).

6. At the 68th meeting held on 27 November, the Chairman announced that he had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq (A/SPC/21) requesting a hearing by the Committee for Mr. Izzat Tannous, Director of the Palestine Arab Refugee Office. With the agreement of the Committee, Mr. Tannous made a statement at the 72nd meeting held on 28 November.

7. At the 76th meeting held on 4 December, the representative of the United States introduced a joint draft resolution (A/SPC/L.21) sponsored by the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. A revision of this draft resolution (A/SPC/L.21/Rev.1) was submitted at the 78th meeting on 6 December.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised five-Power draft resolution as a whole by 49 votes to none, with 21 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

9. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution :

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See below "Action taken by the General Assembly".]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 728th plenary meeting on 12 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3776, para. 9). For the final text, see below, resolution 1191 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1191 (XII). REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950,

513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/3686 and Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency (A/3735),

Having reviewed the budget for relief and rehabilita-

tion prepared by the Director of the Agency, and having noted the comment of the Advisory Commission to the effect that the budget is minimal,

Noting with grave concern that contributions to the budget are not yet sufficient, that the financial situation of the Agency is serious, and that cuts have already had to be made in the rehabilitation programme,

Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Noting that the host Governments have expressed the wish that the Agency continue to carry out its mandate in their respective countries or territories and have expressed their wish to co-operate fully with the Agency and to extend to it every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the contents of paragraph 17 of resolution 302 (IV) and the terms of the agreements with the host Governments,

1. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and urges them to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions in order that the Agency may carry out its budgeted relief and rehabilitation programmes and that cuts in services may be avoided;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical financial position of the Agency, to make, as a

matter of urgent concern, special efforts to secure the additional financial assistance needed to meet the Agency's budget and to provide adequate working capital;

3. *Directs* the Agency to pursue its programme for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the response to paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Requests* the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

5. *Requests* the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

6. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

7. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

8. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957.

728th plenary meeting,
12 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 26 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3686 and Corr.1	Annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957)	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14
A/3693	Statement made by Mr. Henry Labrousse, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, at the 1st meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly.	Ibid., Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges of contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the United Nations Refugee Fund, 1st meeting, paras. 7-34
A/SPC/20	Statement made by Mr. Henry Labrousse, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, at the 64th meeting of the Special Political Committee	Replaced by A/SPC/20/Rev.1
A/SPC/20/Rev.1	Statement made by Mr. Henry Labrousse, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, at the 64th meeting of the Special Political Committee	For a summary of this statement, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Special Political Committee, 64th meeting
A/SPC/22	Draft resolution adopted by the Special Political Committee at its 78th meeting	For the text of this document, see A/3776, para. 9

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/23	Statement made by Mr. Henry Labouisse, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, at the 78th meeting of the Special Political Committee	For a summary of this statement, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Special Political Committee, 78th meeting</i>
A/SPC/L.21/ Rev.1	Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document, see A/3776, para. 9

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 26 WAS DISCUSSED

Special Political Committee : 64th to 72nd meetings, 75th to 79th meetings

Plenary meetings : 728th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 27: Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

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DOCUMENT A/3651/Add.1

Addendum to the report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

[Original text: English]
[31 October 1957]

1. The Agent General, in his annual report for the period 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957 (A/3651 and Corr.1), informed the General Assembly that conclusion of the operations of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) programme in Korea could be expected by the end of the financial year 1957-1958. The four months since the closing date of that report have witnessed further important advances towards final achievement of the programme. Several major, as well as many smaller undertakings, have been completed and most of the other outstanding projects have been advanced materially towards completion. Two Agency projects of particular interest were transferred to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure the continuation of important technical assistance, which otherwise would terminate with the conclusion of UNKRA operations in Korea.

2. The Agent General wishes to note the payment by Mexico of its pledge to the UNKRA programme, as well

as a further payment by Sweden. Of the grand total of \$141,177,457 pledged to the Agency by the Member States and by non-Members, \$140,368,766 had been received as at 31 October 1957.

INDUSTRY

3. The Mungyong cement plant and the Inchon flat glass plant, two of the Agency's largest single undertakings, are now in operation. The first kiln at the cement plant commenced operations on 26 September 1957 and the second kiln at the end of October. The plant will begin full-scale operation (200,000 metric tons annually) during November. Initial firing of the melting furnace at the flat glass plant occurred on 30 September, and the drawing of window glass began during the middle of October. The Agency, because of the technical aspects of the modern equipment involved, is now providing and will continue to provide during a suitable period, adequate technical assistance to ensure the proper training of

the Korean personnel who are to operate these plants. The products of these two plants will contribute substantially to reconstruction efforts in the Republic of Korea and to the further economic development of the country. Of special significance to the economy is the utilization to the maximum by these plants of domestic raw materials, which will result in relatively large cumulative savings in foreign exchange.

4. The Agency's \$9 million textile programme has been generally completed, except for the flax, hemp and ramie plant. In August the last of the eight modern, automatic opening and picking machines furnished to major South Korean cotton mills were installed. Installation of the remaining high-speed cotton looms (2,100 in all were provided) was also effected in August, as was the auxiliary equipment which will permit use of existing spindles with the new looms.

5. The Agent General, in his report, noted that a change had been necessary in the end user of the equipment for the flax, hemp and ramie plant, resulting in a delay in installation. Erection of the 3,400 spindles for the plant has been initiated and will proceed under the supervision of a technician supplied by the machinery manufacturer.

6. Construction and equipping of the auto repair shop in Yongdungpo, Seoul, has also been completed by the Agency. This now makes available complete, modern motor-rebuilding and other facilities for civilian vehicles. The second repair shop, located in Pusan, is now in the process of establishment.

MINING

7. Assembly of the Taechon-ni, Cholla Namdo, placer dredge was completed in early July and commercial operations began shortly thereafter. Extraction of gold has been initiated under the guidance of a technical staff, which is at the same time directing on-the-job training of a Korean crew. The building to house the talc-grinding machinery provided by the Agency to a mine at Chungju, Chungchong Fukdo, was completed in October. Production of ground talc—an important export item—has started with UNKRA mining personnel providing initial technical assistance in operation of the equipment.

8. Rehabilitation and expansion of the non-ferrous smelter and refinery at Changhang continue at a steady pace. More important achievements at this installation during the four-month period include completion of the new smelter building and installation of two new cyclones and cyclone fans. The latter will recover valuable flue dusts (copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, etc.) which are now being lost. Two senior Korean technicians from the smelter were sent abroad in July to observe and study smelting and refining practices. They returned to Korea in October after studying the operations of a number of plants in Canada, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

9. A substantial part of the equipment for the crystalline graphite mine at Sihung, Kyonggi Do, has now arrived in Korea. Installation of the new 200-ton-a-day mill has begun and the mill should be in operation on schedule in early 1958.

10. With three further foreign exchange loans, the operation of the UNKRA Mine Loan Fund has been completed (other than continuance of the revolving *hwan* fund, which results from the Agency's initial *hwan* allocation for the project, plus repayments of foreign exchange loans in *hwan*). The three loans, principally for mining machinery, included \$50,000 for the Kanbuck

Copper Mine, Kyongsang Namdo, \$35,000 for the Pyongjibang Gold Mine, Kangwon Do and \$13,500 for the Tolsan Gold Mine, Cholla Namdo. This raises to \$383,500 plus 49,750,000 *hwan* the total made available to develop potentially profitable, smaller mining enterprises. In all, the Agency has been able to aid ten such mines through this project.

11. The Agency's projects to provide machinery and technical assistance to expand the production of coal, both at the Government-owned mines and at a number of high-potential, privately-operated mines, have progressed further toward successful accomplishment. Over \$800,000 worth of additional equipment has arrived for the Government-owned mines since 1 July. The installation of the equipment and training in its use are being carried out now under guidance of the coalmine specialists teams provided by the Agency.

12. At the privately-operated Oktong mine in Kangwon Do, installation of the 1,000 kilowatt transformer sub-station has been completed. This sub-station is the key to full-scale operations at this mine. Steel for the mine's new 3½-mile-long aerial tramway arrived during October. The foundations for the tramway have been poured and construction will be under way in November. The Kangwon mine, also privately operated, has now completed installation of the Agency-furnished \$100,000 coal-preparation plant, as well as of a new 1,000 kilowatt transformer sub-station.

FLOOD CONTROL AND FISHERIES

13. Eight of the fourteen projects in the second phase of the UNKRA flood control programme have been completed since 30 June 1957. Agreement has also been reached by the Agency and the Government on another fourteen projects, which will make up the third and final phase of the programme. Ten of the latter represent extensions of work previously carried out (levees, dikes, etc.), while four represent projects which hitherto have not received the materials originally scheduled for them. The release of 375 million *hwan* in counterpart funds for local labour and material costs has been approved by the Agent General to complete this phase.

14. Virtually all outstanding equipment for the two new fish canneries has arrived. Erection of the main building has been completed at Pohang, the site of one plant, while the other is now in process of establishment. The cannery technician, engaged by the Agency to assist the end users in setting up their plants and to afford initial operational guidance, arrived in Korea in early September.

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

15. Work on vocational education facilities has advanced rapidly. The Fisheries Training Centre at Yosu was finished during October. The shop buildings at the Kwangju and Mokpo Vocational Training Centres were also completed during that month and installation of equipment is now under way. The two latter schools will be ready for operation in November, and all Agency activities for the establishment of seven vocational training schools in the Republic of Korea will be completed by December. Following the transfer to UNESCO on 1 September 1957 of operational responsibility for the UNKRA Foreign Language Institute and the Fundamental Education Centre, and the scheduled completion in November of the Agency's classroom construction projects, conclusion of activities at the vocational training centres will bring to a close the UNKRA programme in the field of education.

16. Over 500 more housing units were completed during the four months covered by the present report. The number of completed units has now risen to some 8,800 out of a total of 9,850 comprising the Agency's housing programme for the Republic of Korea. Difficulties in local financing, which the Agent General has already noted in his annual report, continue to delay the successful conclusion of this programme which, however, is still anticipated by the end of the calendar year 1957.

HEALTH, SANITATION AND WELFARE

17. Construction of the National Medical Centre in Seoul has proceeded satisfactorily during the four months since 30 June, and is almost half completed. Structural work on the new seven-storey ward building is now practically complete. Enclosure of all buildings will be virtually finished before the end of December. This will permit interior work to proceed steadily during the colder winter months.

18. The Agency's child-welfare institutions programme was concluded in October. Fifty-four orphanages were expanded through the programme and ten hostels were constructed for older children, as well as three receiving homes, a national training home and a centre to provide orphanage and welfare workers with facilities for practical experience and training.

19. The Government of the Republic of Korea decided in July upon a new site for the National Vaccine Laboratory, and construction has now started. The Agency is bringing in some additional building materials which, with materials procured earlier for the rehabilitation of the Laboratory, will allow the establishment of an institution with minimum, but adequate, facilities for the production of vaccine and diagnostic biologicals.

20. The remaining rehabilitation work on the National Chemical Laboratory was completed during October, following the release by the Government of the necessary funds for local labour costs. The Agency in September sent abroad two additional members of the Laboratory's staff to study food sanitation and drug assay procedures.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

21. Construction in Seoul of the combination motion picture studio and sound stage to provide the Government of the Republic of Korea and the war-devastated film industry with facilities for the making of documentary, educational and information films is progressing well and will be finished by the end of the calendar year 1957. Work has begun on the expansion of the experimental hydroponics unit at Suwon, which the Agency had earlier constructed for use by the Central Agricultural Experimental Station and the College of Agriculture of Seoul National University. It will be completed in November.

CONCLUSION

22. Progress on the remaining projects during the period covered by this addendum to the Agent General's annual report has given every indication that achievement of the UNKRA programme by 30 June 1958 can be successfully carried through as outlined in that report.

23. The projects completed during these four months and the progress made on the remaining projects under the programme are further tangible signs of the important results of this undertaking of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the economy of the Republic of Korea.

DOCUMENT A/3675

Comments of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on the report of the Agent General (A/3651 and Corr.1)

[Original text: English]
[30 October 1957]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. The Secretary General has the honour to circulate, for the information of the Members of the General Assembly, the text of a communication he has received from the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea regarding the report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. This communication is transmitted to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of General Assembly resolution 410 A (V) adopted on 1 December 1950.

Seoul, 22 October 1957

I have the honour to refer to the provision of resolution 410 A (V), paragraph 1 (e) of the General Assembly and to the report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period

1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957 (A/3651 and Corr.1) which has been received.

In its report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly, covering the period from 24 August 1956 to 14 August 1957 (A/3672),¹ the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has dealt with its association with UNKRA and its Agent General and has commented on the work of that Agency. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to transmit any supplementary comments on the Agent General's report.

(Signed) Hugh A. DUNN

Chairman,
Committee of the United Nations Commission
for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 13.

DOCUMENT A/C.2/L.350 *

**Memorandum by the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
regarding the arrangements for termination of the operational activities of the Agency and for its liquidation**

[Original text: English]
[13 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly at its fifth session established, by resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950, the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. The Agency was directed to carry out within the limit of the resources placed at its disposal a programme of relief and rehabilitation that, supplementing the general recovery effort which would be undertaken by the Korean people themselves, would contribute to the restoration of the Korean economy. Subsequent thereto, Member and non-member Governments made available to the Agency contributions totalling \$140,368,766, to which has been added miscellaneous income amounting to a further \$7 million.

2. Contributions to the Agency since June of 1955 have totalled less than \$2 million. The Agency anticipates no further contributions except for those of Denmark and Sweden, already earmarked for the Seoul National Medical Centre. In resolutions 920 (X) adopted at the 10th General Assembly, and 1020 (XI), adopted at the 11th General Assembly, the Agency was instructed to complete its already approved programmes within available funds. No new plans of expenditure have been approved since February 1955 and no new projects have been authorized other than the purchase of saleable goods required to generate *hwan* for use in approved projects.

3. Of the funds available to the Agency 98 per cent, or approximately \$144 million, had been committed as of 1 November 1957 and as of that date the large majority of the Agency projects had been completed. All remaining funds are expected to be committed or allocated by 30 June 1958.

4. Major projects not yet completed include the Seoul National Medical Centre, the National Vaccine Laboratory, two Fish Canneries, the Kraft Paper Plant, Sam Puk Paper Plant, a wire plant at Anygang, Auto Repair Shop at Pusan, Coal Mine Rehabilitation and a large smelter at Changhang. Of these projects, all are expected to be completed by 30 June 1958 except for the Mine Rehabilitation and the Smelter, and possibly the Seoul National Medical Centre; those are planned for completion during the first quarter of the financial year 1958-1959.

5. In addition to its construction projects the Agency has provided technical assistance to the Republic of Korea—either as a separate project, such as technical advisers to the Government or, more often, in connexion with its industrial projects. The Agency has considered it important to provide continuity of technical assistance in such situations in order to assure, in so far as possible, that plants established with Agency funds operate smoothly and effectively. The Republic of Korea welcomes this assistance. Almost all technical assistance will be concluded by 30 June 1958, but some—for example, management support for the Cement Plant and the Flat Glass Plant projects—will continue until approximately the autumn of 1958.

6. While certain important functions will remain which will demand a high-level (though small) staff, it is

neither appropriate nor economical to maintain the Agency in its present form beyond 30 June 1958. I therefore recommend that the Agency cease as an operational organization on 30 June 1958. It is, however, necessary to make provision for the Agency's residual functions and ultimate liquidation.

7. The major residual activities of the Agency will include the following:

(a) *Completion of Projects.* The projects enumerated in paragraph A above must be finished. Experience has shown, however, that circumstances beyond the Agency's control, such as suppliers' delays, strikes, shipping losses, faulty parts or machinery breakdowns, sometimes delay the project completion. It is thus possible that work now scheduled for completion in the spring of 1958 may extend into the financial year 1958-1959.

(b) *Technical Assistance.* The Agency's policy of assuring that adequate technical assistance is provided in connexion with its major projects will result in the continuance of such assistance for a few months beyond 30 June 1958 in the case of certain projects. Administrative and logistical support for technical assistance personnel will be required and in addition the Agency would desire to assure itself that the technical assistance it provides is adequate and properly utilized.

(c) *Financial Administration.* While the Agency's projects will be virtually completed by 30 June 1958, except as noted above, various outstanding obligations will remain. All liabilities must be paid and any claims against the Agency must be settled. Equally important, periodic financial reports reflecting the disposition of all remaining Agency funds must be prepared. It will also be necessary to close the Agency accounts as soon as practicable after 30 June 1958 and thereafter establish an Agency Liquidation Account. Into this Account should be transferred (from the books of UNKRA) all outstanding assets and liabilities. The Agency Liquidation Account should include a record of the collection of receivables, the payment of liabilities, the disposal of residual assets and the transfer of supplies.

8. From the foregoing it will be apparent that, while the Agency's work will greatly diminish after 30 June 1958, important functions will remain. I therefore recommend that:

(a) An Administrator for the Residual Affairs of the Agency be appointed by the Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the Agent General from among the present Agency staff.

(b) That the Administrator be assisted by a small staff.

(c) That the Advisory Committee of the Agency continue to guide the Administrator in his work including matters relating to the number of his staff (see paragraph 11 below).

(d) That the United Nations Board of Auditors be responsible for auditing the UNKRA Liquidation Accounts as well as the final UNKRA accounts.

(e) That the Administrator make a report of the progress of the liquidation of the Agency to the 13th General Assembly.

* Incorporating document A/C.2/L.350/Corr.1.

9. It is not possible at this time to estimate precisely the length of time it will take to liquidate finally the Agency. In view of the very considerable size and complexity of the financial operations involved, it is expected to take at least 12 months. It is therefore recommended that the Administrator be appointed for an initial term of 12 months, renewable for a further maximum period of 6 months, with the understanding that his post be discontinued earlier if possible.

10. All expenses incurred after 30 June 1958 in connexion with the residual activities and liquidation of the Agency should be met exclusively from Agency funds. It is also recommended that Agency rules and regulations continue to apply to the Administrator and his staff.

11. It is impossible to anticipate at this time all future problems relating to financial administration, projects completion and relationships with the Republic of Korea or with project end-users. Nevertheless, it is clear that

the Administrator will bear important responsibilities in assuring the orderly liquidation of Agency affairs. For this reason, the Advisory Committee established by resolution 410 (V) of the fifth General Assembly should be continued, to guide the Administrator in his work.

12. The Agency is concluding one of its periodic reviews of its obligations with a view to reducing each to a minimum consistent with a realistic assessment of requirements as presently known. Upon completion of this review, it will be possible to present to the Committee an estimate of the funds expected to be available as of 30 June 1958. Prior to that date, it is the intention of the Agent General to utilize all available free funds in furtherance of the objectives of the Agency programme in Korea under authority granted by the Committee. Thus it is hoped that by the end of the current financial year the free balances will be reduced to a minimum, consistent with the establishment of appropriate reserves for administrative expenses and contingencies.

DOCUMENT A/C.2/L.351

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

[Original text: English]
[14 November 1957]

1. The Report of the Agent General (A/3651 and Corr.1) and addendum thereto (A/3651/Add.1) report the virtual completion of most of the projects undertaken by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. The Advisory Committee has considered, in consultation with the Agent General, the problems attendant upon the completion of the Agency's work and its ultimate liquidation.

2. In the light of these consultations, the arrangements outlined in the memorandum of the Agent General (A/C.2/L.350) have been suggested. The Advisory

Committee, with India abstaining, commends this memorandum to the General Assembly and suggests the draft resolution before the Committee as a means for putting into effect the proposals contained therein.

3. The delegate of India explained that his abstention was not intended as criticism of the Agency's operations or the contents of the memorandum. Instead, his abstention was based on the Government of India's view that the operations of the Agency should not have been limited to any one part of Korea, but should have extended to the whole country.

DOCUMENT A/3748

Report of the Second Committee

[Original text: English]
[22 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, allocated to the Second Committee for consideration and report item 27 of its agenda, "The Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency" (A/3651 and Corr.1, A/3651/Add.1).

2. The Committee considered this item at its 490th and 491st meetings. Twelve delegations took part in the debate. The Committee also heard a statement by the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

3. The Committee received a draft resolution submitted by Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.2/L.352 and Add.1).² Under this draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) commend the Agent General of UNKRA for the excellent work

performed by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression; (2) express its conviction that the work of the Agency will have long-lasting and significant effects upon the economy of Korea and upon the well-being of the Korean people; (3) express appreciation for the valuable assistance given to the Agency by specialized agencies of the United Nations and by voluntary non-governmental organizations; (4) approve the recommendation of the Agent General that the Agency should cease as an operational organization on 30 June 1958; and (5) further approve the arrangements and procedures proposed by the Agent General in his memorandum dated 13 November 1957 (A/C.2/L.350) for the completion after 30 June 1958 of the residual responsibilities of the Agency and the subsequent liquidation of its accounts.

4. The Committee voted on the draft resolution at its 491st meeting as follows, a separate vote being taken, at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the first paragraph of the

² The purpose of document A/C.2/L.352/Add.1 was to add Uruguay to the sponsors of the draft resolution.

preamble and on the first and second operative paragraphs :

The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 44 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 45 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 45 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 44 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following (draft) resolution :

REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Decision taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 623rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee (A/3748, para. 5). For the final text see resolution 1159 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1159 (XII). REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 410 (V) of 1 December 1950, 701 (VII) of 11 March 1953, 725 (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 828 (IX) of 14 December 1954, 920 (X) of 25 October 1955 and 1020 (XI) of 7 December 1956,

Taking note of :

(a) The report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency on the work of the Agency for the period 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957 (A/3651 and Corr.1), and of the comments thereon by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/3675),

(b) The addendum (A/3651/Add.1) to the Agent General's report dated 31 October 1957,

(c) The memorandum (A/C.2/L.350) of the Agent General to the Advisory Committee of the Agency, dated 13 November 1957,

Recognizing the especial importance of the Agency's programme for the relief and rehabilitation of the Republic of Korea,

1. Commends the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the excellent work performed by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression ;

2. Expresses its conviction that the work of the Agency will have long-lasting and significant effects upon the economy of Korea and upon the well-being of the Korean people ;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable assistance given to the Agency by specialized agencies of the United Nations and by voluntary non-governmental organizations ;

4. Approves the recommendation of the Agent General that the Agency cease as an operational organization on 30 June 1958 ;

5. Further approves the arrangements and procedures proposed by the Agent General in his memorandum of 13 November 1957 for the completion after 30 June 1958 of the residual responsibilities of the Agency and the subsequent liquidation of its accounts.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 27 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3651 and Corr.1	Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 17
A/3697	Letter dated 1 October 1957 from the President of the Republic of Korea, addressed to the President of the General Assembly	Mimeographed
A/C.2/L.352 and Add.1	Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay : draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3748, para. 5
A/C.2/L.353	Draft report of the Second Committee	Same text as A/3748

MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 27 WAS DISCUSSED

Second Committee : 490th, 491st and 494th meetings

Plenary meetings : 723rd meeting



Agenda item 28: Economic development of under-developed countries: Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development: final and supplementary reports of the Ad Hoc Committee and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council

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Document A/3579

Final report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 923 (X)

[Original text: English]
[16 May 1957]

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Introduction

1. In resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to invite the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in the economic and social sphere, to transmit to him, not later than 31 March 1956, their views, as definitely as possible, relating to the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, bearing in mind particularly the questions enumerated in the annex attached hereto, in order that such views and replies may provide material for the statute of the Fund when it is decided to establish such a Fund".

2. The General Assembly, by the same resolution, established an *Ad Hoc* Committee composed of representatives of sixteen Governments to analyse the above replies and comments of Governments with a view to submitting to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session and to the General Assembly at its eleventh session such interim report as it may be in a position to make, and its final report to the twenty-third session of the Council,¹ it being understood that in making such reports, it would not commit any Member Government.

3. The President of the General Assembly suggested, and the General Assembly approved, at its 553rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1955, that the following Member States be designated as the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

4. In resolution 1031 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly, noting that, since the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, there had been a significant increase in the number of Members of the United Nations and considering that the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee should reflect more adequately the present composition of the United Nations, decided to increase from sixteen to nineteen the number of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. At its 661st plenary meeting, on

26 February 1957, the General Assembly, at the suggestion of its President, appointed Italy, Japan and Tunisia to serve as the new members on the Committee.

5. The *Ad Hoc* Committee devoted its first two sessions, from 7 May to 6 June 1956 and on 11 and 12 March 1957, to the preparation of the reports called for by resolution 923 (X) of the General Assembly.² The following representatives attended:³

Canada: Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Representative; Mr. J. G. Hadwen, Alternate; Mr. Denis Hudon, Alternate (second session).

Chile: Mr. Rudecino Ortega, Representative; Mr. Miguel Bravo, Alternate.

Colombia: Mr. Misael Pastrana, Representative (first session); Mr. Jesús Zárate, Representative (second session).

Cuba: Mr. Rafael García Navarro, Representative (first session); Miss Ana-Maria Perera, Alternate (first session); Mr. Manuel Secades, Representative (second session).

Egypt: Mr. M. A. Anis, Representative.

France: Mr. Barthélemy Epinat, Representative; Mr. Jean Turpin, Alternate.

India: Mr. Ali Yavar Jung, Representative (first session); Mr. Arthur S. Lall, Alternate (first session); Mr. G. R. Kamat, Alternate (first session); Mr. P. N. Kaul, Adviser (first session).

Mr. M. Gopala Menon, Representative (second session); Mr. M. N. Sivaraman, Adviser (second session).

Indonesia: Mr. Soetikno Slamet, Representative; Mr. Sujono Surjotjondro, Alternate (first session); Mr. Nuradi, Alternate (first session); Mr. August F. Ompi, Alternate (second session).

Italy: Mr. Luciano Giretti, Representative; Mr. Angelo Macchia, Alternate.

Japan: Mr. Motoo Ogiso, Representative.

² The Committee held a further session in order to prepare a supplementary report (A/3580) requested of it by the General Assembly in resolution 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957.

³ Unless otherwise indicated, the representatives attended both sessions of the Committee. The representatives of the new members of the Committee (Italy, Japan and Tunisia) attended only the second session.

¹ In resolution 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit its final report to the twenty-fourth session of the Council.

Netherlands : Mr. Jan Tinbergen, Representative ; Mr. J. Kaufmann, Alternate ; Mr. A. E. van Braam Houckgeest, Alternate (first session) ; Miss J.D. Pelt, Alternate (second session).

Norway : Mr. Hans Engen, Representative ; Mr. Olaf Solli, Alternate (first session) ; Mr. C. Berg-Nielsen, Alternate (second session).

Pakistan : Mr. Mohammad Mir Khan, Representative ; Mr. S. A. Karim, Adviser.

Poland : Mr. Henryk Bireski, Representative (first session) ; Mr. Julian Forys, Adviser (first session) ; Mr. Rafael Kowalczyk, Adviser (first session).

Mr. Jerzy Michalowski, Representative (second session) ; Mr. Antoni Czarkowski, Alternate (second session).

Tunisia : Mr. Ali Hedda, Representative.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : Mr. Aleksei Ivanovich Roslov, Representative ; Mr. Ivan M. Romanov, Adviser (first session) ; Mr. V. A. Grusha, Adviser (second session).

United Kingdom : Sir Alec Randall, Representative (first session) ; Mr. R. C. Barnes, Alternate (first session) ; Mr. D. N. Brinson, Alternate (first session).

Mr. R. C. Barnes, Representative (second session).

United States of America : Mr. Nat B. King, Representative (first session) ; Mr. William J. Stibravy, Adviser (first session) ; Mr. William H. Wynne, Adviser.

Mr. William J. Stibravy, Representative (second session) ; Mr. Seymour M. Finger, Adviser (second session).

Yugoslavia : Mr. Joza Brilej, Representative ; Mr. Janes Stanovnik, Alternate (first session) ; Mr. Janvid Flere, Alternate ; Mr. Bora Jeftic, Alternate (second session).

Observers for the following specialized agencies attended: Food and Agriculture Organization ; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ; International Civil Aviation Organization ; International Labour Organisation ; International Monetary Fund ; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ; World Health Organization.

6. The following officers were elected :

Chairman : Mr. Ali Yavar Jung (India) ;

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Rudecindo Ortega (Chile) ;

Rapporteur : Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands).

Mr. Ali Yavar Jung was unable to open the second session of the Committee. Upon a motion by the representative of Pakistan, Mr. M. Gopala Menon of India was elected Chairman.

7. At its first session, the Committee held one public meeting (A/AC.83/SR.1) and twenty-one closed meetings. In addition, ten closed meetings were held by a working group consisting of the representatives of Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. At its second session, the Committee held two closed meetings.

8. At its first session, the Committee had before it the replies (A/AC.83/L.1 and Add.1 to 10) submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 923 (X) of the General Assembly by the following forty-six Governments: Afghanistan, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand,

Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. On the basis of these replies the Committee prepared an interim report (document A/3134 and Corr.1 and 2) which was submitted to the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and to the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

9. At its second session, the Committee had before it the replies of the following eleven Governments (A/AC.83/L.1/Add.11 to 20) which were received by the Secretary-General after the deadline of 16 May 1956 which had been set by the Committee for consideration of replies at its first session: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Committee included the information contained in these replies in the present final report and revised its conclusions accordingly. The Committee decided that replies received after the close of the second session would be circulated as addenda to the present report.

10. The informal working group appointed by the Second Committee of the General Assembly in order to draft the text of resolution 923 (X) had proposed, and the Second Committee had accepted, in its report (A/3065, para. 10)⁴ that, in the words of the Chairman of the group "the task of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be to prepare :

"(a) A summary of the views submitted by Governments in response to operative paragraph 2 ;

"(b) An analysis of those views, that is, their presentation in such a form as to facilitate the understanding of them by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly ; and

"(c) Such conclusion as clearly emerged from the above analysis".

In accordance with resolution 923 (X) and in the light of the above statement, the Committee submits the present final report. The report was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

11. Finally, the Committee wishes to place on record its warm appreciation of the services of its Rapporteur and of the members of the Secretariat, whose devotion and competence have so greatly facilitated the Committee's task.

PART I

Summary of comments of Governments on the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

A. SUMMARY OF VIEWS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Several governments⁵ have noted that operative paragraph 2 of resolution 923 (X) had requested the views of Governments *inter alia* on the establishment of a Special Fund, and consequently submitted introductory statements or separate sections of their replies on this

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24.

⁵ Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

question or stated their views briefly in their communications to the Secretary-General, while others⁶ submitted remarks in connexion with some of the questions enumerated in the annex to resolution 923 (X). Many Governments have not submitted specific comments on this question.⁷ It will be recalled that although Governments were invited to submit their views on the establishment of a Special Fund no specific question on this subject was included in the annex to resolution 923 (X) and that various Governments had already expressed their position on the establishment of a Special Fund. Previous statements of this kind will not be dealt with in this report.

Views expressed in a special section or introductory statement

2. The Government of Afghanistan states that it looks forward with great interest to the early establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. It considers the financing of economic development in under-developed countries as an international financial problem and therefore welcomes the establishment of international financial organizations within the United Nations. Recognizing the country's economic problems and the need for developing its resources and economic potentialities the Government of Afghanistan has prepared a five-year economic development plan which is to be launched in the near future. It is essential for the execution of this plan to obtain financial aid in addition to the technical assistance already provided through the United Nations and other agencies.

3. The Government of Bolivia recalls its earlier comments submitted in accordance with resolution 724 B (VIII) of the General Assembly (A/2646, p. 25), in which it stated that it was anxious to bring about a diversification of its national production. The Bolivian Government further considers that the establishment of the Special Fund should not be linked to the problem of disarmament since it is in its view illogical to make the establishment of the Special Fund conditional on the achievement of savings through disarmament.

4. The Government of Burma recalls that its general attitude and its unreserved support for the establishment of a Special Fund has been set forth in the various statements made by its representative at the successive sessions of the General Assembly.

5. The Government of Canada states that it has in the past supported a Special Fund in principle but has opposed its immediate establishment. The Canadian Government's final decision regarding a fund of the type now under consideration would depend in large measure on whether it was satisfied that the organizational and administrative arrangements were such as to lead to efficient operation and that the fund would command sufficient support to enable it to operate effectively.

6. The Government of Ceylon welcomes the proposal to establish a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in order to provide under-developed countries with finance for the building up of an economic-social infrastructure upon which may be based the apparatus of effective production, for which finance may not be obtainable from other sources, e.g., private

capital, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or other loan-making institutions.

7. The Government of Denmark states that in its memorandum (A/2646, p. 36) of 13 April 1954 to the Secretary-General it stressed the importance of an early establishment of the proposed Special Fund, pointing out that increased efforts on the part of the United Nations in furtherance of the economic development of the less developed areas would be an important link in the endeavours to promote the relaxation of international tensions. To the Danish Government it seems neither necessary nor desirable to hold the establishment of the Special Fund in abeyance pending agreement on internationally controlled disarmament.

In accordance with its general policy, the Danish Government stated in a letter of 3 June 1955 to Mr. Raymond Scheyven, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, that as soon as the major industrialized countries had declared themselves ready to participate in the establishment of the Special Fund, the Danish Government would be willing to ask the Danish Parliament for appropriation of a Danish contribution which would be adapted to Denmark's economic conditions and to the size of contributions made by other countries. A Danish contribution of about \$2 million is considered appropriate, if the Special Fund is established with a capital of about \$250 million.

8. The Government of France recalls that it has always, both in the United Nations General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council, indicated the keen interest which it takes in the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

Only an undertaking in which the largest possible number of countries, whatever their stage of economic development, were associated, would make it possible to free the necessary resources and to carry out the development work in the most harmonious fashion.

This co-operation should receive expression through the establishment of the Special Fund, which would be the instrument for a transfer of funds between the countries which were most advanced and those which were economically under-developed.

The basic role of the Special Fund should be to assist, within the national or regional framework, in the establishment of the economic and social infrastructure which is essential to economic development and which cannot be financed from traditional national or international sources.

Obviously, the Special Fund's resources should be proportionate to the needs, which are considerable. In that connexion a decisive step forward will have been taken when an agreement on disarmament makes it possible to devote to world economic development a portion of the savings achieved.

The need for international action in promoting economic development would appear, however, to be too pressing to await the conclusion of an agreement on disarmament. The machinery for such co-operation as will contribute to the development of peaceful relations between peoples should be set working as soon as possible with the resources now available.

Accordingly, the French Government reaffirms its support of the idea of establishing a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. If, as is likely, the *Ad Hoc* Committee established under the General Assembly resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955 finds that the majority of replies to the questionnaire are favourable to the establishment of the Special Fund, the French Government for its part will have no objection to the

⁶ Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia.

⁷ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Japan, Laos, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand. The communication of the Government of Australia includes the statement that, in submitting its replies to the questions enumerated in the annex to resolution 923 (X), the Government of Australia does not accept any commitment for ultimate financial participation.

taking of steps to draw up a draft statute. This question might be discussed at the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council.

9. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany states that it has again examined the plan to establish a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. As is shown by its participation in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and, recently, the International Finance Corporation, it is interested in the economic development of countries capable of development. If a new institution—SUNFED—is now to be created in addition to already existing institutions or those in process of being established (IFC), very careful consideration should be given to the question of whether the said institutions could not also fulfil the tasks intended for the Special Fund. According to investigations so far, this possibility would seem out of the question without amending the statutes of the above-mentioned institutions. Alterations in the statutes could also cause considerable difficulty; but it does not seem impossible that existing institutions such as the Bank could act as agents in procuring the additional funds required—perhaps in the form of “grants-in-aid” from friendly Governments—for important development projects. In this way a connexion could be established with the existing national aid programmes without the necessity of creating a new organ within the framework of the United Nations. Furthermore, the establishment of the Special Fund should only be considered provided the participation of the most important world trade countries—particularly the United States of America, Great Britain and France—is assured.

10. The Government of Greece states that it is highly interested in the creation of the Special Fund which would finance projects in under-developed countries. It continues by saying that participation of the economically stronger countries, which are in a position to provide the major part of the necessary funds, must be considered as a condition of its establishment.

11. The Government of Italy states that in view of the purpose and functions proposed for the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, it is in principle favourable to the setting up of SUNFED. No definite commitment is deemed possible in this matter at the present stage, when the attitude of a number of countries is not fully known and therefore it is not yet possible to assess the measure of international support which the Special Fund will receive. Likewise, there is still to be determined the exact extent of the financial burden involved for each country. As a consequence, it is not possible at this stage to state whether the obligations to be assumed will be consistent with the financial capacity of Italy. A determinant element to be borne in mind when evaluating the desirability of the Special Fund seems to be its intrinsic capacity of the tasks assigned to it, that is to say the means it will have at its disposal and the range of effective action it will reach, as compared with the purposes assigned to it. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Italian Government that any detailed discussion on the technical organization and on the functioning of the Special Fund should be preceded by a clear understanding of the general problems underlying its main tasks and activities.

12. The Government of Jordan states that it supports principally the establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development as a good opportunity for countries needing capital.

13. The Government of Libya considers that the matter of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development is of the greatest

importance to the country in view of the repeated recommendations made by the General Assembly and contained most recently in resolution 924 (X) that: “...if and when further means become available for assisting in the financing of the development of under-developed areas, due consideration be given by the United Nations and the specific development needs of Libya.”

In the absence of any other proposal for the financing of the economic development of under-developed countries the Government of Libya assumes that the Special Fund, if created, would acknowledge this special obligation to assist the development of Libya.

The Government of Libya stands ready accordingly to present both specific proposals for economic development projects as well as an over-all statement of its financial resources and requirements for economic development over a five-year period for the consideration of the authorities of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, if and when it is established.

14. The Government of the Netherlands recalls that in the course of the last few years its attitude towards the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and its readiness to take an active concern in it, has been set forth in various statements to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (see also para. 35 below).

15. The Government of New Zealand, after drawing attention to a previous communication (A/2640, p. 49) setting out its attitude towards participation, states that it fully appreciates the problems being faced by under-developed countries in their efforts to expand their economies and raise the living standards of their peoples. It points out that it is already assisting these efforts through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, under the Colombo Plan by contributions for capital development projects as well as for technical assistance. These contributions are substantial in relation to the resources of the country, which is itself in a stage of active development, especially to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population. For these reasons the New Zealand Government is unable to enter into commitments to contribute to the Special Fund should it be established.

16. The Government of the Philippines states that it strongly favours the establishment of a Special Fund and concurs in the recommendations of the Committee of Nine (E/2381).⁸ It adds that the Philippines are embarked on a programme of rapid economic development and, considering the inadequacy of domestic capital, its needs for external capital are great. The proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development could thus become an important source of external capital and for this reason, the Philippine Government fully supports its establishment.

17. The Government of Poland recalls that its views on the establishment of a Special Fund were *inter alia* expressed at the tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and adds that it is known that it voted in favour of resolution 923 (X).

18. The Government of Portugal does not consider it possible to contribute to the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and therefore finds it difficult to express an opinion on its creation. However, the Government of Portugal will not oppose it if in the opinion of the majority of the Member

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.II.B.1. Report submitted by a committee of experts, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 416 A (XIV), and called *Report on the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development*. This report is referred to herein as “The report of the Committee of Nine”.

countries the Special Fund can be established on a workable basis and if it is admitted that it will prove to be effective in the prosecution of the aims for which its creation is envisaged.

19. The Government of Switzerland recalls its previously stated opinion that the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development would at the present time be premature (A/2646, p. 54). It adds, however, that it is anxious to give careful study to any measures which may reduce the disparity between the present levels of living in the industrialized and in economically under-developed countries.

20. The Government of Turkey holds the view that although under present circumstances the operation of the projected Special Fund for Economic Development on a large scale is considered difficult, its establishment at the earliest possible date is welcomed and deemed advantageous, as it will be possible to devote large savings to the Special Fund once disarmament becomes a reality.

The fundamental purpose of the Special Fund should be to fill the existing vacuum in the field of international self-help created by the adoption by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of an inflexible policy of assistance rendered only to self-liquidating investments.

The great disparity in the standard of living which now exists between the wealthy and poor countries continues to widen. It is common knowledge that this imbalance is a source of instability in world politics. Therefore, if the industrial countries were to adopt a long-range view and endeavour to offset this lack of equilibrium, they will not only serve world peace but their own interests as well.

To implement this project, the major industrial countries should extend part of their disposable liquid capital, under easy terms, to finance the Special Fund. The Special Fund in its turn would not confine its operations to "profits motives" only but would make investments in countries needing capital for a minimum return to be collected in the future. Such investments which do not yield high returns in a relatively short lapse of time are not attractive to private financing groups or to the Bank.

21. In the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the establishment of the Special Fund should not be deferred until agreement has been reached on disarmament.

22. The Government of the United Kingdom, while supporting in principle the establishment of a Special Fund, expresses the view that such establishment should wait on the fulfilment of the following conditions:

(a) A programme of internationally supervised world-wide disarmament under the auspices of the United Nations should have been embarked upon. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, and indeed this applies to many other industrial nations, their economic resources are fully deployed at present, and until significant reductions all round in the level of expenditure on arms can be achieved, there can be little hope that funds on the scale required will be forthcoming.

(b) A certain minimum of money should be available to the Special Fund before it embarks on any operations at all. The tasks which would face the Special Fund and the claims made on its resources will be so manifold that unless it were at the outset able to meet a material proportion of such demands and claims, it might betray the hopes of its sponsors and supporters and consequently fall into disrepute.

(c) The membership of the Special Fund should embrace the bulk of the Members of the United Nations. It should include both the highly industrialized nations

and those with less developed economies, and all should make a contribution.

In the United Kingdom Government's view, until the three conditions mentioned above are in sight of fulfilment, it would be inappropriate to draw up a statute for the Fund.

23. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam is of the opinion that the establishment of the Special Fund will prove extremely useful as a means of enabling under-developed countries with insufficient financial resources to accelerate the development of their economic-social infrastructure. It points out that the low level of average individual income in under-developed countries, especially in those of South East Asia, makes it difficult to mobilize sufficient national capital to initiate a rapid rate of economic expansion so that it is necessary to seek the help of international capital. The establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development will prove extremely useful as a means of enabling these countries to accelerate the development of their economic-social infrastructure, which is basic to the substantial expansion of their production and to the well-being of their peoples.

24. The Government of Yugoslavia most warmly and resolutely supports the idea of the Special Fund and considers its establishment a matter of great urgency. It holds that the efforts of the peoples of economically under-developed countries to raise their standard of living and achieve economic equality must be supported by international action. It considers that the solution of the problem of economic development will have momentous positive consequences on both economic and political relations between nations. In giving assistance the United Nations would greatly enhance its moral prestige and would therefore greatly strengthen the concept of collective security as well. In its view the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations has demonstrated that international co-operation in the field of economic development can lead to great results but also that this co-operation cannot produce its maximum results so long as it remains limited only to the field of exchange of technical knowledge. An expansion of this co-operation and application of the same principle in the field of international financing is therefore inevitable. The establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development would mean the practical realization of the provisions of the Charter—and more particularly of Articles 1, 2, 13 b, 55 and 56—and therefore the solemn fulfilment of the assumed commitments. The Yugoslav Government considers that the present political relations in the world render possible, and call for resort to, immediate steps in order to bring about the realization of an idea which in the course of these last years has matured in the United Nations and has met with the overall support of the General Assembly.

Views expressed in connexion with replies to the questions contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 923 (X)

25. The following Governments express views on the establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in statements on the desirability of setting it up before the conclusion of an international agreement on disarmament: the Government of Chile considers that the Special Fund should begin operations without delay with sufficient resources to ensure that its operations are effective in the preliminary stages. It hopes that the Special Fund will be set up immediately without waiting for savings from disarmament (reply to question 3). The Government of Colombia reaffirms its repeatedly stated view that the establishment of the Special Fund cannot be made conditional on the achieve-

ment of disarmament (reply to question 7). The Government of Czechoslovakia expresses the opinion that the Special Fund should start its operations without awaiting agreement on disarmament (even with an initial minimum falling below the proposed figure of \$250 million) (reply to question 3). The Government of Ethiopia emphasizes its view that inception of the Special Fund should not wait upon a formal agreement being concluded for universal disarmament (reply to question 3). The Government of Israel is of the opinion that the initial subscription to the Special Fund ought to be made independent of savings resulting from disarmament so as to manifest the intention of all participating Governments to proceed with economic development of under-developed countries regardless of political tensions. In the view of the Government of Syria the constitution of the Special Fund should be prepared as soon as possible, regardless of any considerations of the world political situation, disarmament or the availability of the initial capital or contributions (reply to question 7). The Governments of Bolivia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose general views are given elsewhere, are also in favour of establishing the Special Fund before the conclusion of a disarmament agreement, the Government of India recalling its position taken on previous occasions, and urging that the establishment of the Special Fund need not be postponed till sufficient progress is made with internationally supervised disarmament (reply to question 8).

26. The Government of Cambodia, in its reply to question 8, states that the establishment of a Special Fund, empowered to award grants-in-aid and acting as an equipment fund for the specialized agencies, would be very opportune.

27. The Government of the Dominican Republic is of the opinion that the question of the Special Fund has already had sufficient preliminary study, and that a more detailed analysis of the plan is needed; consequently, it has no objection to the preparation of draft statutes, which would enable Governments to engage in discussions on a more realistic and tangible basis (reply to question 8). In its remarks in reply to question 1 this Government also expresses the opinion that while the establishment of the Special Fund would be most laudable, the problems of economic development are not ascribable solely to a lack of international agencies able to render financial assistance. In its view it is of the greatest importance not to lose sight of the influence exerted upon countries exporting primary commodities by price fluctuations and variations in the volume of international trade. For this reason it considers the Special Fund as a supplementary mechanism which does not in any way remove the need for study of the structure and proper functioning of markets with a view to closer international co-operation to facilitate and improve international trade in primary commodities.

28. The Government of Ecuador, in its reply to question 3, holds the view that, as soon as there is any prospect of other States joining the Special Fund in the future and increasing its resources, the Fund should be set up, although with somewhat more limited resources to operate on a modest scale that would enable it to deal with only the most urgent projects.

29. The Government of Haiti, in its reply to question 1, states that a Special Fund would play an extremely important part in the economic development of the country. It expresses approval of, and quotes from Mr. Raymond Scheyven's statement to the Second Committee (366th meeting) of the General Assembly at its tenth session in which he referred *inter alia* to the low taxable capacity and the modest savings in under-developed countries.

30. The Government of India, in its reply to question 1, points out that so far the United Nations and its specialized agencies have engaged in promoting a larger flow of international capital to under-developed countries, but that there is no international machinery for the provision of grants-in-aid, for the development of the social and economic framework, which are now only available on a bilateral or country-to-country basis. The Government of India is strongly in favour of United Nations initiative in this matter. Recalling Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, the Government of India states that the United Nations has an important part to play in promoting the economic and social progress of all countries and in enabling them to take "joint and separate action" in this respect. It also points to a number of practical considerations which argue in favour of an initiative by the United Nations in this matter. It considers that assistance organized through the United Nations will be free from the kind of political objections from which bilateral aid sometimes suffers; as such it is likely to appeal to a larger number of countries and will promote a greater degree of goodwill and understanding among nations. The Government of India feels that it is also easier for a number of countries whose resources may be small but who are willing and able to assist other countries, to do so through an international agency. Experience has shown that some of the under-developed countries themselves may be willing and able to assist other countries in some respects. Not all countries can command adequate organizational machinery for rendering assistance on a bilateral basis. There is thus need for a United Nations fund for disbursing grants-in-aid, even while the existing arrangements for bilateral aid are continued.

31. The Government of Indonesia, in its reply to question 3, states that the comparatively modest initial operating fund of \$250 million is out of proportion to the present aggregate needs of the less developed countries. However, the question regarding the exact size of the initial operating fund should be secondary to the urgency of the need for establishing the Special Fund.

32. The Government of Iran states, in its reply to question 1, that it has vast economic development programmes and would naturally welcome the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development.

33. The Government of the Republic of Korea, in its reply to question 1, gives its wholehearted support to the establishment of the Special Fund, and feels justified in expecting substantial assistance from it, once it is established, inasmuch as Korea, aside from being economically under-developed, had suffered tremendous damages during the war of 1950-53 and is now in desperate need of external capital both for reconstruction and rehabilitation and to achieve a self-sustaining economy.

34. The Government of Nepal, in its reply to question 8, expresses the opinion that the establishment of the Special Fund would provide an excellent opportunity for bringing all member nations into an increasingly active and responsible participation in United Nations affairs; the Special Fund would greatly accelerate the economic development of the under-developed countries as it would be free from any association with narrow national interests.

35. The Government of the Netherlands, in its reply to question 3, states that it has repeatedly expressed the view that the creation of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development should not be made to depend upon the savings resulting from world-wide internationally supervised disarmament. Efforts should be made to establish the Special Fund at an early date, even if some

potential contributors should not consider themselves ready to participate. It is preferred to start operations as early as possible, even if the Special Fund would then have to operate on a relatively small scale, rather than wait for a general willingness to participate.

36. The Government of Spain, in its reply to question 1, draws attention to the low *per capita* national income of Spain; an increase in national income of 3 per cent annually during the next five years would require external assistance in the form of both public and private capital totalling \$200 million a year; in this connexion, any assistance which Spain might obtain from SUNFED would play an important role.

37. The Government of Tunisia, in its reply to question 1, notes its large-scale programme for the economic rehabilitation and development of impoverished areas of the country; in order to carry out this programme the Government of Tunisia is counting on funds from domestic sources, bilateral foreign assistance agreements and international sources such as the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, the establishment of which has become an urgent necessity. In its reply to question 8, the Tunisian Government expresses its confident hope that the Special Fund will be established and will begin operations as soon as possible.

38. The Governments of Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, India, Israel and the Netherlands disagree with the suggestion contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts headed by Mr. Raymond Scheyven (A/2906)⁹ that the Special Fund might, perhaps, be established initially for a period of five years. Opposition to this proposal is based on the ground that such limitation would interfere with the Special Fund's activities and might even render any long-term activity impossible. The Government of India also observes that the idea of the Special Fund embodies some of the highest principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter; it would not be proper to begin to give concrete expression to this idea in a mood of hesitation and indecision. These Governments would agree, however, to a provision that after a period of, for instance, five years, the method of work and the structure of the Special Fund would be reviewed in the light of the experiences gained, in order that modifications be made wherever necessary. The Government of New Zealand similarly suggests that if the Special Fund is established, its activities should be subject to review at the end of five years. The Government of Ecuador, on the other hand, concurs with the view that the fund be established for an experimental period of five years (see para. 61 below).

B. SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS ENUMERATED IN THE ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 923 (X) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Role of a Special Fund

(Fifty-one governments commented on this question.)

Financing economic and social infrastructure

39. The following Governments point out, with varying degrees of emphasis and explicitness or by implication, that the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development should devote resources more especially to developing the infrastructure of under-developed countries: Afghanistan, Belgium,¹⁰ Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China,

Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France,¹¹ Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia,¹² Turkey,¹³ the Republic of Viet-Nam, and Yugoslavia. Two Governments, those of Haiti and the Netherlands, endorse the definition of economic and social infrastructure proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts headed by Mr. Raymond Scheyven, namely "the infrastructure on which the apparatus of production proper is based, or the set of basic facilities needed for effective production, such as a minimum of roads, power stations, schools, hospitals, housing and government buildings" which permits a smooth development of production and which allows private initiative to play its full part (A/2906, para. 12).

40. The projects enumerated by Governments in this connexion are as follows:

Educational facilities¹⁴ (schools, technical training centres, university buildings, school equipment and even technical staff), health facilities¹⁵ (health improvement, hospitals), transport and communications¹⁶ (improvements and expansion of roads, specially the construction of feeder roads to open up the interior of countries, railways, inland waterways, maritime transport, harbour works), public works,¹⁷ power development¹⁸ (erection of power stations, rural electrification), agricultural and forest improvement¹⁹ (land reclamation and improvement, agricultural and forest equipment, storage facilities, extension of markets, conservation and resettlement of landless farmers), irrigation and water conservation²⁰ (selected irrigation schemes linked with flood control, dams and reservoirs to conserve and distribute rainfalls), surveys of natural resources²¹ (expanded and intensified surveys of land, forest and mineral resources and possible provision of risk capital in the wake of such surveys), industrial chemical laboratories for the purpose of chemical analysis of, and research into, local raw and manufactured produce,²² development of communal services,²³ projects aimed at securing greater employment,²⁴ immigration for agricultural settlement²⁵ and government buildings and housing.²⁶

41. The following Governments go beyond mere enumeration of projects which they consider to be of an infrastructure nature and show by means of more detailed examples the kind of problems they are facing: the Government of India refers to its targets in its Second Five-Year Plan in the field of education; it states that despite maximum efforts to mobilize domestic resources, this plan would only ensure that by March 1961 some 60 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 and 19

¹¹ Reply under "Views on the establishment of a Special Fund" in section A, para. 8, above.

¹² Reply to question 4.

¹³ Reply to question 7.

¹⁴ Afghanistan, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

¹⁵ Afghanistan, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, India, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

¹⁶ Ceylon, Chile, China, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

¹⁷ Turkey (in reply to question 7).

¹⁸ Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Netherlands, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

¹⁹ Ceylon, Chile, Finland, India, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

²⁰ Ceylon, China, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Spain.

²¹ Greece, Israel, Nepal.

²² Ethiopia.

²³ Yugoslavia.

²⁴ Greece.

²⁵ Chile.

²⁶ Ceylon, Chile, India, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 17. Report prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 822 (IX), and referred to herein as the "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts".

¹⁰ Reply to question 4.

per cent of the children in the age group 11-14 would be attending school. The Government of Ethiopia similarly refers to a "crying need for more facilities for higher education and technical education". The Government of Chile states that its economic development programme includes numerous projects involving infrastructural investments which have had to be postponed because of insufficient resources. The Chilean Government is ready in due course to furnish information on such projects. The Government of Libya states that it has certain projects, especially for electric power plants and electric distribution systems for which the Government would at once apply if the Special Fund should be established.

Inclusion of directly productive projects

42. Assistance in the financing of directly productive projects (other than some of the agricultural projects referred to in paragraph 40, above) is favoured by the following Governments: the Government of Afghanistan considers that SUNFED might finance, by means of loans, the foreign exchange requirements of productive short-term projects within its development plan; the Government of Ceylon considers that industries which are necessary for investment projects within the infrastructure, such as the manufacture of building materials, fertilizers and certain types of transport equipment should benefit from the assistance of SUNFED; the Government of Israel suggests that the Special Fund might provide capital for projects which will yield full returns in foreign currency and be able to repay capital only over a longer period, referring specifically to the development of mineral resources; the Government of Italy also refers to possible assistance by SUNFED to development schemes yielding profits only on a long-term basis; the Government of Nepal envisages possible provision of limited amounts of risk capital for pioneer development efforts in the wake of resources surveys; the Government of Spain stresses the promotion of the country's industrialization and the increase in productivity in general and agricultural productivity in particular; according to the Government of Turkey, the Special Fund should finance both economic and social infrastructure projects and projects in the self-liquidating productive fields of investment—agriculture and industry—which will affect favourably the foreign exchange balance of the beneficiary;²⁷ the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam adds to its list of infrastructural projects deserving fund assistance "industrialization" and "agricultural industries"; the Government of Yugoslavia suggests that infrastructure projects interpreted more broadly would include certain basic projects in the fields of power and industry. The Government of Czechoslovakia²⁸ refers to projects furthering the development of the key sectors of the economy, i.e., industrialization and agriculture; the Government of Poland²⁸ states more generally that in its opinion the Special Fund should finance primarily projects of a productive nature which would strengthen the economy of the receiving country. It adds, however, that a tight division between productive and non-productive investments (or self-liquidating and non-self-liquidating projects) is not advisable. In the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the main function of the Special Fund should be to assist the under-developed countries in developing their national economies.

Integration with economic development programmes

43. The role of the Special Fund in relation to over-all development programmes or in connexion with integrated economic development is stressed by the Governments of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, Egypt, India, Iran, Libya,

Tunisia and Turkey. The Government of Egypt states that the Special Fund should help to finance and execute development plans in under-developed countries; it should finance sound development projects integrated in an over-all plan;²⁹ the Special Fund could provide the member countries with experts and technicians to help them to draw up and execute their development programmes. The Governments of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, India, Iran, Libya, Tunisia and Turkey mention specifically their current development plans and, in some cases, provide illustrations of the way in which the Special Fund could facilitate their implementation. India, for example, gives a detailed account of its Second Five-Year Plan and indicates the scope of assistance which could be forthcoming from the Special Fund. It goes on to state more generally that the role of the Special Fund should not be conceived essentially as one of financing certain types of projects; its essential aim should be to permit under-developed countries to undertake larger and more balanced programmes of development by rendering assistance of the kind not available at present. The Government of Turkey states that it is making great efforts to implement a vast economic development programme; but it is faced with difficulties in securing long-term loans which would help it to achieve this programme; for this reason many essential projects could not be started. The Government of Tunisia suggests a procedure by which allocations from the Special Fund would be directly integrated into the investment programmes of under-developed countries.²⁹

44. The Governments of Ecuador and Ceylon stress the more general definition of the role of the Special Fund proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts headed by Mr. Scheyven, namely, that "it would be the function of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development to finance any investment, whether economic or social, in under-developed countries, which was part of a coherent programme designed to attain the maximum rise in national income and which could not be fully financed by private capital, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or any other loan institutions" (A/2906, para. 13). The Government of the Netherlands, on the other hand, while agreeing with the larger definition of the Special Fund's role, as quoted by the above, believes that financing beyond the infrastructure would be rather ambitious; it points out that expectations may be raised that cannot be fulfilled within a measurable space of time and that it would seem desirable, therefore, that, at least during the first few years, the task of the Special Fund should be restricted to the infrastructure proper.

45. Integration of the Special Fund's assistance with existing development programmes is also explicitly favoured by the Governments of Colombia, Indonesia, Norway,³⁰ Saudi Arabia,³⁰ the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. This approach is considered particularly desirable as it is said to permit greater flexibility in the Special Fund's operations. The Government of Indonesia expresses the view that the statute of the Special Fund should make it clear that its fundamental purpose is to assist in the implementation of over-all national development programmes, even although initially its activities may have to be limited to financing of the economic and social infrastructure. The Government of Yugoslavia stresses the fact that projects dealing with the economic and social infrastructure are on the whole specific for each country and for each national programme, and may sometimes vary in scope and in importance; therefore, the role of the Special Fund should not be confined in advance to a very limited or narrow field of action;

²⁷ Replies to questions 4 and 7.

²⁸ Reply to question 7.

²⁹ Reply to question 7.

³⁰ Reply to question 7.

on the contrary, its operations should have sufficient flexibility to allow it to accomplish its purpose of co-operating actively in the work of economic development. The Government of Colombia believes that it would be much more useful to the countries concerned if the assistance of the Special Fund could be granted on a long-term basis so that it would be feasible to draw up long-range development programmes.

Self-liquidating and non-self-liquidating projects

46. The view of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts that assistance by the Special Fund should not be limited to non-self-liquidating projects (A/2906, para. 13) is supported expressly by the Governments of Ceylon, Colombia, Ecuador, the Netherlands and Turkey,³¹ and implicitly by those of Afghanistan, Israel, Italy and Yugoslavia. In the view of the Government of the Netherlands, the economic and social infrastructure may normally include self-liquidating projects such as power stations which cannot be financed by either private capital or commercial loans, owing to the subsequent transfer difficulties which such methods of financing may entail. A similar view is expressed by the Government of Ecuador. According to the Government of Colombia, the Special Fund should give priority to non-self-liquidating projects, but, if a project is self-liquidating but cannot be carried out for lack of domestic resources or international support, it should also receive assistance from the Special Fund if it is likely to be of benefit to the general economy of the country.

47. On the other hand, the Government of Pakistan emphasizes the role of the Special Fund as a means for financing non-self-liquidating projects related to basic development and observes that facilities for financing other sectors of economic development, if they are worthwhile and likely to be economically sound, are generally available. The Government of Brazil only mentions non-self-liquidating projects which would accelerate the development of the basic sectors of the economy. The Government of Costa Rica states that it would consider the Special Fund as a source for the financing of non-self-liquidating projects, thus freeing national savings for investment in directly productive projects. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that SUNFED's resources should be used for non-self-liquidating projects necessary for healthy economic development. According to the Government of Australia,³² assistance from the Special Fund should principally take the form of grants-in-aid which should be limited to projects from which there would be no identifiable return of income or from which the return of income would be slow. The Government of Egypt³² similarly assumes that most projects financed by the Special Fund would be non-self-liquidating and low-yielding profits. The Government of Tunisia³² notes that the nature of the projects to be assisted are of a non-self-liquidating nature.

48. In connexion with these distinctions, it is often stated that the Special Fund would only finance projects for which private capital or international financial resources, especially those of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, are not available. Such a view is expressed by the Governments of Belgium,³² Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway and Pakistan, and is implied in the reply of the Government of Thailand. The Government of the Dominican Republic, furthermore, stresses the particular value of the Special Fund in attracting private capital, especially through the recently established Inter-

national Finance Corporation. The Government of Belgium is of the opinion that States desiring assistance from the Special Fund should be required to give an undertaking to ensure that existing or future investments in the country receive fair treatment, to guarantee such investments against expropriation or requisition, and to permit the repatriation of their yield.

Financing local costs and indirect foreign exchange requirements

49. The Governments of Ecuador, India, Nepal and Thailand suggest in their replies that the Special Fund should also finance local costs and indirect foreign exchange requirements of development projects. The Government of Ecuador notes that there is no mention in the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts of the type of project costs that the Special Fund would be entitled to finance. In the view of this Government, the Special Fund should be empowered to assist in financing not only foreign currency costs of projects but also local costs provided that the projects themselves and their integration with general development programmes offer a sufficient guarantee that the investment will not have undesirable effects. The Government of Thailand similarly refers to local costs and indirect foreign exchange requirements by including in the projects to be financed by the Special Fund those which are partly financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or other external sources; in such cases the Special Fund might be required to meet part of the costs which the Government cannot finance without causing serious inflation or deficit in the balance of payments. According to the Government of Nepal, the Special Fund might also be regarded as a possible source of financing commodity imports which could be converted into local currency or "counterpart" funds to be used in the financing of needed development programmes—in cases where adequate internal financing could not otherwise be provided; this, however, would require appropriate safeguards to prevent the Special Fund from becoming a "crutch" that might relieve participating governments from exerting their own best efforts for economic development. The reply of the Government of India similarly assumes that the Special Fund would satisfy indirect foreign exchange requirements when it states that the Special Fund should finance projects which do not always qualify for loans from existing organizations which employ the criteria of credit-worthiness and which are intended mainly to finance the direct foreign exchange costs of individual projects.

Right of the contributors to specify the areas of aid

50. The Government of Belgium³³ considers that the States which will be called upon to finance the Special Fund should be able to reserve the right to specify the areas they wish to benefit from their contribution, or at any rate from part of it; such a provision would certainly help to attract large-scale investors who at present prefer to invest under bilateral programmes; it would not, moreover, impair the principle, so far adhered to in all assistance programmes, that the countries concerned remain entirely at liberty to request, accept or refuse such technical or financial aid as the United Nations may offer them.

Role of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in facilitating migration

51. Three Governments mention the possible role of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development with regard to migration; the Government of Chile mentions immigration for agricultural settlement among

³¹ Replies to questions 4 and 7.

³² Reply to question 4.

³³ Reply to question 4.

the projects which could be financed by the Special Fund; the Government of Italy recalls the suggestion made in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906, p. 3, note 8) to the effect that the Special Fund should help to increase the international mobility of labour; the Government of Italy goes on to suggest that the Special Fund could make a contribution towards the solution of one of Italy's economic problems by helping to create in other countries conditions favourable to the settlement of Italian emigrants. The Government of Israel³⁴ considers that the Special Fund might finance migration where such outlay would yield full return in benefits to the migrants and to the country receiving them.

Role of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in co-ordinating aid programmes

52. The Governments of Cambodia and Canada suggest that the Special Fund might in addition to its financing activities also assist in co-ordinating aid programmes of other agencies. In the view of the Government of Cambodia it seems indispensable that the efforts of these various financing agencies should be concentrated. It seems equally necessary to introduce flexibility into these agencies' methods of operation and simplify their administration. The Government of Canada suggests specifically that the Special Fund, upon request, assist in various ways the arrangement of bilateral aid programmes, in particular by assisting countries which have bilateral aid programmes in selecting projects or administering their programmes; it further could also facilitate the co-ordination of aid programmes by collecting and disseminating information, in particular by publishing, annually, reports on the aid supplied by each of its members—whether that aid is supplied bilaterally, or through some other international organization, or through the Special Fund.

Indirect role of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in expanding international trade

53. The Governments of Austria, Denmark, Japan and Poland emphasize the indirect beneficial effects which they expect from an expansion in international trade brought about by the Special Fund's assistance to under-developed countries. For the Government of Austria, the effects of operations of the proposed Special Fund with regard to the Austrian economy would depend on the size of Austrian contributions and upon the nature and form of the Special Fund's assistance to under-developed areas; the question of whether or not the Austrian export industry would participate in such assistance would be of importance, for instance, if the members of the Special Fund could deliver investment goods to under-developed countries on a competitive basis. The Government of Denmark expects that an expansion of economic activity in the less developed areas initiated through the Special Fund would open up new possibilities of Danish trade with such areas. The Government of Japan believes that increased standards of living in the under-developed countries brought about by assistance from the Special Fund will have favourable effects on her economy via an expansion of trade with such areas. It considers it desirable, therefore, that assistance from the Special Fund should be directed to projects essential for international economic development rather than to the development of individual countries; during the initial period of the Special Fund's operations, joint international undertakings should be taken up as the principal projects of assistance. It is the expectation of the Government of Poland that the Special Fund would

contribute to the development of international trade relations, and thus have some indirect influence on the realization of its own development plans.

Role of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in ensuring world economic stability

54. The Government of Spain expresses the view³⁵ that the Special Fund would, under certain circumstances, also be an effective instrument for ensuring greater world economic stability. Many of the advanced countries now have various institutional devices which could prevent an economic crisis within their borders, but there is no international agency to perform the same functions by co-ordinating the efforts of the various countries. If the Special Fund could receive special donations from the more developed countries when world economic activity is contracting, its ability to finance the under-developed countries would be greatly strengthened. At the same time a substantial increase would be created, through the multiplier effect, in national income, in both the donating and the receiving country which would permit an expansion of world economic activity. The proposal involves no substantial change in the statutes suggested for the Special Fund; it merely requires that the fund should be authorized to receive special contributions from member countries. As the Special Fund will, in all probability, have insufficient financial resources to carry out all the programmes proposed to it, it could quickly set in motion additional large-scale investment projects, as it would have a reserve of programmes which had been finalized and worked out to the last detail. Any special donations the more developed countries might decide to make could therefore be invested with a minimum of delay. Furthermore, if the General Assembly decided to use the resources and opportunities of the Special Fund to pursue a world-wide anti-cyclical policy, many countries would be eager to prepare plans to strengthen their development programmes, with a view to applying them in the event of the onset of a world depression, on the understanding that they would then receive grants from the Special Fund which it would not be in a position to offer under normal circumstances. The Special Fund would thus have a substantial reserve of projects which could be quickly initiated to co-operate with national anti-cyclical policies and to ensure greater world economic stability.

2. *Nature of contributions to the operational budget of the Special Fund*

(Fif. governments commented on this question.)

Renewable commitments or capital subscriptions

55. The following Governments recommend or envisage that contributions to SUNFED should take the form of renewable government commitments either annual or periodic: Belgium, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway,³⁶ Pakistan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey³⁶ and Yugoslavia. At the same time, some of these Governments, namely, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, the Netherlands and Switzerland, express concern about the uncertainty which would attach to such arrangements. For this reason, these Governments (and also the Governments of Ceylon, Cuba, Pakistan and New Zealand) suggest that contributing Governments undertake to announce long-term pledges or to make long-term commitments. The Governments of China and Colombia endorse the suggestion made in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906, para. 17) that Governments be persuaded to

³⁴ Reply to question 4.

³⁵ Reply to question 8.

³⁶ In reply to question 3.

make long-term pledges to the Special Fund subject to their obtaining the necessary annual parliamentary approvals. The Government of Colombia recommends that government pledges should cover a period of not less than three years. The Government of Cuba similarly observes that in light of the experiences gathered in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it would be highly desirable if Governments could make commitments for a period longer than a year, whenever legislation permits. According to the Government of Pakistan, contributions should be pledged for two years and at the end of this period renewed for a period of two or more years according to the exigencies of the situation. In the view of the Government of Ethiopia, contributing States should give an undertaking to pay annual instalments or special instalments of the original sum at a rate to be agreed upon with the Special Fund, and should also, if possible, undertake to make future contributions toward the replenishment of the Fund when this becomes necessary. The Government of India is of the opinion that while appropriations to the Special Fund may be on an annual basis, countries should give an indication of the order of their contributions over a period of, say, five years. The Government of the Netherlands suggests that Governments be invited to make long-term pledges from the start. The Tunisian Government suggests that participating States undertake to make regular and stable contributions over a period of years in order to ensure a stable budget to enable the Special Fund to work as effectively as possible; in particular, the amount of contributions should not be reduced during the years following the initial establishment of the Special Fund, in order to permit the fund to finance long-term investments.

56. According to the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Special Fund should be a banking establishment consisting of the subscriptions of member States purchasing shares; the capital subscribed should be divided as follows: 1 per cent in \$US; 19 per cent in the currency of member States, which may be lent only with the latter's consent; the unpaid 80 per cent should form a guarantee fund. Like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Special Fund would engage, according to this government, both in borrowing and lending operations. In the opinion of the Government of China, while funds for grants-in-aid must come exclusively from contributions (presumably of a periodic nature), funds to make loans could be derived either from periodic contributions or from capital subscriptions or even from bond flotations in the open market. The Government of Greece similarly states that efforts should be made to increase the Special Fund's resources by having recourse to the money market. The Government of the Republic of Korea is in favour of a form of capital subscriptions combined with annual contributions.

57. As regards possible non-governmental sources of finance, the Government of Haiti observes that the possibility of private gifts or gifts by philanthropic institutions should not be excluded. The Government of Yugoslavia is also favourable to contributions from non-governmental organizations, with the proviso that such contributions should not carry the right of participation in decisions relating to the management of the Special Fund. The Government of Syria, on the other hand, expresses itself against subscriptions by non-governmental or private organizations. The Government of Nepal suggests that contributions could be supplemented, in some instances, by arrangements for mutual assistance among countries receiving assistance.

Determination of contributions

58. The following Governments are explicitly in favour of voluntary contributions: Australia, Austria, Belgium,

Bolivia, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Government of Greece suggests that the capital of the Special Fund should be secured basically through a compulsory contribution of member States. The Government of Spain suggests a combination of compulsory and voluntary contributions; in principle contributions should be compulsory to permit the preparation of proper budgets of disbursements; on the other hand, occasional voluntary donations would enable the Special Fund to carry out the anti-cyclical policies envisaged for it by this Government. The Governments of Ceylon and the Netherlands observe that a system of contributions to be determined according to a fixed scale should be preferred to a system of voluntary contributions, while the Government of Israel also suggests that the framework of all contributions should be a system of fixed annual shares so as to ensure a large measure of stability in advanced budgeting. The Government of Chile similarly favours the establishment of a proper scale for contributions, while the Government of Denmark is of the opinion that the nucleus of the Special Fund should consist of contributions made according to a scale based on general principles. The Government of Thailand suggests that contributions to the Special Fund should be shared among the members on the basis of certain formulas. The Government of Canada considers that appropriate arrangements should be agreed upon among potential contributors for the initial provision of adequate operational funds and subsequent contributions should be voluntary. Concerning the additional contributions which may be forthcoming out of savings from disarmament³⁷ the Government of Yugoslavia believes that it will probably be necessary to modify their voluntary character and the conditions of their convertibility; this, however, will be decided by the General Council when the appropriate moment arrives. The Government of Israel suggests that, as savings are made from disarmament, these should automatically be accompanied by a contribution to the Special Fund of, say, 20 per cent of each such saving; such contributions to be decreased annually on a scale of one percentage point per annum so that the contribution from each individual saving would come to an end after a period of twenty years.

59. Regarding the criteria which may be borne in mind by countries in deciding on their contribution, the following are suggested: economic strength, measured by such elements as national income, *per capita* income, population, ability to pay; normal budgetary expenditures, armament expenditure, foreign exchange resources, relative position in the world economy, contributions of other countries, contributions to the United Nations, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the specialized agencies, especially the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation, and savings resulting from a reduction in expenditure on armaments. The Government of Austria suggests that contributions should depend on the financial possibilities of the countries concerned. The Government of Yugoslavia specifically endorses the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee of Nine (E/2381, paras. 38, 39, 41 and 42): economic strength and resources, *per capita* national income, rate of investment and accumulated foreign reserves in relation to import needs. Other Governments which suggest specific criteria are: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,

³⁷ See summary of replies under question 3, para. 80, below.

Haiti, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The Government of Japan suggests the limitation that there should not be any quota share for each contributor based on its trade position, etc., as in the case of the International Bank or the International Monetary Fund. The Government of Ceylon observes that it would be an added drain on the resources of the under-developed countries to contribute capital on the same scale as was done in the case of the International Monetary Fund or the International Bank. According to the Government of Cambodia, the contribution of the under-developed countries should be merely of a token character.

60. Concerning the determination of such criteria, the Government of Yugoslavia suggests that they may be defined either in the present *Ad Hoc* Committee or at the Constituent Conference of the Special Fund. The Government of India proposes that certain general criteria of ability to pay should be laid down from time to time by the United Nations General Assembly and the Special Fund which may be borne in mind by countries in deciding on their contributions. The Government of Pakistan states that the members of the Special Fund should by convention agree to contribute in proportion to their contributions to the United Nations. The Government of Poland, for its part, deems it unadvisable to establish stiff rules as regards the nature and the amount of contributions; this should be left to the decision of the Governments concerned.

Form of contributions: convertibility into other currencies

61. The Governments of Afghanistan, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Norway, Spain, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia are of the opinion that contributions should take the form of local currencies. The Government of Tunisia states, however, that participating States would have the option of making contributions in foreign currency. In the view of the Government of Australia contributions in local currency should be permitted by arrangement. The Government of Poland suggests that Governments should be allowed to make payments in convertible as well as inconvertible currencies. The Governments of Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia either explicitly or implicitly support the recommendations of the Committee of Nine (E/2381, p. 52, recommendation 9), that these local currencies may be convertible only to the extent that the contributing country permits. In the opinion of the Government of Ecuador, while in many cases it will be impossible to use fully all the Special Fund's holdings of inconvertible currencies, this is the only way, in view of the balance of payments position of many of the under-developed countries, in which it will be possible to secure the participation in the Special Fund of a sufficient number of Governments; in any event, this arrangement could be limited at a later stage and a number of basic currencies in which contributions would be accepted could be designated. In this connexion, the Government of Ecuador concurs with the view expressed in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts concerning the possibility of establishing the Special Fund for an experimental period of five years. In the view of the Government of Norway, since it must be assumed that many countries would be unable to contribute if the Special Fund had general authority to demand contributions to be converted into any given currency, it would be possible to accept the reservation that such conversion cannot take place without the contributors' prior consent; contributing countries should be under

the obligation, however, to be as accommodating as possible so that contributions can be rationally used.

62. In the opinion of the Government of Yugoslavia the continuity of operations and flexibility in their financing will require that the Special Fund dispose of fairly large sums of convertible currencies; the present *Ad Hoc* Committee or the Constituent Assembly could therefore address an appeal to Governments which have a strong foreign trade and foreign financial position, urging them to make convertible either the total amount of their contribution or, at any rate, its largest part. In the view of the Yugoslav Government, it is desirable, in particular, that Governments which are members of the European Payments Union (EPU), make their contributions transferable within the framework of the European Payments Union, both on the occasion of the use of the western European contributions and on the occasion of the repayment of loans to the western European countries. A more general statement along these last lines is made by the Government of the United Kingdom, noting that it is not intended that Governments which already maintain convertible currencies, or even transferable currencies, and are in strong creditor positions should impose on the transfer or conversion of money subscribed to the Fund restrictions more severe than those applied to other current transactions.

63. The Government of Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that actual amounts and utilization of contributions in local currencies would be a matter to be determined by mutual agreement between the Special Fund and the contributing and recipient country. To avoid convertibility via third markets, the Government of India insists that the Special Fund should limit the use of the local currencies at its disposal to the purchase of goods and services directly required for assistance to other countries; purchase of goods and services for sale in third markets with a view to obtaining other currencies would violate the principle of contributions in local currencies unless the contributing country specifically approves such purchase. The same view is shared by the Government of Colombia, according to which a contribution should be used for the purchase of goods and services in the contributing countries. In the view of the Government of Spain, contributions paid in non-convertible currency could be used in the territory of the contributing country to purchase goods and services needed for the development of the countries receiving aid; however, although this method of financing the Special Fund is considered appropriate so far as the under-developed countries are concerned, it is not applicable in the case of the developed countries; contributions made by developed countries in convertible currencies or in currencies which, like the pound sterling, are convertible over an extensive area, should be made available to the Special Fund without any requirement that they must be used to purchase products or goods of the contributing country. When local currencies are converted into other currencies, the Government of Japan observes that these shall not be utilized as a means of settlement of commodity trade nor for military purposes.

64. The Government of Canada states that all contributions should normally be made in convertible currencies. This view is shared by the Governments of the Republic of Korea (in order to facilitate the smooth operation of the Special Fund) and Thailand. The Government of Cuba suggests that even though some contributions may be made in non-convertible currencies, this should be limited to no more than 50 per cent of the contribution of any one member State. In the view of the Government of the Netherlands, in order to make the Special Fund as effective as possible, there should be as few restrictions as possible on the manner of spending the contributions; for that reason, this

Government considers a large degree of convertibility desirable. According to the Government of Turkey, it is advisable that contributions be made in convertible and hard currencies; however, consideration should be given to under-developed countries which suffer from balance-of-payment difficulties so that they can contribute in their own currencies.

65. Five other Governments comment on the need for some convertibility. The Government of Colombia agrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Nine that contributions should be payable in local currency; however, this should not be an absolute rule as it might be desirable to decide that a certain percentage of contributions should be in hard currency, which would greatly facilitate the working of the Special Fund. According to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, contributions should be only in convertible or restrictedly convertible currency (transferable account sterling or restrictedly convertible DM). In the opinion of the Government of Denmark, contributions of countries which are not in balance-of-payments difficulties should, as a general rule, be made convertible into other currencies. The Government of New Zealand, in general agreement with the recommendation providing for local currency contributions, feels, however, that the flexibility of the Special Fund's operations would be enhanced if some part of each contribution were made available automatically in convertible currencies. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, which supports the idea that the Special Fund should be a banking institution, proposes a scale of capital subscriptions which would include a fixed percentage in convertible currencies.

Form of contributions: convertibility into needed commodities and services

66. The Government of the Netherlands, whose view it is that there should be as few restrictions as possible on the manner of spending contributions, believes that it would be wrong to restrict the use of contributions as to the purchase of specific goods and services. This is also the view of the Government of Burma which believes that contributions of this kind would create many difficulties in the way of effective operation of the Special Fund. According to the Government of Switzerland, participating countries should be able to make stipulations concerning the use of their contributions, particularly with respect to the purchase of equipment produced by them or payment for services which they would supply. In the view of the Government of Australia, contributing countries should be permitted to impose restrictions on the spending of their contributions on scarce goods and services. According to the Government of India, in the use of the local currency at the disposal of the Special Fund in a specific country, the operations of the Fund should be governed by the normal export regulations of the country concerned; apart from this proviso it would not be desirable to permit contributing countries to earmark the use of their contributions to the purchase of specific goods and services. In the view of the Government of Yugoslavia, it should be decided by agreement between the Special Fund and the participating country which specific categories of goods which are usually export items may be purchased for such currencies; the present *Ad Hoc* Committee or else the Constituent Assembly could also decide that a defined part of the contributions could be used for the purchase of export surpluses.

Contributions in the form of goods and services

67. The Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics envisage that contributions to the Special Fund be also made in the form of goods and

services. For the Government of Austria, payment of contributions in convertible currencies would be particularly difficult and contributions in kind would be preferable. The Government of Brazil suggests that contributions be made both in currency and in industrial machinery and equipment. The Government of Czechoslovakia states that its contribution would be principally in the nature of equipment, machinery and materials, according to the requirements and wishes voiced by the recipient country concerned. The Government of Poland specifies that governments should be free to make contributions both in cash and kind. The Government of Israel suggests that its contributions might consist of commodities in which it has an excess capacity after meeting local requirements and export possibilities. In the view of the Government of Italy, contributions should be as large and varied as possible (whether cash, services, capital goods, technical assistance, etc.) so that the assistance the Special Fund will give will meet multiple needs. According to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributions to the Special Fund should be made in the national currency or in kind (supplies of equipment, machinery and materials).

68. Despite their reservations concerning contributions in kind, the Governments of Chile, France, India, Indonesia, Israel and Japan would agree to the principle that such contributions be permitted in exceptional circumstances or within certain limits. The Government of Chile, for example, states that contributions in kind might be allowed, provided their amount represents a reasonable percentage of the total contribution. The Government of India similarly believes that the Special Fund should accept contributions in kind in exceptional circumstances only and that steps be taken to ensure that such contributions do not assume unreasonable proportions in relation to the total resources of the Special Fund. In the view of the Government of Japan, contributions in kind will be admitted if so desired by the contributor but it will have to be approved by the Executive Board which, when taking its decision, will take into account the international effects of such contributions. Similarly, the Government of Indonesia states that, in regard to contributions in kind, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that no operations of the Special Fund involving these contributions will have unsettling effects on the prices of primary commodities. According to the Government of France, contributions in goods and services could be admitted in certain cases, if they correspond to real needs of the recipient countries and provided they do not interfere with normal commercial transactions. In the view of the Government of Israel, the types and quantities of commodities would have to be limited where supply to the Special Fund would constitute too heavy a drain by absorbing foreign exchange components or by displacing foreign exchange earnings; it may appear advisable for the Special Fund to accept from Israel, as well as from other countries, only such commodities as would be in direct demand for a Special Fund project in any of the participating countries, and not to engage in commercial transactions by selling goods on the world market in order to obtain the necessary funds for purchasing other materials to supply to a project.

69. The Governments of Burma, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Norway and the United Kingdom oppose contributions in kind. The Government of Syria states that contributions should be made in cash. The reasons adduced by some of these Governments against contributions in kind are that such contributions would render the administration of the Special Fund very difficult (Burma, Colombia, Ethiopia), that they would place it in a delicate political situation

(Norway) and that from an economic point of view, under-developed countries should be given the opportunity to buy wherever possible the most efficient machinery and the equipment best suited to their specific purposes (China). According to the Government of Cambodia, experience has shown that the actual yield of contributions in kind is generally poor, since the contributing States often tended to overvalue them and are tempted to use them as a means of disposing of various surpluses. The Cambodian Government also observes that contributions in the form of expert assistance should be expressly excluded; such assistance should continue to be the exclusive function of bodies within the United Nations orbit such as the Technical Assistance Administration, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

70. As regards contributions in the form of surplus commodities, the Governments of Ceylon and the Netherlands point to the considerable discrepancy, both in quality and in quantity, which often exists between the supply of the countries which have surpluses available, and the demand of countries in need of assistance. The possibility of the market being disturbed by an excessive supply of surplus commodities by the Special Fund and the resistance which such an event might arouse are also pointed out by these Governments. Therefore, the Netherlands Government is of the opinion that only in exceptional circumstances should surplus commodities be accepted as a contribution and that the proportion of such contributions should be limited as compared to the total resources.

3. Initial sum to be collected before the Special Fund should start its operations

(Fifty Governments commented on this question.)

Initial minimum sum

71. The Governments of Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Chile, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Switzerland consider that while the initial sum of \$250 million envisaged in the report of the Committee of Nine would be desirable—or even necessary—the Special Fund could be established and start operations with less than this sum, as has been suggested by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts in its report (A/2906, para. 27). The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supports the proposal by India and a number of under-developed countries that the Special Fund might begin operations with an initial sum of \$100 million in contributions, and not \$250 million as the Committee of Nine had proposed, the intention being that the initial sum will be supplemented *inter alia* by a portion of the resources released as the result of the attainment of agreement on the reduction of armaments and military budgets.

The Governments of Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Japan and Switzerland expressed this view in general terms without indicating the lesser sum which they would envisage. The Governments of the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia believe that the Special Fund should or could start operations with one-fourth or one-third of the proposed \$250 million; the Governments of Czechoslovakia and India indicate a sum of \$100 million; the Governments of Afghanistan, Austria and Israel \$150 million; ranges from \$100 million to \$150 million and \$200 million to \$250 million are indicated by the Governments of Ceylon and Burma and the Republic of Korea respectively. The

Government of Spain considers that the funds available to the Special Fund during each of the first five years of its operations should not be less than the amount distributed annually to the under-developed countries by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (\$150 million to \$200 million); a fund of about \$250 million *per annum* would appear reasonable for this test period. The Government of Haiti indicates also that contributions during the first year would probably not need to total more than \$200 million.³⁸ The Government of the Netherlands draws attention to the fact, already emphasized by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, that capital investments in the under-developed countries must necessarily be slow in the initial phase. This Government therefore believes that the Special Fund should be in a position to begin operations on an initial amount of \$62.5 million, i.e., one-quarter of \$250 million, as recommended by the Committee of Nine (E/2381, p. 52, recommendation 6).

72. The Governments of Ecuador and Japan, which believe that the Special Fund would not have to wait for the collection of the \$250 million, emphasize the fact that if established on a more modest scale, the Special Fund would have to deal only with the most urgent needs or with some important projects. The Government of Ethiopia considers that it would suffice if a firm undertaking were given by the contributing Governments to pay the money by instalments or as may be otherwise agreed, without waiting for the whole sum to be collected; operations could begin as soon as a specified amount in the required currencies, to be determined by the Executive Council, is collected.

73. Another group of Governments—China, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Pakistan, Syria and Tunisia agree with the initial amount of \$250 million suggested by the Committee of Nine, while Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, Norway, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia insist on it as a minimum. The Government of Canada considers that something like \$250 million, mostly in convertible currencies, should be an immediate prospect before an effective fund of the type now under consideration should be set up. The Government of Norway envisages that this sum should be pledged for the first two years, while in the view of the Government of Thailand, this sum would cover only the first year. The Government of China, noting the opinion of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts that a smaller sum would suffice, is of the opinion that prudence requires that the larger sum be collected before the Special Fund starts to operate. The Government of the United Kingdom states that it would not be desirable for the Special Fund to begin operations until it were assured of substantial resources, of not less than \$250 million. In the view of the Government of Turkey, considering the operations envisaged for the

³⁸ The Government of Haiti makes a distinction between establishment and administrative costs and the operational budget: if "initial sum" is intended to mean the capital set aside to meet the initial establishment costs and the administrative expenses for the first two or three years, it is probable, on the basis of relevant comparisons with the Bank or the International Monetary Fund, that \$5 million would be amply sufficient; after that period the Special Fund's administrative expenses would be covered by the interest and the commissions collected on its operations. With regard to the annual contributions for operational purposes, contributions during the first year would probably not need to total more than \$100 million according to this Government, since the Special Fund would probably not be in a position to undertake extensive financing operations during the first year; if it is assumed that the United States contribution would be about one-third of the total, the utilizable portion of this sum would probably not be more than \$100 million, the remainder consisting of various local currencies which would not be convertible or could not be utilized to pay for the operations to be carried out.

Special Fund \$250 million is believed to be a very modest sum, but it is thought to be appropriate as an initial minimum.

74. The following Governments indicate higher sums for the initial capital or operating fund: the Government of Brazil believes that, in order to give effective assistance to the under-developed countries, the initial sum should be at least \$250 million in currency, plus the same amount in industrial machinery and equipment. In the view of the Government of Cambodia, the Special Fund might reasonably begin to operate with a capital of the order of \$500 million, while the Government of Greece mentioned \$300 million. The Government of Nepal indicates that an initial sum of \$1 billion to \$2 billion would be highly desirable, but does not believe that a commencement of operations should be postponed for want of ideally adequate resources. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, which envisages capital subscriptions by member States, suggests that the initial capital should be in the order of \$1 billion.

75. The Governments of Cambodia, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Italy and Switzerland observe that in view of the lack of an adequate basis for ascertaining the requirements of the Special Fund, it is difficult to submit precise estimates;³⁹ the requirements of the Special Fund will be known only once the project is in operation. In the view of the Government of Italy, a definite opinion is the more difficult, since the capital of the Special Fund should be such as to allow for simultaneous intervention in several under-developed areas, in a sufficiently large and rational measure to prove the Special Fund's concrete effectiveness within the limits of the experimental period, which is foreseen as of five years.

76. The Governments of Australia, Bolivia, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand and Poland do not specify any precise amount as the minimum required before the Special Fund begins its operations. According to the Government of Bolivia the minimum required for the Special Fund to begin operations would have to be sufficient to enable it to undertake operations on the scale envisaged when the establishment of the Special Fund was proposed. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand believe that before the Special Fund is established, there should be an assurance that there would be sufficient resources at its disposal to enable operations to be effective and truly international in character (Australia). According to the Government of Egypt the initial sum which should be collected before the Special Fund starts its operations should be at least 75 per cent of total contributions of thirty Governments. The Government of Finland is of the opinion that the Special Fund should start its activities as soon as the collected sum is deemed operational.

77. The Governments of Indonesia and Poland consider that the question of the exact initial amount should be secondary to the need for setting up the Special Fund at an early date. The Government of Indonesia considers the comparatively modest initial operational fund of \$250 million as proposed by the Committee of Nine to be out of proportion to the present aggregate needs of the less-developed countries; however, the question regarding the exact initial amount should be secondary to the urgency of the need for setting up the Special Fund. The Government of Nepal does not believe that the commencement of operations should be postponed for want of ideally adequate resources. This Government stresses the fact, however, that a demonstration of effectiveness in using an attainable initial sum might

be a necessary means towards a progressive building up of the Special Fund's resources.

Minimum of participating countries

78. The following Governments also take position on the question of whether there should be a minimum number of participants and whether such participants should include the major industrialized countries: the Governments of Egypt and Ethiopia mention the number of thirty countries suggested by the Committee of Nine, while the Government of Pakistan considers that the minimum could be twenty or thereabouts. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees with the proposal of the Committee of Nine that the Special Fund can begin operations as soon as pledges have been announced by at least thirty States, including the principal industrialized countries as the major contributors. In the view of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Special Fund could begin to operate with a sum of between \$200 million and \$250 million, provided that the moral and material support of the United States is secured. Similarly, the Government of Chile relies on the decisive participation of those great States which, because of their resources and size, will be called upon to make the largest contributions, as the Special Fund will require ample resources in addition to its initial capital to enable it to fulfil its role; it is only the co-operation, through the Special Fund, of all the Members of the United Nations, especially those which are economically strong, which will make it possible to achieve higher standards of living in the under-developed countries. In the view of the Government of the Dominican Republic, the Special Fund would serve no useful purpose if it began operating before the necessary means had been collected and without the active participation of the major Members of the United Nations. According to the Government of the Netherlands, the major contributors would be expected to join at a not too distant date. The Government of Poland is of the opinion that the Special Fund could start its operations even if at the beginning it has at its disposal relatively small funds provided that there exists a favourable international situation reflected, *inter alia*, in the willingness of a large number of States to participate in the Fund's operations, including those States which bear particular responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In addition, a few countries make similar comments in their views on the establishment of a Special Fund. In the view of the Government of Greece, the participation of the economically stronger countries, which are in a position to provide the major part of the necessary funds, must be considered as a condition of its establishment. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that the establishment of the most important world trading countries — particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France — is assured. The Government of Denmark states that as soon as the major industrialized countries have declared themselves ready to participate in the establishment of the Special Fund, the Danish Government would be willing to ask the Danish parliament for appropriation of a Danish contribution. The Government of the United Kingdom considers that the membership of the Special Fund should include the majority of the Members of the United Nations; it should include both the highly industrialized nations and those with less-developed economies, and all should make a contribution.

Future contributions and resources

79. The Governments of Cambodia, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Israel, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia emphasize the fact that regular

³⁹ One Government — Austria — states that it would like to obtain more details with regard to the amount of an eventual Austrian contribution and whether later additional obligations would have to be taken into account.

replenishment or increase of the Special Fund's resources should be secured. The Government of Cambodia states that the suggested initial sum of \$500 million should be increased later in the light of the experience acquired during the early stages. According to the Government of Haiti, subsequent contributions should be at least \$500 million a year, of which only \$250 million to \$300 million would be utilizable since a substantial part of the contributions would be in non-utilizable local currencies. The Government of Thailand suggests additional yearly contributions of not less than \$150 million for the next five years after the first. The Governments of Czechoslovakia, Norway and Poland also emphasize the importance of securing long-term support and regular replenishment of the Special Fund. Long-term support, in the view of the Government of Poland, apart from allowing for long-term planning of the Special Fund's operations would also facilitate an early start even with a relatively low initial capital. The Governments of France, India, the Netherlands and Syria, on the other hand, consider that in the long run, even \$250 million would be insufficient to satisfy the needs of under-developed countries and that a much greater amount will ultimately be needed. In the view of the Government of India, the Special Fund should strive to command much greater resources as it gathers experience and as its vital role in promoting development in under-developed countries is demonstrated by experience.

80. Additional resources should be forthcoming from an improvement in the international economic and political situation, according to the Government of Yugoslavia, and from progress made in disarmament,⁴⁰ according to the Governments of Afghanistan, Colombia,⁴¹ Czechoslovakia, Israel, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the view of the Government of Afghanistan, additional sums could be provided to the Special Fund when agreement is reached on the problem of world-wide disarmament or when new methods for the peaceful uses of atomic energy are discovered. According to the Government of Czechoslovakia, the initial minimum sum would be replenished progressively while the rate of increasing the volume of contributions would depend on the progress achieved in the field of disarmament and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons; the resources set free by disarmament should form a major part of the resources made available to the Special Fund. The Government of Israel, which considers that the initial subscription ought to be made independent of savings from disarmament, since the desire of developed countries to assist the under-developed countries should express itself without regard to political tensions, introduces two proposals: on the one hand, assessment of contributions may well be tied in with armament expenditures;⁴² on the other hand, as savings are made from disarmament, these should automatically be accompanied by a contribution to the Special Fund of, say, 20 per cent of each such saving; such contributions to be decreased annually on a scale of one percentage point per annum so that the contribution from each individual saving would come to an end after a period of twenty years. The Government of Yugoslavia⁴³ draws attention to the solemn commitment made by Member States in General Assembly resolution 724 (VIII) to ask their people when sufficient progress has been made in internationally supervised world-wide

disarmament to devote a portion of the savings achieved through such disarmament to an international fund, within the framework of the United Nations, to assist development and reconstruction in under-developed countries.

4. Grants-in-aid and loans, their terms and conditions (Fifty-one governments commented on this question.)

81. Replies as to whether the Special Fund should disburse its resources in the form of grants-in-aid and/or loans fall into four groups. In the first place, there are seven Governments, namely, Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Viet-Nam and presumably Syria, which believe that the Special Fund should extend only loans to the under-developed countries. The Governments of Australia, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom fall into a second group, which is of the opinion that grants-in-aid should be the Special Fund's most important and usual method of operation. A third group includes the Governments of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Turkey, which recommend that the extension of loans should be the predominant method of operation and that grants be given only in certain circumstances. A fourth group of Governments — those of Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Israel, Japan, Libya, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Yugoslavia — express the view that the Special Fund should be able to extend both grants-in-aid and loans, depending on the circumstances.

82. According to the Government of Denmark, in deciding whether and to what extent the Special Fund should give assistance in the form of grants, regard should be paid to the amount of initial capital and of capital later made available to it. In the view of the Government of Japan, it may be necessary to establish a proper proportion between grants-in-aid and loans out of total disbursements for the purpose of mapping out annual programmes or long-term projects. The Government of Ecuador endorses the suggestion contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906, para. 32) that one might establish separate accounts for funds to be used in the form of loans on the one hand and for funds available for grants on the other hand, with some flexibility between the two to provide for exceptional cases; the initial fixed contributions — which according to the Government of Ecuador would be larger than any of the subsequent voluntary contributions — could be used exclusively for loans, thus facilitating the replenishment of the Special Fund, while voluntary periodical contributions would be used for grants-in-aid and for loans repayable in local currencies of which the Fund's holdings were excessive. The Government of Ecuador agrees with the view of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts that the establishment of a separate grants-in-aid fund and a separate loan fund would not appear to introduce insuperable administrative or structural complications.

Grants-in-aid

83. The Governments of Bolivia, Cambodia and the Netherlands favour grants-in-aid mainly because it is believed that they would better correspond to the needs of under-developed countries. According to the Government of Bolivia, the Special Fund should, if possible, limit its operations to grants, in view of the fact that there are other international lending agencies, govern-

⁴⁰ In this connexion, a number of countries express the view that the establishment of the Special Fund should be independent of the achievement of internationally supervised disarmament. This point is discussed in section A on the views of Governments with regard to the establishment of a Special Fund.

⁴¹ Reply to question 2.

⁴² See summary of replies to question 2, para. 58, above.

⁴³ Reply to question 2.

mental and private. In the view of the Government of Cambodia it can be categorically stated that there would be no reason for the Special Fund's existence unless it could extend grants-in-aid; the effect of confining its activities to lending operations would merely be to add still another "banking" organization for financing national development programmes to the numerous similar bodies already in existence or in course of being established. The Government of the Netherlands similarly believes that for the financing of their economic infrastructure, the under-developed countries need in the first place grants-in-aid serving to supplement other forms of financing. The Government of the Republic of Korea stresses a distinct advantage for grants-in-aid as compared with loans: administrative costs will be reduced as no negotiations concerning terms of repayment are required and no subsequent consultations or friction will arise. The Government of Ceylon similarly believes that grants-in-aid will have distinct advantages such as speed in rendering help and easy administration of funds. The Government of the Dominican Republic, on the other hand, points out that care must be taken to ensure that the provision of grants does not adversely affect international trade and hamper particular countries in the process of economic development, in the acquisition of markets for their basic exports; a procedure for thorough consultation must be established to cover such cases, or else the Special Fund must be empowered to take action to obviate or wholly remedy such effects.

84. Regarding the determination of whether individual projects shall receive grants or loans, the Governments of Afghanistan, China, Ecuador, Israel, Thailand and Turkey establish a distinction generally based on the self-liquidating or non-self-liquidating nature of the projects. The Governments of Cambodia, Colombia, France, Japan and Nepal indicate that both the economic conditions of the particular country and the nature of the project itself shall be taken into consideration. In the view of the Government of New Zealand the type of assistance granted should be adjusted to the particular requirements of each case; the Special Fund should be empowered, subject to specified procedures, to make grants-in-aid as well as loans or any combination of loan and grant as may be considered desirable for a particular project. According to the Governments of Israel, Thailand and Turkey, grants-in-aid should be given only for social development projects where direct monetary returns cannot be expected and long-term low-interest loans where projects contemplated are self-liquidating.⁴⁴ The Government of Turkey⁴⁵ adds that the Special Fund should earmark only net gains, resulting from its operations, for grants-in-aid. In the view of the Government of Afghanistan the Special Fund should provide (a) grants-in-aid for public and social service projects, (b) loans at favourable conditions for long-term projects capable of yielding early results and (c) loans and grants-in-aid for projects such as roads, canals, dams, etc. The Government of Nepal draws attention to the fact that there are projects, especially in a newly developing country, which are important to economic growth but which may not meet the conditions it believes should be employed in order to qualify for a loan (ability to repay, early and substantial returns); when such projects are judged to be sound, this Government believes that under suitable criteria grants-in-aid should be employed; to finance productive projects such as power, irrigation and transport, grants-in-aid would be preferable in the under-developed countries, at least during the initial stage; on the other hand, concludes the Nepalese Government,

long-term low-interest loans should be employed when (a) the country in question has clearly the ability to repay and (b) when the project receiving support is one which may reasonably be expected to yield an early and substantial return.

85. Those Governments which contend that grants-in-aid should be extended only in exceptional circumstances indicate the following cases where grants could be given: when a country's inability to repay a loan granted initially on favourable terms has been demonstrated (Brazil); emergency cases such as natural disaster (Poland). The Government of Czechoslovakia recommends that careful consideration be given to the circumstances leading to the exceptional provision for grants-in-aid. The Government of Italy would limit grant assistance to the creation of corporate capital and the exploration of natural resources. Moreover, according to this Government, a quota would be assigned to grants not exceeding one-third of the Special Fund's capital; there might, however, be a provision whereby grants assigned would be automatically converted into loans if the operation should prove successful and/or the general economic conditions of the recipient country should at a given time warrant it.

Combination of grants and loans

86. In the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, as quoted by the Government of the Netherlands, it was suggested that a grant from the Special Fund could be combined with a loan from the International Bank or some other lending agency; thus a combination of a grant and a loan could produce the desired rate of interest for the loan-grant transaction as a whole (A/2906, para. 31). The Governments of Bolivia, Chile, Ethiopia, Finland, Israel and the Netherlands approve such combinations. In the view of the Government of Bolivia it would be appropriate in certain cases for the Special Fund to undertake projects in collaboration with other credit agencies. In the view of the Ethiopian Government, grants-in-aid should be integrated with regular loans from the International Bank wherever possible. In the opinion of the Government of Israel, a grant from the Special Fund could supplement a loan from the International Bank under certain circumstances; the Bank may be able to lend capital funds at its usual terms if the risk is diminished in view of the Special Fund's grant. The Government of Denmark more generally states that the Special Fund, in its operations, should maintain close co-operation with the Bank. The Netherlands Government believes that combinations of grants and loans are in themselves logical and correct. Nevertheless, according to this Government, the result must never be that the Special Fund commits itself to match so many International Bank loans with its grants as would compel the Special Fund to neglect its own task in fields in which the Bank is not in a position to make loans. The Netherlands Government remarks that the Special Fund's own task lies not only in the comparatively less developed, but also, if not particularly, in the least developed countries. In the opinion of the Government of Finland, if grants-in-aid are to be given, these ought to be combined as far as possible with loans of the Special Fund or other lending agencies. The Government of Czechoslovakia, for its part, feels that the linking of the loans of the International Bank with the grants made by the Special Fund would not lead to accelerating economic development, but would have a contrary effect, and might ultimately result in postponing planned programmes or in abandoning different programmes. Moreover, in the view of this Government, such a policy could only serve as a cover for the activities of the International Bank which it believes to be not always to the benefit of the economically under-

⁴⁴ The Government of Thailand suggests that the receiving country should normally be required to provide at least 25 per cent of the amount received as grant.

⁴⁵ Reply to question 7.

developed countries. In the view of the Government of Yugoslavia,⁴⁶ in certain — though exceptional — cases, the financing of the projects of development on the part of the Special Fund should take place parallel with financial operations through one or more channels of international financing; but the carrying out of such transactions would be within the exclusive competence of governments.

Loans

87. In supporting the position that the Special Fund may extend loans, the Governments of China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Libya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia observe that such form of activity would assure replenishment of the Special Fund's resources or at least reduce the need for new resources. Other reasons for preferring lending operations are that contributions to the Special Fund might be more easily obtained if the money to be lent was ultimately repaid — thus making it unnecessary to call for the continual replenishment of all the Special Fund's resources (Ecuador); the probability that recipient countries will seek to draw on the Special Fund for projects of reasonably high priority (Pakistan); the fact that grants-in-aid lower the prestige of receiving countries (Haiti, Iran). The Government of Haiti further observes that although the projects to be financed by the Special Fund would not produce a direct and immediate income covering interest charges and repayment of the debt, they should ultimately result in an increase in the national income and an improvement in the balance of payments of the receiving countries; if the projects submitted to the Special Fund will not ultimately have that effect, they do not deserve to be financed by the Fund at all. If, on the other hand, they hold out prospects of this constructive result, in the opinion of the Haitian Government, there is no reason why the beneficiary country should decline to repay the capital on a very-long-term basis (of say 25 to 100 years) and to pay a very moderate rate of interest; furthermore, the practice of making grants-in-aid is not calculated to stimulate national efforts to execute the projects on a sound economic basis. The Government of Cuba similarly states that the terms of loans would be sufficiently liberal to be capable of being fulfilled without great difficulty by countries in the process of development under well-planned programmes.

Long-term, low-interest loans

88. Long-term low-interest loans are favoured or mentioned explicitly by the Governments of Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. The Government of Colombia believes that, if loans are made at normal rates of interest, many countries may be unable to use the new source of financial assistance provided by the Special Fund as their economies are unable to absorb the capital obtained by means of loans on such terms. This Government adds that, in the case of the Special Fund, unlike other existing international agencies, participating States will not expect to recover their contributions but will be pursuing a policy of economic assistance to the under-developed countries; consequently, preference should be given to very-low-interest loans and grants-in-aid. The Governments of Chile, Haiti and Yugoslavia do not believe that low-interest loans will lead to competition with the International Bank. The projects financed by the Bank and by the Special Fund are different in

character (Ceylon and Chile). The Special Fund will not finance projects which can be financed from existing financial institutions (Yugoslavia); therefore, its loan activity would not constitute unfair competition for commercial enterprises. In the view of the Government of Haiti, since the loans granted by the Special Fund would never be issued on the public market there would be no danger that the special conditions of these loans would adversely affect the Bank's operations or would discourage ordinary lenders. In the opinion of the Government of Burma, low-interest rates for loans by the Special Fund are favoured for the reason that the projects which they are used to finance would not be quick maturing nor would they give high returns initially. The Government of Tunisia suggests that, in determining the volume of infrastructural investments required to carry out development programmes, the Special Fund would seek to obtain from the International Bank or other financial agency that it would continue to finance the remainder of the programme by normal loans.

89. Six Governments, namely, those of Bolivia, Ethiopia, Libya, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, take a favourable stand on interest-free loans or include the possibility of such loans. The Government of Libya indicates that it has under consideration certain projects of a self-liquidating character (e.g., electric power plants and distribution systems) for which a non-interest-bearing loan for a twenty-year period would be a satisfactory method of financing. The Government of Ethiopia lists interest-free loans repayable in the original currency as the first form of loan-financing. The Government of Yugoslavia also includes in its proposed methods of disbursements medium-term as well as long-term loans free of interest.

90. The Governments of Australia, China, Ethiopia, India, Israel, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom oppose the principle of low-interest loans, while the Government of Denmark expresses the view that whether, and to what extent, the Special Fund should extend loans, which in some way or other would deviate from normal commercial lending terms, should depend on the experiences gathered in the course of the Special Fund's operations. In the view of the Government of Australia it is difficult to discern principles on which the Special Fund could make loans at low interest rates without breaking down or threatening standards established by the Bank. In the opinion of the Government of the United Kingdom, loans should be at the rate of interest and for periods which would apply to comparable International Bank loans; any departure from generally accepted interest rates and periods of repayment would involve difficulties in determination of variations from the norm, variations which could not be justified by reference to any firm principle. The Government of the Netherlands similarly holds the view that the Special Fund should not make loans free of interest or at a level of interest which in view of all relevant circumstances must be considered undesirable or unwarranted; this is based on the belief that on no account must a method of financing which is not a grant lose the character of a loan. In the opinion of the Government of India, since loans are to be extended which will be repayable in local currencies and for fairly long periods, it is not necessary to offer concessional rates of interest. Longer-term loans are also favoured by the Government of New Zealand, at rates comparable to those offered by the International Bank, and by the Government of Israel, at normal rates of interest.

91. The Government of Ethiopia agrees that in addition to interest-free loans, repayable in the original currency, the Special Fund should also extend local currency loans at normal rates of interest; these should be co-ordinated

⁴⁶ In reply to question 5.

to the fullest extent possible with the rates of interest and scale of amortization of the Bank prevailing at the time when the loan is made. For the reasons given by the President of the Bank, in a letter addressed to Mr. Raymond Scheyven⁴⁷ the Ethiopian Government supports the principle that loans at low rates of interest, i.e., rates lower than those which would be charged by the Bank or other lenders, should not be granted. The Government of China emphasizes the specific argument that if the Special Fund makes only low-interest loans, it can only operate within the limits allowed by its own resources; if, on the contrary, it is allowed to charge a higher—that is, the market or “normal”—rate of interest, then it can augment its own resources by borrowing in the open market and re-lend the proceeds. According to this Government, for a country in the process of development, the availability of funds is often a more important consideration than the rate of interest, especially when that rate does not rise above the market level; it is therefore the opinion of the Chinese Government that the Special Fund should refrain from committing itself to charging only low rates of interest.

92. With respect to the terms of loans, the Governments of Cambodia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Israel, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia stress the need for latitude in determining terms. According to the Governments of Cambodia, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, the terms and conditions on which loans would be granted would be determined with regard to the particular features of each project—technical amortization, degree of profitability—as well as the general economic conditions prevailing in the applicant country (Yugoslavia).

93. In the view of the Government of the Netherlands, an important requirement is that, once conditions of a loan have been laid down, they should not be altered subsequently. This latter view is shared by the Governments of Ecuador, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. The Governments of Ethiopia and New Zealand similarly believe that once the terms of any loan have been agreed, they should not be subject to renegotiation; in the view of the Government of New Zealand an exception may be made, however, in the case of loans where repayment is to be made in other than local currencies; in such case it should be permissible for the Special Fund to agree, where balance of payments difficulties are being encountered by the borrowing country, that local currency repayment be made. The Government of Ethiopia also favours a provision that borrowing States may have the right to apply to the General Council of the Special Fund for revision of the terms, should unforeseen conditions arise which make the terms of a loan too onerous. The Government of Czechoslovakia states that provisions should be made for the possibility of deferring repayments in cases where an under-developed country finds itself in economic difficulties. In the view of the Government of Spain, effective safeguards should be provided to ensure that the servicing of a loan does not impose unduly heavy burden on the borrowing country; consideration should also be given to the inclusion of a clause providing for the suspension of repayments of principal and interest for a reasonable period, possibly not more than one year, if the borrowing country encounters serious balance-of-payments difficulties. The Government of Burma believes that maximum flexibility in the conditions of loans is required, as recommended by the Committee of Nine. According to the Government of Syria the conditions which are to govern the repayment of loans should be so framed as to make allowance for the economic position of the borrowing State and its capacity to repay; these conditions should be flexible enough to allow for some relief of the liability to repay

in any case in which the repayment of the entire sum on the date due would prejudice the economic position of the borrowing State.

94. Details concerning the envisaged rates of interest and terms of repayment are given by a few Governments: according to the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam rates of interest should be not more than 2 per cent; according to the Government of Thailand, not more than 3 per cent. The Government of Czechoslovakia indicates rates up to 2½ per cent, while according to the Government of Haiti interest might be charged only after a few years at progressively increasing rates, e.g., from ½ per cent to 2 per cent. The terms of repayment could be of twenty years or more (Thailand), from 20 years to 50 years—beginning from the fifth year (the Republic of Viet-Nam)—from 25 to 30 years (Iran) and from 25 to 100 years (Haiti).

Loans repayable in local currency

95. The Governments of Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics take a favourable attitude toward the proposal of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts for this novel form of financing (A/2906, para. 32). In the comments of the Government of Ethiopia, this is subject to the proviso that such loans are granted at the same conditions as those of the International Bank. The Governments of Haiti, the Netherlands and Pakistan would agree to loans repayable in local currencies only in special circumstances. In the view of the Government of Syria, on the other hand, long-term low-interest loans should be repayable in local currency in all cases in which circumstances permit. In the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the loans extended by the Special Fund could be repayable by the under-developed countries in their national currencies. The Government of Pakistan suggests that the balance accumulated in local currencies on account of repayment by loans and interest should be convertible after an agreed period, which should be of reasonable length. On the other hand, the Government of Thailand favours payments both of interest and principal in the currency borrowed.

96. Among the advantages of loans repayable in local currency, the Government of Colombia emphasizes the fact that repayment in such currency would not have the disadvantage of increasing a country's external debt and imposing a further strain on its balance of payments. Local currency loans undoubtedly serve, in this Government's opinion, as an incentive to savings and by creating the general social and economic capital essential for economic development, such loans will bring about an improvement in the foreign credit position of under-developed countries. In the opinion of the Government of Spain consideration should be given to the possibility of making interest-bearing loans to under-developed countries, repayable in local currency, whenever the loans would enable the beneficiary countries to produce more goods for export or to replace imports. The Government of India is opposed to the Special Fund making loans repayable in foreign currencies, even if they are made at concessional rates, because such loans impair the creditworthiness of the countries receiving them and entail an unnecessary overlapping of functions with the International Bank. On the other hand, the Indian Government is not opposed to loans repayable in local currency especially when the countries concerned favour assistance in this form. Local currency loans should be given for fairly long periods; but, in the opinion of this Government, it is not necessary to offer concessional rates of interest in the case of such loans. The Indian

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Second Committee*, 366th meeting, para. 6.

Government adds that the proceeds of such loans (by way of amortization and interest charges) may be re-lent, or given as grants to the countries concerned, except to the extent that the repaying countries agree to their use for assisting other countries; in case these proceeds are utilized for assistance to other countries, the conditions regarding convertibility, etc., must be the same as in the case of the contributions of members to the Special Fund. In the view of the Government of Israel, where projects will be self-liquidating in domestic currencies only, a loan by the Special Fund repayable in domestic currency would appear to be adequate for the purpose. The Government of Burma is impressed by the suggestion of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts as to the possibility of inviting supplementary contributions from assisted Governments in local currency in lieu of repayment of the loans in local currency (A/2906, para. 33).

97. According to the Government of China there is an economic argument against loans repayable in local currencies namely, the possibility that the funds so loaned become frozen in the first borrowing country and become unavailable to other under-developed countries; to ensure that the capital of the Special Fund can be used for development purposes in one under-developed country after another, it has to be preserved as far as possible in the form of a revolving fund in convertible currencies. This objective can only be attained, according to this Government, if loans by the Special Fund are repaid in convertible currencies; nevertheless, loans repayable in local currencies could be applied under certain circumstances, namely, when a project is self-liquidating in a financial sense without directly or indirectly being productive of an adequate amount of foreign exchange. Furthermore, in the view of the Chinese Government, the borrowing country may suffer from acute balance-of-payments difficulties; in such a case, the borrowing country should be permitted the option either to pay the combined amount of amortization and interest in local currencies, or to pay the interest alone in local currencies, or to pay the interest and a percentage of the amortizations in local currencies.

98. The Government of Czechoslovakia makes the suggestion that in addition to repayment in local currencies, the negotiation of loans should include long-term plans of repayment in the form of products of the repaying country, thereby furthering the development of international trade.⁴⁸ A similar proposal is made by the Government of Spain which believes that such a proposal would not have the disadvantage of creating competition between the Special Fund and the International Bank as the proposed interest-bearing loans would not be repaid in currency but directly in the form of a specific volume of goods which the borrowing country would undertake to deliver to the Special Fund within a certain period; agreements relating to loans of this type should stipulate that repayment in kind should not begin immediately after the receipt of the loan, but should be delayed to allow the country concerned the necessary time to expand its production of the physical resources with which it is to repay the loan to the Special Fund.

Counterpart funds

99. It is the view of the Government of Spain that loans and grants by the Special Fund should not involve the accumulation of counterpart funds in the borrowing country, even if the funds are to be used to finance the country's development; this view is based on the fact that assistance from the Special Fund will have to be used largely for the importation of capital goods from abroad, this financing being supplemented by the local investment expenditures made by the borrowing

country; the addition of counterpart funds to these local investment expenditures might result in the creation of inflationary pressure which would militate against the development of the beneficiary country.

Other possible methods of disbursement

100. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam⁴⁹ states that the Special Fund would also guarantee loans made by individuals, Governments or other international financing agencies. The Government of Ecuador draws particular attention to the possible methods of operation outlined in paragraph 37 (b) and (d) of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts' report (A/2906) which it finds thought-provoking and interesting; these are the utilization of resources of the Special Fund for facilitating and extending export credit guarantees and the use of the Fund's resources as a guarantee fund in the issue of domestic public securities within under-developed countries for the financing of development programmes or projects. The Government of Norway, on the other hand, considers the forms of assistance indicated in paragraph 37 of the Experts' report to be less appropriate—in particular, proposal (a) "the use of resources of the Special Fund for subsidizing rates of interest payable by under-developed countries in International Bank loans, or loans from other sources of finance". It would be far better, in the view of this Government, to ease the interest burden for the countries by combining loans with grants from the Special Fund in the manner described in paragraph 31 of the Experts' report. Concerning proposal (b) "the utilization of resources of the Special Fund for facilitating and extending export credit guarantees", this being an artificial measure of aid for exports, the Norwegian Government believes that such arrangements may also entail less desirable long-term effects; if the Special Fund is to be used for such purposes, it should be so used on condition that the credit guarantee is limited to a reasonable amount. To the Government of Spain the proposal that the Special Fund should finance the medium-term export loans granted by the developed countries does not appear to be consistent with the general purposes of the Special Fund, as the employment of the Fund's resources for such purposes would in fact mean assistance to the developed, not to the under-developed countries.

Other suggestions

101. Another suggestion relating to the utilization of the Special Fund's resources by receiving countries is that of the Government of Brazil⁵⁰ under which the receiving country might be placed under the obligation of using the funds granted to it within a specified period, under penalty of losing the grant, so as to avoid dislocation in the utilization of the Fund's resources.

*5. Relationships between the Special Fund the United Nations and the specialized agencies*⁵¹

(Forty-nine Governments commented on this question.)

102. In the views of the Governments of Canada, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Republic of Viet-Nam, the proposed Special Fund, when established, should be set up as a specialized agency, i.e., as an independent agency linked to the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam adds that the

⁴⁹ Reply to question 1.

⁵⁰ Reply to question 8.

⁵¹ Formal relationships which are reflected in the structure of the Special Fund (representation of other bodies in the Special Fund's organs, etc.) or in the procedures for the appraisal of projects are summarized in sections 6 and 7 below.

⁴⁸ This suggestion is repeated in the reply to question 8.

Special Fund should be on the same footing as the other specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), etc. Other Governments, namely, Afghanistan, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics speak of an independent or autonomous organ, organization or body within the framework of the United Nations or closely linked with it. Still other Governments — Brazil, Haiti, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia — when speaking of the degree of co-operation with existing organizations, mention that the Special Fund should be independent or that final decisions regarding its policy and operations should be taken by an independent body. The Government of Yugoslavia refers to the reason indicated by the Committee of Nine why the Special Fund should be given the status of a separate special institution, namely, the desirability of universal participation in it (E/2381, para. 150); the use of governing bodies of the Bank or the International Monetary Fund, or of the General Assembly or Economic and Social Council would fail to satisfy this vital requirement. Other Governments which indicate that the Special Fund should have an independent status within the framework of the United Nations are Austria, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Switzerland and Thailand. The Governments of Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom refer to the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts which envisages a separate administration within the framework of the United Nations. The Government of New Zealand similarly recommends that the Special Fund should be a separate administration within the framework of the United Nations. The Government of Belgium states specifically that the proposed Special Fund should be an independent agency, without, however, at any rate at the outset, assuming the form of scale of a specialized agency. The Government of Bolivia makes the similar statement that the Special Fund should not be a specialized agency in the strict sense. The Governments of Egypt, Greece, Israel, Pakistan and Yugoslavia are of the opinion that the United Nations should exercise general supervision or direct control (Greece, Yugoslavia) over the management or activities of the Special Fund. Such supervision would be exercised through the Economic and Social Council (Egypt, Japan, Pakistan). According to the Government of Italy, the task of directing the Special Fund's policy should be entrusted to the Economic and Social Council. According to the Government of Yugoslavia, the competence of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations with respect to the Special Fund would be precisely defined in the Statute of the Fund which would be confirmed by the General Assembly; the Special Fund should submit an annual report on its activities to the Economic and Social Council which would forward it, together with its own observations, to the General Assembly for further consideration. In the view of the Government of Norway, the Special Fund should be part of the United Nations machinery for assistance to under-developed countries. The Government of Belgium states that the Director-General of the Special Fund should be required to report annually to the Economic and Social Council, and that his report should be discussed in conjunction with those of the Bank and the other specialized agencies.

The Special Fund as part of the United Nations Secretariat

103. Two Governments, those of France and Israel, suggest that the proposed Special Fund could be part of

the Secretariat of the United Nations, at least in the beginning (France). According to the French Government the Special Fund could at first be administered by the United Nations; however, should the Fund's resources increase — and with them its role and importance — it would be necessary to envisage the establishment of a specialized agency, independent of the United Nations, with its own deliberative and administrative organs, but linked to the United Nations under a specialized agency agreement. According to the Government of Israel, in order to avoid the undesirable extension of international bureaucracy and to make the best possible use of existing resources, it would appear desirable to establish the Fund as a special unit within the United Nations Secretariat; a large degree of independence of operations and of economic and financial thinking would, however, have to be safeguarded. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Technical Assistance Administration or the Regional Economic Commissions are the best examples for the sort of relationship to the United Nations Secretariat which is envisaged.

Relationships with other agencies or administrations

104. Close relationship, co-operation or liaison with United Nations administrations and the specialized agencies is specifically recommended by the following Governments:⁵² Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Some of these Governments give particular reasons why close co-operation with other United Nations agencies is desirable. The Governments of Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Japan, Switzerland and Thailand make the general point that co-operation is necessary in order that the Special Fund's machinery may work without any duplication of the functions of existing organizations. In the view of the Government of Japan, this is of particular weight when the Special Fund asks for contributions from Governments who have already paid large contributions to the United Nations and its various agencies and their programmes. In the view of the Government of Belgium, given the complexity of the different programmes involved in the economic development of under-developed countries, there must necessarily be some division of labour between the various complementary United Nations agencies, so that arrangements for co-ordination are essential. Other Governments stress the advantages which could be gained from proper co-ordination; first of all, fuller and better use of technical assistance could be made. The Government of Cambodia insists particularly on this point; in its view the Special Fund should act as an equipment fund to support the action taken by the specialized agencies. For example, according to this Government, if FAO technical assistance was requested for planning and establishing a stock-breeding centre, the Special Fund could finance the investments which would be needed to bring the centre into being; such joint action (technical assistance by a specialized agency, with parallel support in the form of the financial assistance necessary for the complete realization of the

⁵² Such co-ordination is also endorsed by those Governments which accept the formulae for co-ordination suggested by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, especially the proposal for a Joint Committee composed of the Director-General of the Special Fund, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Bank (China and Norway). Other Governments recommend close co-operation with regard to the appraisal of projects (Republic of Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia). See sections 6 and 7 below.

project) would be the more useful at the present time since there seems to be a tendency for some nations giving direct aid to make their financial assistance conditional upon provision of the corresponding technical assistance (a procedure which would in the long run make it very difficult for the under-developed countries to obtain technical assistance from the specialized agencies). The Governments of Bolivia, Chile, Israel, Italy and the Netherlands similarly insist on a strong link with technical assistance. The Government of Chile indicates that the work of technical assistance experts in some cases failed to produce the desired results because the measures proposed required preliminary infrastructure investments. The Government of Afghanistan observes that the Special Fund could learn about the financial needs of the development projects of the countries from the specialized agencies' experts, and provide financial assistance for such projects. In the view of the Government of Italy the Special Fund should integrate the operations of the Bank by granting long-term loans and the operations of the technical assistance authorities by providing further assistance in a more ample and concentrated measure in each specific area. The Government of Austria stresses the timing element of different forms of assistance; it might be possible, for instance, that assistance is rendered to an under-developed country by the Special Fund in the beginning in order to prepare successive help by the International Bank. A number of Governments — Afghanistan, Ceylon, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands and Syria — also point at the benefits which could be derived by taking advantage of the knowledge, information, experience and assistance of other bodies, or of pooling the experience of different international agencies (India).

105. The agencies and administrations with which Governments recommend co-operation comprise the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Secretariat, the Technical Assistance Administration, the Regional Economic Commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). All of the Governments listed in the preceding paragraph mention the specialized agencies in general as well as the following agencies or bodies in particular:

(a) *The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Monetary Fund*

106. Particular mention of the need for co-operation with the International Bank is made by the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, India, Israel, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Spain, Syria and the United Kingdom. The Government of Italy, as already mentioned, recommends integration of the Bank's activities by granting long-term loans.⁵³ According to the Government of Israel, the closest possible co-operation should be maintained with the technical services of the Bank; its knowledge of the economic structure of developing countries and its vast experience in evaluating economic and financial conditions should be drawn upon. Similarly, the Government of the Netherlands believes that relations with the Bank should be such that the unique information gathered by the latter institution on the economy of the under-developed countries in general, and on the problems and the technique of financing in

particular, can be fully drawn upon. The International Finance Corporation is mentioned by the Governments of Afghanistan, Austria, Italy and Syria, the International Monetary Fund by Austria, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, India and the Republic of Korea.

(b) *Other specialized agencies*

107. The Food and Agriculture Organization is mentioned by the Governments of Cambodia, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Haiti, India, Israel, the Republic of Korea, and Tunisia.⁵⁴ The example of joint action between the Special Fund and FAO given by the Government of Cambodia has already been referred to above. The Government of Israel is of the opinion that the FAO, even more than other organizations, will have to play an important part of the Special Fund's operations since the development and modernization of the agricultural structure of under-developed countries may well be found to be one of the principal concerns of those responsible for making the best use of available financial resources. WHO is mentioned by the Governments of Colombia and Haiti; UNESCO, by the Governments of Haiti, Czechoslovakia and Tunisia; ILO, by Haiti and Italy. The Government of Italy recommends collaboration with the ILO towards the solution of specific problems that cannot be undertaken by other institutions and organizations, such as, for instance: emigration, population shifts, tentative localization of industries, etc.

(c) *The United Nations technical assistance authorities*

108. As already indicated, a strong link with technical assistance is recommended by a number of Governments. Particular mention of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) of the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) is made by the Governments of Afghanistan, Austria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Haiti, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Syria and the United Kingdom. The Government of Israel considers the TAB to be the body with whose operations the activities of the Special Fund should be most closely linked; the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is mainly concerned with giving expert advice to developing countries and it is therefore considered to be the natural complement to development investments or grants.

(d) *The United Nations Secretariat and Regional Economic Commissions*

109. Relationship or co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat is referred to specifically by the Governments of France, India, Israel and Syria. To these one may also add the following Governments which recommend co-operation with the United Nations or the use by the Special Fund of the technical services of the United Nations: Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The Government of Cuba recommends that the Special Fund should maintain relations with other international organizations exclusively through the Secretariat of the United Nations.

110. As regards the Regional Economic Commissions, the Government of Colombia suggests that in the case of regional projects the Special Fund would make use of the assistance and reports of the regional commissions concerned. The Government of Italy attributes to the regional commissions the same role as that suggested for the ILO, namely, to assist in the solution of specific problems that cannot be undertaken by other organiza-

⁵³ See also para. 86 above, on the combination of loans and grants.

⁵⁴ Reply to question 8.

tions.⁵⁵ The Government of Japan recommends that the Special Fund keep close contact with the regional commissions. These are also mentioned by the Governments of Burma, Chile and India.

Degree and forms of co-operation with other agencies

111. As regards the degree of relationship or co-ordination between the proposed Special Fund and the other agencies, the Government of Poland, for its part, believes that none of the specialized agencies should occupy a privileged position as regards the Special Fund. In the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Special Fund should not be subordinate to the International Bank or any other specialized agency. In the view of the Government of Pakistan, the degree of co-operation with the specialized agencies should be the same as that which exists between the specialized agencies and the United Nations. According to the Government of Yugoslavia, the special character of the operations of the Special Fund excludes the possibility that the Special Fund could be linked with or even incorporated into one of the existing international financial institutions in any special organizational sense. Other Governments emphasize the necessity of maintaining the independent character of the Special Fund within arrangements for co-operation, as the Fund would have its own special functions which differ from those of any other organization (Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Haiti, the Netherlands). In the view of these Governments the Special Fund should not be subordinated to any of the agencies with which it is to co-operate. According to the Government of the Netherlands, the relationships with the technical assistance programme, the specialized agencies, and the Bank, must not prevent the Special Fund from leading an independent existence; the Special Fund will be responsible for its own activities. It will have, according to this Government, a function of its own, taking into consideration all the interests concerned; the Bank observes primarily commercial standards; the Special Fund will have to take political and psychological factors into account, which do not necessarily influence the activities of other organizations. Although there should be close co-operation between the Special Fund and the Bank, the Netherlands Government suggests that care should be taken to avoid the exertion of a dominating influence by the Bank on the policy to be pursued by the Special Fund; the decision on the implementation of financial assistance projects will naturally have to rest with the policy-making body of the Special Fund. The Government of Czechoslovakia believes that while the Special Fund will operate in close contact with the Technical Assistance Board and with specialized agencies, it should in no way be bound or subordinate to these institutions; this applies in particular to the Bank, which is based on entirely different principles and whose operations are not infrequently governed by motives of profit. The Government of Burma doubts the wisdom of tying up the Special Fund to the Bank too closely, since the criteria the Bank uses in selecting projects for financing would seem to be somewhat different; in fact, it is this difference which has given rise, at least in part, to the demand for the establishment of the Special Fund. In the opinion of the Government of Turkey the relationships of the Special Fund with the other specialized agencies should be on a consultative basis; since the Special Fund's purpose should be to provide financial aid to different sectors of investment which are not covered by the Bank's scope of operations, the Special Fund should not be linked with the Bank in any way. For the Government of Israel, which favours establishment of the Special Fund as a separate unit of the United Nations

Secretariat, it remains imperative, however, to safeguard a large independence of operations and of both economic and financial thinking. This can only be done if the Special Fund has an independent group of highly qualified officials of its own; with regard to the Bank, in view of the fact that the standards for loans observed by the Bank are based on strictly commercial considerations, the Government of Israel feels that stress should be laid upon full independence of decisions from direct influence of this body. While making use of the facilities available within the United Nations Secretariat, the Bank and the specialized agencies, it is the opinion of this Government that the Special Fund should be entitled to draw its own conclusions, to initiate its own operations and to interpret in its own fashion the advice obtainable from other sources. The Government of Norway⁵⁶ adds, to its endorsement of co-operation, that with regard to the role of the Bank, it should be borne in mind that there are certain countries which are not members of the Bank, but which might be willing to support the Special Fund; in deference to these countries, thought should be given to whether it would be advisable for the Bank to play such a large part in the Special Fund's operations as is indicated in the report to the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts.

112. The forms of co-operation mentioned by Governments are: exchange of information, functional co-ordination through representation of other agencies in organs of the Special Fund⁵⁷ (in this respect, the Governments of Belgium, Ecuador and Spain consider the suggestions of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts adequate or worthy of consideration; the Government of Ethiopia considers them to be admirably constructed) drawing upon the experience and technical services of other agencies and co-operation in the appraisal of projects. In the view of the Government of Israel, expert advice should be obtained from those specialized agencies which are implementing technical assistance projects in countries asking for assistance from the Special Fund; experts of such agencies may be found to be the most appropriate agents for assisting in the implementation of projects under the terms of reference of the Special Fund. The Governments of China, Brazil, Haiti, India, Israel, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia specifically state that the Special Fund should draw on the technical services and staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or should co-operate technically with them. According to the Government of the Netherlands, frequent appeals will have to be made to the Bank, both concerning the decisions regarding a particular project and in relation to administration and execution; with respect to the administration and execution of projects, the Special Fund should be in a position to issue directives to the international organizations involved. The Government of France suggests that the Special Fund should be able to conclude co-operative agreements with the specialized agencies and competent organizations for the provision of aid and technical assistance to under-developed countries. In the view of the Government of Colombia, the specialized agencies should be consulted and should take an active part in the discussion and examinations of projects in fields with which they are concerned. The Government of Italy proposes that a system should be set up to provide each institution with information on the activities of the others; availability of pre-existing studies, projects, etc. would help to avoid dispersion of unbalance in the distribution of the means of assistance. The Government of Syria believes that the system of liaison officers would be particularly desirable.

⁵⁶ Reply to question 7.

⁵⁷ See section 6 below.

⁵⁵ See para. 108 above.

Other suggestions

113. With a view to facilitating co-operation with the United Nations bodies, the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands recommend that the Special Fund's Administration be situated in New York.

6. Structure of the Special Fund

(Fifty Governments commented on this question.)

General principles

114. Relatively few Governments comment regarding general principles which might govern the structure and administration of the proposed Special Fund. Most Governments address themselves rather to specific matters relating to the structure of the Special Fund, as summarized below. Those Governments which deal with general principles stress three, namely: the principle of universality and equality of member nations, avoidance of a new bureaucracy,⁵⁸ and flexibility in administration. The principle of universality and of equal representation of member nations⁵⁸ is mentioned by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, the Republic of Korea, Syria,⁵⁹ the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile (equal representation). The Czechoslovak Government holds that the Special Fund, its organization and structure, should in every respect be governed by the principles of the United Nations, i.e., first and foremost, by the principle of universality and of the absolute equality of all countries, large or small, irrespective of the amount of their contribution, of whether they are recipients or contributors. In the view of this Government, these principles should apply in all the organs of the Special Fund and also to the vote therein. In the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Special Fund should be organized in accordance with the principle of equal rights for all countries and membership should be open, without restriction, to all countries desirous of participating. According to the Government of Yugoslavia, decisions both in the General Council and in the Executive Board would be taken on the principle of one country one vote, and every independent or self-governing country, not a member of the United Nations, could also become a member of the Special Fund. The Government of Switzerland states as a general principle that all countries which are members of the Special Fund, whether or not they are members of the United Nations, should have the opportunity of participating in turn in its administration. The Government of Saudi Arabia holds that a higher percentage of representatives of the under-developed countries in the structure of the Special Fund will be very desirable. In the view of the Government of Saudi Arabia, existing organs in the United Nations dealing with financing economic development in the under-developed countries lack the representative voice of recipient countries, a fact which has been subject to criticism in many sessions of United Nations organs. The Government of Nepal similarly states that interests and viewpoints of countries receiving aid from the Special Fund, including nations in the earlier stages of economic development, should be appropriately represented at each policy-making level. The Governments of Cambodia and Nepal⁶¹ stress the principle of maximum flexibility in administration and operations in order that full account may be taken of the wide variety of local needs and conditions.

⁵⁸ See para. 120 below.

⁵⁹ Reply to question 2.

⁶⁰ See also para. 121 below, concerning representation on the Executive Board.

⁶¹ Reply to question 8.

General structure of the Special Fund

115. Two Governments state that it might be too early to express specific views on this question: the Government of Australia thinks that it would be unwise for Governments to allow their ideas to crystallize too early and that the structure chosen must depend upon decisions as to the methods of operation of the Special Fund. The Government of the Dominican Republic similarly believes that it would be premature to state any views on this question at the present stage; the question should receive consideration at a later date, say at the time when the Special Fund's statutes are drafted; this Government ventures, however, to suggest a structure similar to that proposed by the Committee of Nine.

116. The Governments of Belgium, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom express general agreement with the proposals contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts headed by Mr. Scheyven, regarding the structure of the Special Fund (A/2906, chapter VI). Under these proposals, the organs of the Special Fund would consist of a General Council, an Executive Board, a Director-General, a Joint Advisory Committee and a staff. Implicit approval is expressed in the suggestions made by the Governments of Austria, Burma, Haiti, India, Indonesia and Japan. On the other hand, the Governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tunisia approve the structure recommended by the Committee of Nine, in recommendations 50 to 81 (E/2381, pp. 56 to 59) which differs from the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts mainly in that it does not provide for the creation of a Joint Committee. The Governments of Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, France, Poland, Syria and Yugoslavia suggest structures along the lines of that proposed by the Committee of Nine. As for the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, according to which the Special Fund should be an international bank for economic development, all the Special Fund's powers should be vested in a Council of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate for each State member; the Governors would delegate the majority of their powers to the Special Fund's Executive Board which should meet once a month and whenever necessary. The Government of Cambodia, on the other hand, holds that in addition to the Executive Board and to the Executive Staff there should be a Board of Management composed of representatives of the specialized agencies. The Government of Egypt recommends that the Special Fund should have its own Board of Governors and Board of Directors, and Chairman of Board of Directors, and its own usual staff to carry out the necessary operations.

117. As already noted in section 5 above, the Governments of France and Israel suggest that the Special Fund be administered by the United Nations Secretariat, at least in the initial stage (France). Under the proposal of the French Government, the Director-General of the Special Fund would be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. According to the Government of Israel, the status of the Special Fund could be along the lines of the Technical Assistance Administration or of the Regional Economic Commissions. According to the Government of Belgium, another possibility would be to study the operation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which operates under the direction of its own Executive Board through a secretariat headed by an Executive Director under the administrative control of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the UNICEF experiment has yielded quite remarkable results; the administration of this agency is efficient and comparatively inexpensive; it

maintains a close relationship with the United Nations; the supervision exercised by the financial departments, by the secretariat and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is particularly useful with regard to the cost of administration; the very close co-ordination existing between UNICEF and such specialized agencies as WHO and FAO might serve as a model for the necessary co-ordination between the Special Fund and the Bank. It is true that the Executive Board of UNICEF is elected by the Economic and Social Council under a procedure—open, however, to modification—whereby the elected members are linked with the membership of the Social Commission; it is possible, however, in the view of the Belgian Government, to envisage some combination of the suggested General Conference of States members and Joint Committee with administrative machinery similar to that of UNICEF.

The General Council

118. The above Governments, which approve the suggestions of the earlier groups of experts or which propose similar structures, agree that there should be a General Council or plenary meeting of member States to meet once a year, which would determine the Special Fund's general policy and programmes, receive reports on the policies followed during the previous year, approve the budget, elect the Executive Board and the Director-General (Czechoslovakia) and amend the Special Fund's statutes as required. The Government of Canada suggests that the danger of unduly increasing the sessions of the general meeting must be kept in mind at this point. The Government of Chile moreover considers it essential that representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Technical Assistance Board should attend meetings of the Council. The Government of the Netherlands wonders why the annual meeting of the General Council of the Special Fund should necessarily have to coincide with those of the Board of Governors of the Bank as advocated by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906 para. 50). In its view, the different objectives of the two bodies call for different representation. A similar view is expressed by the Governments of China and Israel. On the contrary, the Governments of Burma, explicitly, and the United Kingdom, implicitly, favour the proposal that the Council should meet at the same time of the year as the Board of Governors of the Bank.

The Executive Board

119. There is a similar general acceptance as to the establishment of an Executive Board whose tasks it would be to approve operations (Cambodia), to carry out programmes, for considering loans and grants and deciding the terms on which they are to be made (Colombia), to be responsible for the Special Fund's day-to-day administration (Haiti, United Kingdom), elect the Director-General and supervise the fulfilment of his terms of reference (Haiti), to carry out the policies laid down by the General Council and to exercise such powers as are delegated to it by the Council, particularly in regard to taking decisions as to the use of resources (India), to decide on the operations of the Special Fund in between the sessions of the General Council (Yugoslavia) and to decide in all questions pertaining to the financial operations of the Special Fund (Colombia and Yugoslavia).

Membership of the Executive Board

120. The maximum membership of twelve suggested for the Executive Board would appear at first sight to be insufficient to the Government of Chile, if it is desired to apply the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to ensure the representation of States in

accordance with their special characteristics and their needs and interests. The Chilean Government therefore suggests that consideration might be given to a formula under which this figure would be increased by means of rotating representation on a regional basis. Other Governments expressing concern on adequate or equitable geographical representation are Colombia, France, Japan, Poland, Syria and Yugoslavia. The Government of Colombia believes that in view of the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations, the Executive Board should have the same number of members as the Economic and Social Council. The Government of India similarly states that in order to provide adequate representation for all countries in keeping with the need for continuity in its composition, the Executive Board should have 18 members. The Government of Burma favours a Board of 14 to 18 members while the Government of Indonesia suggests 21 members. On the other hand, the Government of Israel suggests that the Board should represent approximately one-third of the total membership of the Special Fund and would propose that only a minimum of 9 members be established with the maximum to be determined by the total number of members of the Fund. In the view of the Government of Japan, it would not be proper to restrict the total number of the Board members to about 10, while the Governments of Ethiopia and Iran agree with a membership of 12. According to the Government of Haiti, the Board would comprise four or five representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO. Regarding the designation of the members of the Board, it would appear from the acceptance of earlier suggestions that most Governments agree that they should be elected by the General Council, with the exception of the Government of Cambodia, which suggests that they be elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations; and of the Government of Indonesia, which suggests that they be elected by the same procedure and under the same considerations as applicable to elections for membership in the Economic and Social Council. Members of the Board, in the view of the Government of Yugoslavia, would be elected on a country and not on a personal basis; the elected countries themselves would appoint their respective directors, taking into consideration the need for high professional qualifications.

Representation on the Executive Board

121. The Governments of Burma, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Israel, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Syria, Thailand, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics favour equal—or roughly equal (India)—representation of the major contributors, on the one hand, and of other members of the Special Fund, on the other hand. The Government of Denmark would, however, also be prepared to accept a preponderant influence of the major contributors in the Executive Board if this would facilitate the establishment of the Special Fund. In the view of the Government of Australia, where the disbursement of large sums of money is involved, some closer connexion with projects assisted might be felt desirable by contributing countries than would be made possible by participation in an annual general conference and occasional membership of an Executive Board. The Government of Spain believes that provision would perhaps be made for giving a majority vote to the major contributing countries; it might be a solution to allow the principal contributor to the Special Fund to appoint a representative with a special vote. The Government of New Zealand considers that decisions of the Board should be taken by two-thirds majority vote. It is the view of the Government of Canada that the proposed Board, consisting of major contributors and other members of the Special Fund, should be elected

on the basis that could ensure, *inter alia*, the necessary continuity of financial support. The Governments of Brazil, Colombia and Yugoslavia are in favour of equitable or proportionate representation of both the developed and under-developed countries. The Government of Chile concurs in the view that consideration should be given to arrangements to ensure the continuing representation on the Executive Board of the major contributing countries, but this must be attained without prejudice to the principle of equality of representation. The Government of Tunisia also suggests that some formula should be found to ensure the permanent membership of representatives of countries contributing the most towards the operation of the Special Fund. The Government of Pakistan states that it is important that representation on the Executive Board should not be on the basis of an equal representation of the two groups of members although it is necessary that there should be an assurance of the representation of the more important developed countries. Equal voting rights in the Executive Board are expressly favoured by the Governments of Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Syria, and Yugoslavia.⁶² The Government of Chile does not consider it desirable to adopt a voting system which gives special responsibility to certain countries.

Re-election of members of the Executive Board

122. In the view of the Government of Colombia, members should be elected every two years and should be eligible for re-election. According to the Government of Ecuador, however, some limitation should be placed on the re-eligibility of members, in order to give more States an opportunity to take part in the work of the Board; in order to ensure continuity of policy, provision might be made for the periodical replacement of part of the Board's membership or eligibility for re-election might be limited to only one additional term of office. In the view of the Government of India, one-third of the members should be retiring every year with provision for re-eligibility of retiring members.

Chairman of the Executive Board

123. The Government of Haiti suggests that the Executive Board be presided over by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board or by the President of the Economic and Social Council. According to the Government of India, the Director-General should be the Chairman of the Board, with the power of a casting vote in the event of a tie.

Meetings of the Executive Board

124. In the opinion of the Government of India, it is not necessary that the Executive Board be in session all the year round; periodic meetings, say once every three months, should be sufficient in view of the fact that the Special Fund's assistance is intended mainly for long-term programmes of development with a reasonable degree of continuity in its assistance. Once the decisions as to the use of the Special Fund's resources are taken, it is the view of this Government that the day-to-day operations may be left in the hands of the Director-General who can report to the Board regularly on the utilization of the aid sanctioned and on the processing of the applications received for assistance. The Government of Canada is of the opinion that it must be kept in mind that there is always the danger of unduly increasing the sessions of the Board.

Representation of other agencies on the Executive Board

125. A number of countries comment on the need for representatives of the United Nations and the specialized

agencies to attend meetings of the Executive Board, as well as of the General Council. In the view of the Governments of Ceylon, Chile and Colombia, representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the International Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board should attend meetings of the Executive Board of the Special Fund. In addition, the Governments of Chile and Tunisia agree that the Executive Board should be empowered to invite other specialized agencies of the United Nations to send representatives to any meetings at which questions falling within their field of interest are to be discussed. The Government of Israel would add FAO to the above list of organizations invited to attend all meetings of the Board, while the Government of Haiti would expand the list of represented agencies to include ILO, WHO and UNESCO. According to the Government of the Republic of Korea, the voice of FAO should be as fully heard in the Special Fund's deliberations as that of the Technical Assistance Board.⁶³ The Government of Czechoslovakia, on the contrary, cannot concur in representatives of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund being entitled to take part in the Board's deliberations. In its view, close co-operation between the Director-General of the Special Fund and a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations will suffice to meet the requirements of co-ordinating the Special Fund's activities with those of the other specialized agencies.

The Joint Committee

126. The proposal of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts (A/2906, paras. 57 to 59) to establish a Joint Liaison Committee composed of the Director-General of the Special Fund, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the International Bank or their representatives with the essential function to advise the Director-General in the formulation of the Special Fund's Programme of work is supported by those Governments which prefer the structure recommended by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to that recommended by the Committee of Nine.⁶⁴ The Government of Belgium believes that co-ordination with the United Nations and the specialized agencies might be achieved through the agency of a Joint Committee composed as suggested; the Secretary-General of the United Nations would thus be the link between the Special Fund on the one hand and, on the other, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Secretariats of the Regional Economic Commission, the Technical Assistance Administration and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which includes the Directors-General of the specialized agencies or their representatives; the President of the Bank, who would also be chairman of the board of directors of the proposed International Finance Corporation, would certainly have an essential part to play in the Joint Committee, for the Bank will probably be responsible for most of the Special Fund's operations. According to the Government of Indonesia, this Committee would meet at the request of the Director-General of the Special Fund. The Government of Poland similarly suggests that one could foresee the creation of a consultative body with the participation of representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies. The Government of Cambodia recommends the setting up of a Board of Management consisting of representatives of the specialized agencies which would co-ordinate programmes and make proposals of operations for the approval of the Executive Board. The Government of Japan suggests that the Joint

⁶³ Reply to question 8.

⁶⁴ See para. 116 above.

⁶² See also para. 114 above.

Committee also include the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. On the other hand, the Government of Chile considers that further consideration should be given to the experts' suggestion for a Joint Committee; it expresses surprise that it has not been suggested that the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board should be a member of the Committee. The Government of the Netherlands also feels that the proposal to set up a Joint Committee deserves further consideration, and suggests that the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board might perhaps act as alternate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Governments of Ecuador and Colombia are less in favour of the Joint Committee. In the view of the Colombian Government, since there is already representation of the specialized agencies provided for in the Executive Board, it is neither necessary nor desirable to set up a Joint Committee. This point is also made by the Government of Ecuador, which further observes that under the procedures laid down for the appraisal of projects and owing to the nature of the functions of the organizations concerned, the Director-General of the Special Fund will have to maintain close contact with the Secretary-General and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Government of the United Kingdom doubts whether the formal composition of the Joint Committee would constitute suitable machinery for liaison among the agencies and doubts whether the Bank would be willing to perform the functions assigned to it on that Committee.⁶⁵ The Government of Israel hesitates to pronounce itself finally on the need to set up such a Committee; if it is decided to establish a Joint Committee, the Committee should be composed as follows: the Director-General of the Special Fund, the President of the International Bank, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Head of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Administration of the Special Fund

(a) The Director-General

127. The Governments of Burma, Colombia, Ecuador and Yugoslavia agree with the proposal in the report of the Committee of Nine (E/2381, p. 58, recommendation 68) that the Director-General would be appointed by the Executive Board in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Government of Tunisia agrees with the proposal of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, headed by Mr. Scheyven, that the President of the Bank should also be consulted. The Government of Syria suggests elections by the Executive Board. The Government of Czechoslovakia specifies that the President of the Bank should not be entitled to act in a consultative capacity with regard to his appointment. The Government of Ecuador believes that no consultation with officials of the specialized agencies is required. In the view of the Government of India, the Director-General should be appointed by the Executive Board in consultation with the Joint Advisory Committee, while the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland suggest that he should be elected by the general conference (or assembly) of the Special Fund. According to the Government of Australia, the functions and responsibilities of the chief executive officer of the Special Fund call for close examination.

(b) The Staff

128. The Governments of Belgium, Burma, Chile, China, the Netherlands and Syria concur in the view of the

Ad Hoc Group of Experts that the staff of the Special Fund should be kept as small as possible. However, in the view of the Governments of Chile, Israel, Japan and the Netherlands, the staff should be sufficient to be able to accomplish its task with the necessary independence; it should not become entirely dependent for the fulfilment of its task on the administrative facilities of other bodies or organizations. In the view of the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Special Fund should have its own key staff and otherwise utilize the secretariat services available at the United Nations Headquarters, including those of the Technical Assistance Board. The Government of the Netherlands similarly suggests that the United Nations Secretariat might supply its services where necessary, while the Government of Burma suggests maximum utilization of the existing international organizations. According to the Government of Belgium, at all events, the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the concentration of efforts and resources and the need to avoid overlapping and duplication of work will have to be borne in mind when the Special Fund's own administrative machinery is set up.

129. According to the Government of Afghanistan, the provisions of Articles 100 and 101 (3) of the United Nations Charter concerning standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity, as well as wide geographical distribution, should apply to the staff.

(c) General

130. Concerning the organizational pattern of the Special Fund's administration, the Government of Cambodia suggests a General Executive Department, a Financial Studies Service and an Accounts Department. The Government of Haiti suggests a Secretary-Treasurer and an economist as well as a small group of assistants limited as to number and as to the total amount of their salaries. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam proposes a Programmes Division, a Credit Division, and a Control Division, each subdivided into an industry, agriculture and social welfare section; representatives of the international agency responsible for industry would be attached to the industry sections, representatives of FAO to the agriculture sections, and representatives from UNESCO, WHO, ILO, etc., to the social welfare sections. The Government of Italy recommends the establishment of regional offices of the Special Fund for exploratory and planning functions, closely related to the Regional Economic Commissions.

131. Avoidance of a new costly international bureaucracy is stressed by the Governments of Austria, Canada, Norway, Pakistan and Switzerland. In the view of the Government of Cambodia, the administrative structure of the Special Fund should be simple as it is very difficult for the meagre administrative services of the underdeveloped countries to comply with the requirements of the corresponding administrative services of the assisting international bodies and foreign countries; it is advisable therefore to avoid the danger of giving the Special Fund an excessively elaborate administrative structure.

7. Methods and mechanism for the appraisal of projects

(Forty-eight Governments commented on this question.)

Establishment of procedure for appraisal

132. Eleven Governments explicitly express agreement with the procedures for appraisal recommended in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts or find them worthy of consideration (A/2906, paras. 51 to 67). Statements to this effect are made by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark,

⁶⁵ Reply to question 5.

Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland. To the Government of Belgium, however, the time does not yet seem ripe for specific proposals on this question. The Government of Australia similarly believes that it is too early to answer this question.

133. The Governments of China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Thailand suggest that rules for the screening of applications should be worked out. The Government of China would leave the formulation of such rules to the Executive Board of the Special Fund, and the Government of Thailand favours the establishment of a committee to lay down procedure and mechanism for the appraisal of projects. The Governments of Cambodia, Chile and Norway stress the need for simplicity and speed of procedures for the appraisal of projects. The Government of Cambodia suggests in order to expedite work, that detailed *a priori* appraising of a project should be replaced by stricter control (supervision) of actual expenditures as the execution of a project progresses.

Criteria for appraisal of projects

134. Some Governments stress the difficulty or undesirability of rigid criteria or rules for the appraisal of projects (Greece, Pakistan, Poland). The Government of Nepal, on the other hand, favours the clearest possible statement by the Special Fund's administration of the criteria which will govern the making of both grants and loans. The Government of Indonesia also states that in view of the fact that the co-operation of other agencies with standards different from those of the Special Fund will be required in the appraisal of projects, there is an evident need for clear formulation by the Special Fund of its own policy directives.

135. The following Governments mention guiding principles of a general nature that should be applied in the appraisal of projects: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. First of these are a group of principles based on consideration of the nature and scope of the Special Fund, suggested by the Government of France: consistency with the Special Fund's policy, competence of the Special Fund as distinct from other agencies to assist a given project, financial requirements of a project in relation to the Special Fund's capacity. Consistency with aims of the Special Fund is also mentioned by the Governments of Thailand and Yugoslavia; the criteria suggested by France are also implied by other Governments. A second group of general criteria is related to the needs for, and benefits to be derived from, the Special Fund's assistance. In this category are mentioned: equitable geographical distribution (Bolivia, the Dominican Republic); the efforts which each recipient State is making with its own resources (Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Turkey); the degree of expectancy of early positive results (Turkey); the impact of a project on the economic development of a country (Brazil); the ability to increase the capacity of a country to further its subsequent development by its own means (Poland); a project's contribution to the strengthening of the infrastructure (Israel); a project's demonstrable direct contribution to the expansion of productive resources (United Kingdom);⁶⁶ the indirect economic as well as social benefits that are likely to accrue on the completion of a project (Pakistan). The Government of Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the main criteria for appraisal of projects should be whether they are in fact designed to further the development primarily of the key sectors of the economy, i.e., industries and agriculture.

136. Other issues of appraisal are raised by the Government of India, which states that the spirit of the Special Fund requires that it should appraise the over-all programmes of development of the applicant countries rather than specific projects, and give assistance within the framework of a well-conceived programme of development so as to permit a reasonable degree of flexibility in its actual utilization. The Government of Norway also states specifically that projects should be appraised in close relationship with other projects in the assisted areas. Similar views are expressed by the Governments of Israel, Nepal and Saudi Arabia. According to the Governments of Israel and Syria, external assistance should also be taken into account.

137. Regarding more specific criteria, the Government of Israel suggests that in appraising requests, the Special Fund should consider whether its assistance would increase the utility of loans and technical assistance received from other sources. The Government of Thailand makes a distinction between grants and loans in suggesting criteria of appraisal; whereas the former should be extended on the basis of need and contribution to social improvement, other criteria should also be applied in the appraisal of loan-applications: notably the timing of a project and the ability of the recipient country to service the loan. Ability to repay is also stressed by the Government of Egypt.⁶⁷ The Government of Brazil, on the other hand, holds that in its consideration of applications, the Special Fund should not adopt as a criterion the applicant's capacity to repay in foreign currency.⁶⁸ The Government of Costa Rica states that for the appraisal of projects there are already available well tried criteria such as health facilities per capita, population increase, etc.

138. The Government of Chile considers it extremely important to lay down the most appropriate method for determining the order of priority of projects. According to the Government of Bolivia, projects submitted by Governments which have concluded technical assistance agreements with the United Nations should be examined on a priority basis; it is the belief of this Government that the Special Fund should concentrate on the most essential projects submitted by its Members in consultation with the United Nations technical assistance authorities; it should endeavour to ensure that such projects be executed with all possible urgency, avoiding the dispersal of resources; priority in the allocation of resources should be given to projects already initiated;⁶⁹ while priorities would be indicated by Governments, they would be endorsed by United Nations advisers who would issue technical reports establishing the soundness of the requests.⁶⁹ The Government of Cuba suggests that where several projects are submitted by a Government, the priorities indicated by it should as far as possible be observed by the Special Fund, but the final decision on priorities should rest with the competent organs of the Special Fund. The Government of Canada is of the opinion that adequate procedures should be established to assure that resources are allocated equitably and efficiently to meet the most important and urgent needs of the under-developed countries, having regard, of course, to the fact that such needs may also be met by funds from other sources.

Mechanism of appraisal

139. In the view of the Government of Egypt, the management of the Special Fund should be guided by methods and mechanisms for the appraisal of projects similar to those used by the International Bank for

⁶⁶ Reply to question 1.

⁶⁷ Reply to question 4.

⁶⁸ Reply to question 8.

⁶⁹ Reply to question 1.

Reconstruction and Development. The Government of Bolivia, on the other hand, is of the opinion that the Special Fund should use less time-consuming procedures than those adopted by the Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other lending agencies of Member States of the United Nations. According to the Government of Spain, the procedures for the approval of projects should be as simple as possible.⁷¹

140. Direct submission of projects by Governments is specifically stressed by the Governments of Canada, France, India, Japan, Syria and Yugoslavia. The Czechoslovak Government states, moreover, that applications should be submitted directly by the Governments concerned, to the exclusion of any intermediary agency or institution. The Governments of Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan imply in their replies that submission will be directly to the Special Fund.

141. The Governments of Chile and Tunisia suggest, as a permissible alternative to direct submission by Governments, submission of application through specialized agencies or the International Bank. The Government of Colombia adds to the above the United Nations Technical Assistance authorities as an appropriate channel for submission of projects. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam considers it desirable that projects be prepared in co-operation with experts from specialized agencies and be sent to the specialized agency concerned for transmittal to the Special Fund. Several other Governments suggest assistance by specialized agencies in the preparation of projects.

142. In replies to question 5, Governments express their views on co-operation with specialized agencies, the United Nations Secretariat, the regional economic commissions and the Technical Assistance Board. In connexion with the question of appraisal of project, the following Governments refer to co-operation with one or more of the agencies or organs listed above: Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia. In addition, the eight countries expressing agreement of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts listed earlier implicitly approve such co-operation.

143. The Governments of Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia would agree to submission for preliminary appraisal of an application received by the Special Fund to a competent specialized agency or other United Nations body listed above. The Government of Chile is of the opinion that applications submitted to the Special Fund should be simultaneously examined by the competent organs, including the regional economic commissions. Specific reference to consultation with regional economic commissions is also made by the Governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Japan and Yugoslavia. The Government of Ecuador suggests that when a project is to be examined before submission to the Executive Board, it should be examined separately by the appropriate departments of the United Nations Secretariat and of the Bank. The Government of Ethiopia considers that applications received by the Special Fund should first be sent by the Director-General to the appropriate organization for examination of further information. The Government of Finland is of the opinion that only projects unanimously approved by the specialized agencies and other bodies consulted should be given financial support by the Special Fund. The Government of the Netherlands expresses the view that appraisal of applications will fall in the first place to the organizations to which the particular projects in question

belong. The Government of Norway states that it would seem practical for the appraisal to be made by, or in close co-operation with, the United Nations apparatus for technical assistance.

144. References to the need for assistance in the appraisal of projects by specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, without specifying any particular method of co-operation, are also contained in the replies of the Governments of Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Thailand and Yugoslavia. The Governments of India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Haiti state explicitly, however, that the final appraisal of projects should be undertaken by the Special Fund itself.

145. Several Governments stress the need to give complete authority to the Board for making final decision. This is explicitly stated by the Governments of Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti and Pakistan. The Government of Austria⁷⁰ suggests the possibility of appeal against the decision of the Executive Board to be lodged with the General Council.

Other points made by Governments

146. Three Governments stress the need for freedom from political or military considerations in the operation of the Special Fund (Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey). The Government of Brazil⁷¹ suggests that the Special Fund might have specialized offices in the principal under-developed areas, which would give technical assistance to Member States in the preparation of economic development projects. The Government of Australia makes the general comment that it would be necessary for the Special Fund to guard against interferences with the development plans of under-developed countries.

147. Supervision of the final use made of the aid granted to under-developed countries either in the form of grants-in-aid and of loans is recommended by the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, India,⁷² Israel,⁷² Thailand,⁷² and the Republic of Viet-Nam⁷² (the latter only in the case of loans, the only form of assistance envisaged by this Government). In the view of the Government of Australia, those responsible for the Special Fund's operations would have a responsibility to the contributors to the Special Fund to see that the resources made available to it were used wisely. A similar remark is made by the Government of Belgium.⁷² The Government of India remarks that although it is in favour of what is sometimes called the "programme approach" as distinguished from the "project approach", nonetheless, in the common interest of all members of the Special Fund, some machinery is clearly required for keeping track of the use made of the Special Fund's assistance and for insuring that the aid given by the Fund is, in fact, used for implementing larger and more balanced programmes of development. The Government of Israel suggests that the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board or experts of specialized agencies may well be assigned special responsibilities with regard to the implementation of projects initiated under the auspices and with the aid of the Special Fund and such agents will then have to submit progress reports to the Director-General of the Special Fund.

⁷⁰ Which does not specifically mention co-operation with other agencies in this context.

⁷¹ Reply to question 8.

⁷² Reply to question 4.

PART II

Analysis of comments of Governments

A. ANALYSIS OF VIEWS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL FUND

1. Out of the fifty-seven Governments which have replied to the Secretary-General, twenty have preceded their replies to the eight questions enumerated in the annex to resolution 923 (X) with considerations on the question of the establishment of a Special Fund or have included separate sections on this question; three others express views on this subject without answering the eight questions. Seventeen Governments have made remarks on this matter in connexion with some of the questions enumerated in the annex to resolution 923 (X), but have not dealt separately with it. Fourteen Governments touch upon the question of establishment by implication only. In this respect it should be noted that although Governments were invited to submit their views on the establishment of a Special Fund no specific question on this matter was included in the annex to said resolution. Three Governments express neither general views nor do they answer the eight questions.

2. All fifty-four Governments expressing views on the establishment of a Special Fund are in agreement in principle with such establishment. Thirty-three express themselves in favour of the establishment of the Special Fund without laying down any prerequisite conditions; thirteen take the same position by implication. Eight Governments believe, however, that certain conditions should be fulfilled before the Special Fund is established.

3. Of the thirty-three Governments mentioned in the previous paragraph, twenty-three emphasize the impact which such a Fund would have on the economic and social development of less developed countries, five of them stressing the value of such an establishment in the promotion of good will and understanding among nations. Twelve Governments, of which seven are already included in the twenty-three mentioned above, consider that the Special Fund should be established before world-wide internationally controlled disarmament is achieved. One Government considers that until significant reductions all round in the level of expenditure on arms can be achieved, there can be little hope that funds on the scale required will be forthcoming for the proposed Special Fund.

4. Six Governments express disagreement with the suggestion that the Special Fund might perhaps be established for an initial period of five years while one Government explicitly agrees with it.

B. ANALYSIS OF REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS ENUMERATED IN THE ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 923 (X) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Role of a Special Fund

5. In past studies, particularly the report of the Committee of Nine (E/2381) and the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts headed by M. Scheyven (A/2906) five general suggestions as to the character of the proposed Special Fund have been made. It has been suggested that the proposed Special Fund should be guided by the principles of the United Nations, that it should stimulate self-help in the assisted countries, that it should effectively contribute to their economic development, that it should essentially operate as a non-commercial and non-profit-

making institution, and that the resources provided by the Special Fund should be additional to those available from other sources. These suggestions seem in general to be supported in the present governmental replies; and none of the replies suggests any basic departure from them.

6. A substantial number of Governments (thirty) point out, with varying degrees of emphasis and explicitly or by implication, that the Special Fund should devote resources more especially to developing the infrastructure of under-developed countries, i.e., in the words of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts, the basic facilities needed for effective production, such as a minimum of roads, power stations, schools, hospitals, housing and government buildings. Of these thirty Governments, sixteen Governments also favour assistance to certain directly productive projects in agriculture or industry or refer to assistance to be given within the framework of development programmes, or cover both points.

7. In addition to these sixteen Governments, which would extend the scope of assistance beyond the infrastructure, there are eleven Governments which only refer to assistance within the framework of, or in direct support of, broader development programmes or for certain directly productive projects without specific reference to the infrastructure. Out of this total of twenty-seven Governments, ten refer to development programmes, but not specifically to productive projects, ten to productive projects but not specifically to development programmes, six to both productive projects and development programmes, and one to the development of the national economies of the under-developed countries in general.

8. Some Governments urge that the Special Fund should not be restricted to non-self-liquidating projects (nine Governments) nor to the direct foreign exchange requirements of specific projects (four Governments), but fourteen Governments state the Fund would only finance projects for which private capital or international financial resources, especially those of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, are not available, while other Governments by implication seem to be of the opinion that the Special Fund should finance only non-self-liquidating projects.

9. Question 1 as formulated in the annex to resolution 923 (X) asked for opinions on the role of the Special Fund "in the economic development of *your country*". The Governments of under-developed countries replied directly, in relation to their own plans for development. Four other Governments stated that they anticipated trade benefits either immediately in connexion with the aid currently provided or over a longer period as standards of living rose in under-developed areas.⁷³

10. New proposals put forward by three Governments are that the Special Fund might play some part, if so requested by the Governments concerned, in the formulation and supervision of programmes of assistance provided on a bilateral basis; also that the Special Fund should facilitate the co-ordination of aid of all types by collecting and disseminating information about it.

2. Nature of contributions to the operational budget of the Special Fund

11. Twenty-four Governments express themselves explicitly in favour of voluntary contributions. Eight Governments would prefer fixed assessments as opposed to voluntary contributions. Twenty-three Governments support the idea that Governments might determine

⁷³ See also section A above.

their contributions on the basis of some objective criteria (national income, aggregate or per capita, keeping in mind, but not necessarily copying, the scale of contributions to the United Nations, the Bank, etc.).

12. Nineteen Governments explicitly support the idea of contributions renewable at annual or other periodic intervals. Eleven Governments recommend a system of advance pledges, e.g., for two or three or five years, subject to annual approval by legislative authority, where required, in order to provide some sort of long-term foundation for the Special Fund's resources and to enable countries to receive assistance from the Fund for long-term programmes.

13. The replies received indicate that contributions may take one or more of the following forms: (a) contributions in the form of local currencies, to be used for the purchase of goods and services in the contributing country, or convertible into other currencies only to the extent permitted by the Governments concerned; (b) contributions directly in goods and services; and (c) fully or partially convertible contributions.

14. Twenty Governments express themselves in favour of contributions in local currency. Two of them state explicitly that many countries would have difficulties in contributing if the Special Fund were to have the right to insist on convertibility into any currency. Although four of the twenty Governments recognize the limitations which would thus be imposed upon the Special Fund's resources, eleven of them stipulate that conversion into other currencies should be subject to the approval of the Government concerned.

15. Eight Governments point out the possibility of contributions to be made at least partly in goods or services. Six others would permit such contributions in exceptional circumstances or within certain limits only. On the other hand, eight Governments explicitly oppose contributions of this sort.

16. Eleven other Governments on the other hand express the view that all or at least a certain proportion of the contributions should be convertible. Five of them consider that complete or the widest possible convertibility is necessary inasmuch as it would give considerably more flexibility to the Special Fund in its operations.

3. Initial sum to be collected before the Special Fund should start its operations

17. Of the forty-two Governments which have replied to this question in specific terms, twenty have stated that the Special Fund could begin its operations with an initial amount smaller than the \$250 million proposed by the Committee of Nine. It is the view of these Governments that possible difficulties in attaining the initial sum of \$250 million should not stand in the way of the establishment of the Special Fund. Seven of these replies have not specified the lower amounts which are considered necessary. Of the others, three are content with an amount between \$200 million and \$250 million, four with \$150 million, one with \$100-150 million, and five with \$100 million or less. The lowest figure, \$62.5 million, is, however, qualified with the statement that the Special Fund should at the same time be at least able to count on the participation of the major countries at not too distant a date.

18. Seventeen of the forty-two Governments consider that the Special Fund should begin operations with an initial sum of \$250 million, collected or pledged. Of these, eight Governments feel more specifically that one should not embark upon a new international venture of the type of the Special Fund without a promise of contributions aggregating \$250 million as a minimum amount.

19. The five other Governments suggest higher amounts ranging from \$300 million to \$2,000 million.

20. Eight Governments have not specified any precise amount as being the minimum required to be collected or pledged before the Special Fund begins its operations. Two of them express inability to make a precise estimate without the data necessary to compute the operational requirements of the Special Fund. Two others consider that the question of the exact initial amount should be secondary to the urgent need for setting up the Special Fund.

21. Besides specifying the size of the initial contributions, four Governments would like to see initial participation by twenty or thirty countries in the Special Fund. Eight Governments consider that the Special Fund would not have a reasonable assurance of success and continuity without the participation of major industrialized countries.

22. Sixteen Governments emphasize that, if the Special Fund is to be an effective instrument in the development of under-developed countries, it will have to count on continued and possibly higher contributions in future years. Seven Governments look forward to improvement in international economic and political situations, as well as to savings from programmes of disarmament, as potential sources of increased contributions to the Special Fund in future years. One Government draws attention to the declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 724 B (VIII).

4. Grants-in-aid and loans, their terms and conditions

23. A great majority of Governments seem to visualize the Special Fund as engaging both in grants and loans. The various views of fifty-one Governments expressing opinions on this question can be summarized as follows:

(a) Exclusively loans: seven Governments;

(b) Primarily loans but without excluding grants: eleven Governments;

(c) Both grants and loans, without preconceived ideas on the relative magnitude of the two forms of transactions: nineteen Governments;

(d) Primarily grants, without excluding loans: fourteen Governments.

24. A variety of arguments is developed in the replies. Of those which prefer grants-in-aid, three Governments believe that this form of assistance would better correspond to the needs of the under-developed countries; two others stress the administrative advantages of grants-in-aid. The arguments adduced in favour of loans are: that loans would assure replenishment of the Special Fund's resources (nine replies); that requests for assistance would be limited to projects of reasonably high priority (one reply); and that loans, as distinct from grants-in-aid, do not affect the prestige of receiving countries (two replies). In five replies it is indicated that the distribution of the Special Fund's operations as between the economic and the social parts of the infrastructure would necessarily have a relation to the financial instruments to be employed by the Special Fund, e.g., grants-in-aid, loans in various forms.

25. Concerning the nature and terms of loans, various instruments have their supporters: (a) Twenty-nine Governments are in favour of long-term low-interest loans, i.e., with longer periods of amortization and rates lower than those of the International Bank; (b) six Governments are in favour of interest-free loans; (c) twenty-one Governments are in favour of loans repayable in local currency; this group comprises thirteen of those Governments suggesting long-term low-interest loans

and seven of those in favour of loans at normal interest rates (of which two refer to rates charged by the Bank); (d) nine Governments in all are in favour of normal-interest loans, three referring specifically to Bank rates; two of the nine Governments assume that loans would be repayable in local currency; three others in order not to deviate from normal commercial lending operations, and one because such loans would be made out of funds secured through bond flotation in the open market; (e) combinations of grants by the Special Fund with loans from the Bank or from other lending agencies, so as to produce in effect a combined low-interest loan, are approved by six Governments and opposed by one.

26. Four Governments expressly oppose renegotiation or modification of terms of loans, once they have been laid down.

5. Relationships between the Special Fund, the United Nations and the specialized agencies

27. Forty Governments out of forty-nine which have replied to this question envisage the Special Fund, when established, as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations; of these, seven suggest that the proposed Fund should be set up as a specialized agency and fourteen specifically refer to the recommendations made by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906, chapter VI).

28. Forty-two Governments recommend close co-operation with one or more of the following United Nations organizations: the United Nations itself including its regional economic commissions (mentioned in twenty-eight replies), the United Nations technical assistance bodies (mentioned in sixteen replies), and the specialized agencies, particularly the Bank (mentioned in sixteen replies) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (mentioned in nine replies). Among the reasons indicated by Governments in support of close co-operation are: the desire to prevent duplication with existing organizations, the desirability of keeping the size of the staff of the Special Fund as small as possible, the best possible utilization of resources available for the development of under-developed countries especially by joint or complementary action with technical assistance. Exchange of information and of technical services and assistance between the Special Fund and the United Nations organizations in the preparation and implementation of projects are mentioned as forms of co-operation.

29. Ten Governments out of the forty-two mentioned in the preceding paragraph and one other Government explicitly refer to the necessity for safeguarding the operational independence of the Special Fund. Seven Governments more particularly emphasize the operational independence which the Special Fund should have vis-à-vis the Bank.

30. Two Governments recommend that in order to facilitate co-ordination with United Nations bodies, the Special Fund's administration should be situated in New York.

31. Four Governments suggest execution and administration by the specialized agencies of assistance decided upon by the Special Fund.

6. Structure of the Special Fund

32. Thirty-three Governments appear to be in general agreement with the recommendations concerning the structure of the Special Fund contained in the report of the Committee of Nine or that of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts headed by Mr. Scheyven. Of these, sixteen Governments are explicitly, and another six Governments are implicitly in agreement with the proposals of the

Ad Hoc Group of Experts regarding the structure of the Special Fund as a whole, although five of these twenty-two Governments have some reservations concerning the Joint Committee. Under these proposals the organs of the Special Fund would consist of a General Council, an Executive Board, a Director-General, a Joint Committee and the staff. The remaining eleven of the thirty-three Governments are in implicit or explicit agreement with the proposals of the Committee of Nine which differ from the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts mainly in that they do not provide for a Joint Committee.

33. There is agreement among thirty-three Governments that there should be a General Council or plenary meeting of Member States to lay down the Special Fund's general policy and to receive reports on the Fund's activities.

34. Regarding the membership of the Executive Board, seventeen Governments are in favour of equal representation of two groups of countries of which the first would consist mainly of major contributing countries, the second mainly of under-developed countries. Ten Governments expressly state that the members of the Executive Board should have equal voting rights.

35. Of the aforementioned twenty-three Governments generally supporting the proposals of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, seventeen appear to be in favour of a membership of twelve, while five Governments and also another Government not among the twenty-two are in favour of a larger number than twelve (fourteen and twenty-one being the lower and upper limits mentioned). Six Governments mention the need for a fair geographical distribution. Three Governments explicitly state that membership of the Executive Board should be established on a rotating basis.

36. As to the Joint Committee proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, eighteen Governments (eight explicitly) appear to favour such a Committee with the composition proposed by that Group. On the other hand, eight Governments express in various degrees disagreement. Of these eight Governments, two are against the establishment of the Joint Committee, one expresses doubts whether the Committee would be appropriate and five would like to see the Committee expanded by adding the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board or representatives of the specialized agencies, or of the regional economic commissions.

7. Methods and mechanism for the appraisal of projects

37. The replies to this question are related to those given under question 1, 4, 5 and 6. The present summary analyses the two principal subjects discussed in the replies to question 7: (a) the mechanism for handling requests for assistance, and (b) criteria for appraisal of projects.

38. Of the twenty-six Governments explicitly in favour of some measure of co-operation between the Special Fund and other agencies in the handling of requests: eleven express agreement with the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts' report which, *inter alia*, recommended that use be made of existing United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Secretariat and the Bank, in handling assistance requests; one of these Governments recommends simultaneous treatment by various agencies. Sixteen, without reference to that report, indicate the necessity of co-operation with existing United Nations organizations.

39. Sixteen Governments express themselves on whether submission of projects should be directly to the Special Fund or through one of the existing agencies;

twelve Governments suggest direct submission of projects to or appraisal by the Special Fund, without mentioning alternative methods; four Governments also suggest submission through an existing United Nations body.

40. Seven Governments explicitly state that the final decision on the granting of assistance should rest with the executive organs of the Special Fund; and many Governments, in view of their opinion given in reply to question 5 on an Executive Board, seem to share this belief implicitly.

41. Nineteen Governments mention one or more general principles to be applied in the appraisal of projects. These principles relate to the general aims and tasks of the Special Fund and to the beneficial impact on the economic development of the countries assisted.

42. Three Governments stress the difficulty or undesirability of laying down rigid criteria and three other Governments state that the Special Fund should establish methods for determining priorities.

PART III

Conclusions

1. The Committee wishes to emphasize that the following conclusions, broad as they are, should be read in conjunction with parts I and II of this report and not by themselves.

2. The replies of Governments received show that there is support for the proposal to establish a Special Fund to assist in financing the development of the economies of the under-developed countries.⁷⁴

3. From the answers of Governments summarized in the previous parts of this report there emerges a general pattern of the proposed Special Fund which brings together the most frequently indicated views on its various aspects. This pattern, by its nature, does not

take into account the diversity of opinions put forward on each aspect. In addition, the group of Governments representing the most frequently indicated view on a particular aspect is not necessarily always the same. Consequently, it is possible that some features of the pattern which emerges are not fully consistent with each other.

4. This pattern is as follows: The financing by the Special Fund would be more especially for economic and social infrastructure, although broader development programmes, including directly productive projects in the field of industry and agriculture have also been mentioned by many countries. The views with regard to the initial sum needed centre around the range of \$200 million to \$250 million. However, a number of Governments point out that the Special Fund could begin operations with a smaller initial sum, while some Governments express the view that the Fund would need a larger initial sum. The Special Fund would be established and maintained by voluntary contributions, the size of which might be determined by Governments on the basis of some objective criteria (for example, national income, contributions to the United Nations, etc.). Contributions are thought of as renewable annually or at other intervals. Governments in general envisage that contributions to the Special Fund would be made in local currency convertible into other currencies only to the extent permitted by the Governments concerned; some Governments, however, envisage fully or partially convertible contributions or contributions partly in kind. Assistance is thought of in the form of both grants and loans, especially long-term low-interest loans. The Special Fund would be an autonomous body, operating independently within the framework of the United Nations, and co-operating closely with other appropriate United Nations organs and agencies. Its general structure is thought of as the one proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts, with an all-member General Council, an Executive Board, a Director-General, a Joint Committee and a staff, which would be kept as small as possible; there is, however, some disagreement concerning the Joint Committee.

Document A/3579/Add.1

Addendum

[Original text: Spanish]
[20 June 1957]

NOTE: At its second session, when it adopted its final report, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided that replies of Governments received by the Secretary-General after the close of the second session would be circulated as addenda to the final report (A/3579, para. 9).

COMMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA ON THE ESTABLISHMENT, ROLE, STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS OF A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 923 (X)

Role of a Special Fund

The role of the Special Fund should be to provide the economic-social infrastructure, in other words the set of

basic facilities which are essential if production is to be developed smoothly and private initiative to play its full part (reply to question 1).

Nature of contributions to the operational budget of the Special Fund

Contributions to the Special Fund should be voluntary, and Governments should therefore be completely free to make their contributions in either convertible or non-convertible national currency or in both at once, in proportions to be determined by the Governments themselves. Contributions in kind could also be accepted, provided that they did not amount to more than 40 or 50 per cent of total contributions (reply to question 2).

Initial sum to be collected before the Special Fund should start its operations

The Special Fund might commence operations with an initial capital of \$200 million (reply to question 3).

⁷⁴ It should be noted, however, that Governments were not expressly requested to indicate to what extent they would be prepared to give a Special Fund their financial support and Governments, therefore, generally did not deal with this question.

Grants-in-aid and loans, their terms and conditions

The Special Fund should make grants-in-aid and loans on terms to be decided in the light of the particular circumstances of each country and with due regard for the recommendations of the United Nations specialized agencies in each specific case (reply to question 4).

*Relationships between the Special Fund
the United Nations and the specialized agencies*

The United Nations should co-ordinate its activities and the activities of its specialized agencies with those of the Special Fund and should facilitate the operations of the Fund. Care should be taken, however, that the Special Fund is not made subordinate to or dependent on any other organization (reply to question 5).

Structure of the Special Fund

The structure of the Special Fund should consist of a General Council, an Executive Board, a Director-General, a Joint Committee and appropriate staff. These various organs would be set up and would function in the manner set out in detail in chapter VI of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts (A/2906) (reply to question 6).

Methods and mechanism for the appraisal of projects

The procedure adopted should be that suggested by the United Nations group of experts under the Chairmanship of Mr. Raymond Scheyven (A/2906, paras. 61 to 69) (reply to question 7).

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Supplementary report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

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[27 May 1957]

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Introduction

1. In resolution 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957 the General Assembly, in paragraph 2, "requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the basis of the views expressed by Governments in their replies to the questionnaire annexed to General Assembly resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council relating to the establishment of a special fund, the reports of previous special committees and groups of experts, and the suggestions made during the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and the eleventh session of the General Assembly:

(a) To set forth the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted;

(b) To indicate the types of project which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund;

(c) To submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, together with the final report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution

923 (X), a supplementary report prepared in accordance with the instructions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above".

2. By paragraph 3 of the above resolution, the *Ad Hoc* Committee was authorized to append to its final report "any related suggestions or proposals for the provision of economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations which Governments might wish to put forward".

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee devoted its third session, held from 19 March to 22 May 1957, to the preparation of the supplementary report called for by resolution 1030 (XI) of the General Assembly. The members of the Committee were represented as follows:

Canada: Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Representative; Mr. J. G. Hadwen, Alternate; Mr. Denis Hudon, Alternate.

Chile: From 19 March to 29 April 1957: Mr. Rudecindo Ortega, Representative; Mr. Miguel Bravo, Alternate. From 30 April to 22 May 1957: Mr. Miguel Bravo, Representative.

Colombia: Mr. Jesús Zárate, Representative.

Cuba: Miss Ana-Maria Perera, Representative.

Egypt: Mr. M. A. Anis, Representative.

France: Mr. Barthélemy Epinat, Representative; Mr. Jean Turpin, Alternate.

* Circulated to members of the Economic and Social Council as document E/2999.

India: From 19 March to 28 April 1957: Mr. N. Gopala Menon, Representative; Mr. P. N. Kaul, Adviser.
 From 29 April to 22 May 1957: Mr. Ali Yavar Jung, Representative; Mr. N. Gopala Menon, Alternate.
Indonesia: Mr. Soetikno Slamet, Representative; Mr. August F. Ompi, Alternate.
Italy: Mr. Luciano Giretti, Representative.
Japan: Mr. Motoo Ogiso, Representative.
Netherlands: Mr. Jan Tinbergen, Representative; Mr. J. Kaufmann, Alternate; Miss J. D. Pelt, Alternate.
Norway: Mr. Hans Engen, Representative; Mr. C. Berg-Nielsen, Alternate; Mr. Arne Arnesen, Alternate.
Pakistan: Mr. Mohammad Mir Khan, Representative; Mr. S. A. Karim, Adviser.
Poland: Mr. Jerzy Michalowski, Representative; Mr. Tadeusz Lychowski, Alternate; Mr. Jacek Machowski, Alternate; Mr. Antoni Czarkowski, Alternate.
Tunisia: Mr. Ali Hedda, Representative; Mr. Moncef Kedadi, Alternate; Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, Alternate; Mr. Esseddine Bouhlila, Alternate.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. Aleksei Ivanovich Roslov, Representative; Mr. V. A. Grusha, Adviser.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. R. D. J. Scott Fox, Representative; Mr. R. C. Barnes, Alternate; Mr. P. W. J. Buxton, Alternate.
United States of America: Mr. William J. Stibravy, Representative; Mr. Seymour M. Finger, Adviser; Mr. William H. Wynne, Adviser.
Yugoslavia: Mr. Joza Brilej, Representative; Mr. Janvid Flere, Alternate; Mr. Bora Jeftic, Alternate.

Observers for the following specialized agencies attended: Food and Agriculture Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

4. The Committee was served by the following officers:
Chairman: Mr. N. Gopala Menon (India);
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Rudecindo Ortega (Chile);
Rapporteur: Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands).

Mr. Rudecindo Ortega (Chile) having been unable to attend the session after 29 April 1957, Mr. Miguel Bravo (Chile) was elected Vice-Chairman for the remainder of the session.

5. The Committee held thirty-three closed meetings. As the need arose, working groups were appointed by the Chairman to prepare drafts on particular points for the consideration of the Committee.

6. Throughout its work the Committee received substantial help from its Rapporteur and from the Secretariat. It wishes to express its appreciation for their competent and devoted service.

7. In accordance with resolution 1030 (XI) of the General Assembly the Committee submits the present supplementary report.

PART I

Different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted

1. The Committee commenced its work under paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1030 (XI) by requesting the Rapporteur to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a compilation of all views contained in the material referred

to the Committee by the General Assembly⁷⁵ on points which could be conceived to be part of a legal framework. In compliance with this request, the Rapporteur submitted to the Committee a working paper which presented under different headings⁷⁶ all relevant views found in the above material.

2. The Committee then shaped the material in this working paper into section 1 of the present report. This involved ensuring that the views were accurately presented, grouping together different views relating to the same point, and adopting a logical sequence of presentation within each category.⁷⁷

3. Section 1 contains the variety of views expressed on the component elements of a possible statute. From these views, a very large number of different forms of legal framework can be derived. The Committee discussed at length various proposals aiming at reducing substantially the number of forms of legal framework to be shown. This, however, would have involved either making some selection from the different views expressed on any particular point or combining views in such a way as to narrow or eliminate differences.

4. The Committee therefore thought it best to proceed by setting out the different forms of legal framework in a manner which would indicate somewhat more clearly the various alternative possibilities under each main heading and would also, as far as possible, present the various views in a more condensed form. The result is shown in section 2. As part of the process of condensation, the views shown in section 1 as "other suggestions" were not repeated. Moreover, where the views of Governments have been condensed to a significant extent, a footnote reference is made to the more complete statement of these views in section 1.

5. Accordingly, on the basis of section 1, section 2 sets forth "the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted". In order to utilize these different forms of legal framework for the preparation of a statute, the appropriate body at the appropriate time would, as part of its task, have to formulate some single provision on points where alternative views are shown.

6. In this connexion, the Committee deems it appropriate to offer two general observations. First, it is clear that certain provisions could not logically be combined. For example, if the Special Fund were authorized to extend grants exclusively, the provisions on loans would not be applicable and vice versa. Second, there are many special problems which would have to be considered in relation to even feasible combinations.

⁷⁵ This material consisted of: the replies of Governments to the questionnaire annexed to resolution 923 (X) of the General Assembly (A/4C.83/L.1 and addenda 1 to 20); the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee prepared on the basis of these replies in pursuance of resolution 923 (X) of the General Assembly (A/3579); the report of the Committee of Nine (E/2381) and the comments of Governments thereon (document A/2646 and Add.1 to 5); the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts headed by Mr. Raymond Scheyven (A/2906); and the records of the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

⁷⁶ These headings were: objectives, functions, resources, operations of the proposed Special Fund, obligations of assisted Governments, procedures in relation to assistance, organization and management, relationship with other organizations, initial sum to be collected and minimum membership before the Special Fund should be established or start its operations, and duration of the Special Fund.

⁷⁷ These categories are the same as those listed in the preceding footnote, except that the two categories, "Obligations of assisted governments" and "Procedures in relation to assistance" were merged into a single category, "Formulation, submission and screening of projects for assistance and administration of assistance".

For example, the question of replenishment of the Special Fund's resources would need to be examined in the light of whether the Special Fund would extend loans only or also grants, and the extent to which repayment of the former would in itself constitute replenishment.

7. Finally, the Committee wishes to emphasize that, while the different forms of legal framework set forth in this report include the views of Governments and experts on particular points, the report as a whole in no way commits any Government, nor is any Government represented on the Committee committed in any way by any view which it did not itself present.⁷⁸

SECTION 1. VIEWS EXPRESSED BY GOVERNMENTS AND EXPERTS ON THE COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE STATUTE FOR THE SPECIAL FUND

Objectives of the Proposed Special Fund

(1) The aim of the Special Fund would be to assist under-developed countries in the development of their economies.

Functions of the Special Fund

(1) The Special Fund would assist in financing one or more of the following:

(a) The economic and social infrastructure of under-developed countries, defined as the set of basic facilities needed for effective production, such as a minimum of roads, power stations, schools, hospitals, housing and government buildings, which are not normally self-liquidating;

(b) Any projects, including projects in the fields of industry and agriculture, which are part of an over-all development programme;

(c) Over-all development programmes rather than specific projects.

(2) (a) The Special Fund would assist in financing projects for which other means of external financing may either be inappropriate or unavailable in whole or in part;

(b) The Special Fund should not be limited to the financing of projects for which other means of external financing may not be appropriate or available.

(3) The Special Fund would be authorized to assist in the financing of:

(a) Foreign exchange requirements; or

(b) Of (a) and local costs of development projects or programmes.

(4) The Special Fund might also:

(a) Assist migration which would be conducive to economic development;

(b) Assist in the financing of resource surveys;

⁷⁸ Certain delegations objected on various grounds to the inclusion of particular views put forward by Governments or experts. The delegations of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia objected, in particular, to the inclusion of views under the title below, "Formulation, submission and screening of requests for assistance and administration of assistance" in paragraph 2 of the heading "Other suggestions" and in paragraph (25) of section 2. Furthermore, the delegations of Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics objected, in particular, to the inclusion of the third alternative under paragraph (29) of section 2.

Other delegations, considering that their positions are covered by paragraph 7, have not made objections to the inclusion of any particular views. The fact that they did not do so does not mean that they have no objections, in principle or otherwise, with respect to any particular views, or even with respect to the specific objections which certain delegations found it necessary to make.

(c) Afford countries which have programmes for providing economic aid to under-developed countries such assistance in relation to these programmes as they may request;

(d) In the event of a world-wide depression, expand its financing with a view to pursuing a world-wide anti-cyclical policy.

Resources of the Special Fund

(1) The resources of the Special Fund would be derived from Government contributions which would take the form of one or some combination of the following:

(a) Renewable voluntary contributions;

(b) Fixed assessments, either initial or periodic;

(c) Voluntary contributions. The amount at the disposal of the Special Fund would be replenished as loan-repayments are made by the recipient countries. The initial sum would be supplemented *inter alia* by a portion of the resources released as the result of the attainment of agreement on the reduction of armaments and military budgets.

(2) Voluntary contributions would:

(a) Be on a one-time basis, though possibly with supplementary contributions;

(b) Be pledged annually;

(c) Be pledged or indicated for a number of years.

(3) The size of contributions might be determined on the basis of some objective criteria (for example, national income, contributions to the United Nations, etc.).

(4) Contributions would take one or more of the following forms:

(a) Local currencies, to be used for the purchase of goods and services in the contributing country, or convertible into other currencies only to the extent permitted by the Governments concerned;

(b) Goods and services directly;

(c) Freely convertible currencies.

(5) (a) There would or would not be a requirement by the Special Fund with regard to the proportion which a contribution in goods and services bears to a total contribution or with respect to the type of goods and services contributed. Any such requirement would be framed in the light of one or more of the following considerations: (i) the necessity of obtaining an efficient administration of the Special Fund; (ii) the needs of the recipient countries; (iii) the necessity of avoiding interference with normal patterns of commercial transactions and production.

(b) There would or would not be a requirement by the Special Fund that each contribution should include a minimum percentage of freely convertible currencies.

(6) The use of local currency contributions for the purchase of goods and services may or may not be subject to the same restrictions as those provided for by normal export regulations. The limitations as to the degree of the convertibility of local currency into other currencies may or may not be the same as those applied to current transactions.

Other suggestions

1. Purchases in a contributing country by the Special Fund of goods and services for sale in third markets with a view to obtaining other currencies would violate the principle of contributions in local currencies unless specifically approved by the country concerned.

2. The Special Fund might also engage in borrowing.

3. The Special Fund might also be authorized to accept non-governmental or private contributions provided they did not carry the right of participation in the organization.

4. There might be, separate from the operational budget, an administrative budget financed by assessed contributions in convertible currencies.

Operations of the Special Fund

(1) The operations of the Special Fund should be in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should not be influenced by political considerations.

(2) Assistance from the Special Fund should be given only to Governments and at their request.

(3) The Special Fund would extend :

(a) Both grants and loans, in flexible proportions, depending on the circumstances ; or

(b) Primarily grants, without excluding loans ; or

(c) Primarily loans, without excluding grants ; or

(d) Exclusively loans ; or

(e) Exclusively grants.

(4) The Special Fund would extend :

(a) "Long-term low-interest" loans (i.e., with longer periods of amortization and rates of interest lower than those of loans extended by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or similar lending institutions) ;

(b) Loans at rates of interest equivalent to those charged by the Bank or similar lending institutions, with or without a longer maturity ;

(c) Loans at lower rates of interest or no interest with or without a longer maturity as in (a) above.

(5) The Special Fund would, or would not, be authorized to permit repayment in local currency.

(6) The Special Fund would or would not, in certain cases, be authorized to relax or renegotiate the terms of a loan agreement.

(7) The Special Fund might or might not be authorized to require the deposit of counterpart funds where an approved project gave rise to the receipt by the Government of proceeds in local currency.

(8) The Special Fund would or would not be authorized to give grants in combination with loans from the Bank, or other lending institutions.

Other suggestions

1. The Special Fund might be authorized to guarantee loans to the under-developed countries from other sources.

2. Repayments of loans might be effected in the form of products of the repaying country.

Formulation, submission and screening of requests for assistance and administration of assistance

Formulation and submission of requests for assistance

(1) Governments requesting assistance from the Special Fund should either have, or be prepared to develop, integrated economic development programmes to which projects would be related.

(2) In requesting assistance from the Special Fund, Governments should present firm statements concerning their intended use of such assistance, as well as data relating to the technical nature and economic appraisal

of projects or programmes for which assistance is requested.

(3) Governments requesting assistance from the Special Fund should submit information to show that contributions bearing a reasonable relationship to the Special Fund's assistance will be made from their own resources, either to the specific projects to be assisted by the Special Fund, or to related projects, or in other sectors of economic development. In this connexion, the Special Fund should not set up excessive standards of performance.

(4) If the Special Fund is to finance only projects for which other means of external financing may either be inappropriate or unavailable in whole or in part, Governments requesting assistance should show that their applications meet this requirement. This requirement should not, however, be administered in such a way as to impose on Governments undue delays or burdens of proof.

(5) Requests for assistance may be submitted :

(a) Directly and only to the Special Fund ;

(b) At the choice of the applicant Government either directly to the Special Fund, or through the United Nations or one of its specialized agencies, such as the International Bank, should the Government wish to avail itself of the assistance of any of these bodies in formulating its application.

Guiding principles for the screening of projects

(6) In screening requests for assistance, the Special Fund should :

(a) Be guided by considerations such as the economic situation of the country concerned and the merits of individual projects, including their potential contribution to the country's economic development, and give increasing importance to the desirability of maintaining a reasonable geographical balance in allocations as the Special Fund's operations progress ;

(b) Use as much as possible the experiences and the services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Administration of assistance

(7) The Special Fund would itself administer assistance or could entrust this task in whole or in part to the United Nations or appropriate specialized agencies.

(8) Governments should maintain the records required by the Special Fund in connexion with its assistance. Governments should give reasonable access to the staff of the Special Fund for the purpose of inspecting assisted projects.

General responsibilities of assisted Governments

(9) Assisted Governments should work towards the effective utilization of their resources. They should, within the framework of their general economic policies, develop fiscal and monetary policies adequate for their needs and endeavour to keep inflationary pressures under control.

Other suggestions

1. A receiving country might be required to use the assistance extended to it within a specified period, under penalty of losing the assistance, so as to avoid dislocation in utilization of the Special Fund's resources.

2. Governments requesting assistance should give an undertaking that existing or future investments receive fair treatment, guarantee such investments against expropriation, and permit the repatriation of their yield.

3. During the initial period of operation, the Special Fund might take up joint international undertakings for economic development as the principal projects to be assisted.

Organization and management of the Special Fund

(1) The Special Fund would be established, within the framework of the United Nations, as:

(a) A separate, independent body which might or might not be a specialized agency linked to the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter; or

(b) A special unit within the United Nations Secretariat, which might resemble the United Nations Children's Fund or the Technical Assistance Administration.

(2) Membership in the Special Fund should be open:

(a) Without restriction, to all countries desirous of participating; or

(b) To any Government which is prepared to subscribe to the principles and policies of the Special Fund and which is a Member of the United Nations or a member of any specialized agency; and which is willing to pledge its contribution to the operational budget of the Special Fund and also to pay its share of the administrative budget. Membership should also be open to any other Government which is not a Member of the United Nations or any specialized agency, provided that its membership is accepted by the General Council of the Special Fund and provided that the Government is prepared to meet the other conditions stated in this paragraph.

(3) The Special Fund would have as its organs a General Council, an Executive Board and a Director-General, assisted by a staff.⁷⁹

(4) The General Council would consist of all members of the Special Fund and meet once a year. The Council would establish the general policy of the Special Fund, receive reports on the Fund's activities and be empowered to amend the statute of the Special Fund. All members of the Council would have equal voting rights. The General Assembly of the United Nations or the Economic and Social Council might be entrusted with tasks concerning the supervision of policies of the Special Fund.

(5) The Executive Board would consist of representatives of Member States. Its members would number 8, 12, 18 or 21, or the same as the membership of the Economic and Social Council, or one-third of the membership of the Special Fund with a minimum of 9 members. Members of the Executive Board would be elected by the General Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Elections would be held every second year. A certain percentage of the membership of the Executive Board would retire every year, but provision could be made for re-eligibility of retiring members; there could be a special provision to ensure continuing representation of the major contributing countries.

(6) Members of the Executive Board would have equal voting rights. The membership of the Executive Board would be equally distributed between two groups, one consisting mainly of major contributing countries and the other consisting mainly of under-developed countries. Alternatively, the membership of the Board might be determined by elections without any prior arrangement. Consideration should be given at the appropriate time to arrangements which would endow member countries with responsibilities on the Executive Board compatible with their contributions. If the major developed countries

should feel unable to accept equal representation, and if it would facilitate the establishment of the Special Fund, provision might have to be made to give the major contributing countries a preponderant influence on the Executive Board, for instance, by giving them a majority vote.

(7) Decisions of the Board would be taken by a simple majority vote or would require a two-thirds majority vote.

(8) The Executive Board would carry out the policies of the Special Fund in accordance with the directives of the General Council, and decide on applications for assistance.

(9) The Director-General would be appointed by:

(a) The Executive Board, with or without consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with the Joint Advisory Committee; or

(b) The General Council.

(10) The Director-General would be the chief executive officer of the Special Fund. He would also serve as Chairman of the Executive Board and have the power to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(11) The staff of the Special Fund would be kept to a strict minimum. Maximum utilization should be made of the services of existing international organizations. The Special Fund should, however, have sufficient staff to accomplish its task with the necessary independence.

(12) The provisions of Articles 100 and 101 of the United Nations Charter, concerning standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, as well as geographic distribution, would apply to all staff.

Relationship with other organizations

(1) Close co-operation should be established with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, without, however, impairing the independence of the Special Fund.

(2) The Special Fund should transmit annually a report on its activities to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(3) Co-operation with the above organizations would be effected by the Director-General through such consultations as he deems appropriate. There might or might not also be provision for one or the other of the following:

(a) Authorization for the Special Fund to invite representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned to participate in the meetings of the General Council and the Executive Board, without the right to vote;

(b) Establishment of a Joint Advisory Committee consisting of the Director-General of the Special Fund, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Bank. The Committee would or would not also include the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and representatives of appropriate specialized agencies. Such a Committee would deal with questions requiring joint consideration by the Special Fund, the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies.

Initial minimum sum and membership before the Special Fund should be established or start its operations

(1) The Special Fund could be established or begin operations with total initial pledges⁸⁰ equivalent to:

⁷⁹ See also paragraph 3 (b) under heading. "Relationship with other organizations", below.

⁸⁰ This item should be read in conjunction with paragraph 4 under heading "Resources of the Special Fund", above.

(a) Amounts ranging from \$62.5 million to \$250 million; or

(b) \$250 million or more.

(2) The Special Fund should not be established before pledges have been announced by a minimum number of Governments (twenty, thirty, etc.) or by a substantial majority of the Members of the United Nations. The Special Fund should begin operations with or without Governments of major industrialized countries.

Duration of the Special Fund

(1) The Special Fund should be established:

(a) Without a time limitation, but perhaps with a provision that after a period of five years its method or work and structure would be reviewed; or

(b) For an initial period of five years, after which the results and structure of the Special Fund would be appraised.

SECTION 2. DIFFERENT FORMS OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives of the Proposed Special Fund

(1) The aim of the Special Fund would be to assist under-developed countries in the development of their economies.

Functions of the Special Fund

(2) The Special Fund would assist in financing any projects which are part of an over-all economic development programme, including projects in the field of the economic and social infrastructure, and over-all development programmes in general,

or

The Special Fund would assist in financing the economic and social infrastructure of under-developed countries.

(3) The Special Fund would assist in financing projects for which other means of external financing may either be inappropriate or unavailable in whole or in part, though it might not be limited in this respect.

(4) The Special Fund would assist in financing foreign exchange requirements and possibly also the local costs of development projects or programmes.

Resources of the Special Fund

(5) The resources of the Special Fund would be derived from renewable voluntary contributions,

or

The resources of the Special Fund would be derived from fixed assessments, either initial or periodic,

or

The resources of the Special Fund would be derived from a combination of renewable voluntary contributions and fixed assessments,

or

Contributions to the Special Fund would be voluntary. The amount at the disposal of the Special Fund would be replenished as loan-repayments are made by the recipient countries. The initial sum would be supplemented *inter alia* by a portion of the resources released as the result of the attainment of agreement on the reduction of armaments and military budgets.

(6) Voluntary contributions would be on a one-time basis, through possibly with supplementary contributions, or pledged or indicated annually or for a number of years.

(7) The size of contributions might be determined on the basis of some objective criteria (for example, national income, contributions to the United Nations, etc.).

(8) Contributions could be made in local currencies to be used for the purchase of goods and services in the contributing country or convertible into other currencies to the extent permitted by the Government concerned, or in goods and services directly, possibly with a requirement by the Special Fund as to the proportion which a contribution in goods and services may bear to a total contribution or with respect to the type of goods and services which may be contributed,

or

Contributions should be made to the largest extent possible or to the extent of some minimum percentage in freely convertible currencies, the remainder payable in local currencies.

Operations of the Special Fund

(9) The operations of the Special Fund should be in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should not be influenced by political considerations.

(10) Assistance from the Special Fund should be given only to Governments and at their request.

(11) The Special Fund would extend both grants and loans,

or

The Special Fund would extend primarily or exclusively loans,

or

The Special Fund would extend primarily or exclusively grants.

(12) The Special Fund would be authorized to extend loans with longer periods of amortization, lower rates of interest, or terms otherwise more favourable than those of loans extended by the International Bank or similar lending institutions,

or

The Special Fund would extend loans at rates of interest and periods of amortization comparable to those of loans extended by the International Bank or similar lending institutions.

(13) Loan agreements concluded by the Special Fund could provide for repayment in local currency,

or

Loan agreements concluded by the Special Fund would provide that in case of balance of payments difficulties the debtor country could make repayment in local currency.

(14) The Special Fund would be authorized, in certain cases, to relax or renegotiate the terms of a loan agreement,

or

The Special Fund would not be authorized to relax or negotiate the terms of a loan agreement.

Formulation, submission and screening of requests for assistance and administration of assistance

Formulation and submission of requests for assistance

(15) Governments requesting assistance from the Special Fund should either have, or be prepared to develop, integrated economic development programmes to which projects would be related.

(16) In requesting assistance from the Special Fund, Governments should present firm statements concerning their intended use of such assistance, as well as data relating to the technical nature and economic appraisal of projects or programmes for which assistance is requested.

(17) Governments requesting assistance from the Special Fund should submit information to show that contributions bearing a reasonable relationship to the Special Fund's assistance will be made from their own resources, either to the specific projects to be assisted by the Special Fund or to related projects, or in other sectors of economic development. In this connexion, the Special Fund should not set up excessive standards of performance.

(18) Any requirement that the Special Fund would assist in financing only projects for which other means of external financing may either be inappropriate or unavailable in whole or in part should be administered in such a way as not to impose on Governments undue delays or burdens of proof.

(19) Requests for assistance should be submitted directly and only to the Special Fund,

or

Requests for assistance may be submitted at the choice of the applicant Government either directly to the Special Fund or through the United Nations or one of its specialized agencies.

Guiding principles for the screening of projects

(20) In screening requests for assistance, the Special Fund should :

(a) Be guided by considerations such as the economic situation of the country concerned and the merits of individual projects, including their potential contribution to the country's economic development, and give increasing importance to the desirability of maintaining a reasonable geographical balance in allocations as the Special Fund's operations progress;

(b) Use as much as possible the experiences and the services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Administration of assistance

(21) The Special Fund would itself administer assistance or could entrust this task in whole or in part to the United Nations or appropriate specialized agencies.

(22) Governments should maintain the records required by the Special Fund in connexion with its assistance. Governments should give reasonable access to the staff of the Special Fund for the purpose of inspecting assisted projects.

General responsibilities of assisted Governments

(23) Assisted Governments should work towards the effective utilization of their resources.

Organization and management of the Special Fund

(24) The Special Fund would be established within the framework of the United Nations as an independent

body, possibly as a specialized agency in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter,

or

The Special Fund would be established as a special unit within the United Nations Secretariat.

(25) Membership in the Special Fund should be open without restriction to all countries desirous of participating,

or

Membership in the Special Fund should be open to any Government which is prepared to subscribe to the principles and policies of the Special Fund and which is a Member of the United Nations or a member of any specialized agency, and which is willing to pledge its contribution to the operational budget of the Special Fund and also to pay its share of the administrative budget. Membership should also be open to any other Government which is not a Member of the United Nations or any specialized agency, provided that its membership is accepted by the General Council of the Special Fund and provided that the Government is prepared to meet the other conditions stated in this paragraph.

(26) The Special Fund would have as its organs a General Council, an Executive Board and a Director-General, assisted by a staff.

(27) The General Council would consist of all members of the Special Fund and meet once a year. The Council would establish the general policy of the Special Fund, receive reports on the Fund's activities and be empowered to amend the statute of the Special Fund. All members of the Council would have equal voting rights. The General Assembly of the United Nations or the Economic and Social Council might be entrusted with tasks concerning the supervision of the policies of the Special Fund.

(28) The Executive Board would consist of representatives of Member States. Its members would number 8, 12, 18 or 21, or the same as the membership of the Economic and Social Council, or one-third of the membership of the Special Fund with a minimum of 9 members. Members of the Executive Board would be elected by the General Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Elections would be held every second year. A certain percentage of the membership of the Executive Board would retire every year but provision could be made for re-eligibility of retiring members ; there could be a special provision to ensure continuing representation of the major contributing countries.

(29) Members of the Executive Board would have equal voting rights. The membership of the Executive Board would be equally distributed between two groups, one consisting mainly of major contributing countries and the other consisting mainly of under-developed countries,

or

Members of the Executive Board would have equal voting rights. The membership of the Board would be determined by elections without any prior arrangement,

or

Consideration should be given at the appropriate time to arrangements which would endow member countries with responsibilities on the Executive Board compatible with their contributions.

(30) Decisions of the Board would be taken by a simple or two-thirds majority vote.

(31) The Executive Board would carry out the policies of the Special Fund in accordance with the directives

of the General Council, and decide on applications for assistance.

(32) The Director-General of the Special Fund would be appointed by the Executive Board or the General Council.

(33) The Director-General would be the chief executive officer of the Special Fund. He would also serve as Chairman of the Executive Board and have the power to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(34) The staff of the Special Fund would be kept to a strict minimum. Maximum utilization should be made of the services of existing international organizations. The Special Fund should, however, have sufficient staff to accomplish its task with the necessary independence.

(35) The provisions of Articles 100 and 101 of the United Nations Charter, concerning standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, as well as geographic distribution, would apply to all staff.

Relationship with other organizations

(36) Close co-operation should be established with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, without, however, impairing the independence of the Special Fund.

(37) The Special Fund should transmit annually a report on its activities to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(38) Co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies would be effected by the Director-General through such consultations as he deems appropriate,

or

Co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies would be effected by the Director-General through such consultations as he deems appropriate, through authorization for the Special Fund to invite representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned to participate in the meetings of the organs of the Special Fund, without the right to vote, and possibly through the establishment of a Joint Advisory Committee consisting of the Director-General of the Special Fund, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and possibly representatives of other United Nations bodies or specialized agencies.

Initial minimum sum and membership before the Special Fund should be established or start its operations

(39) The Special Fund could begin operations with an initial sum equivalent to some minimum amount.⁸¹

(40) The Special Fund should not be established before pledges have been announced by some minimum number of Governments or by a substantial majority of the members of the United Nations.⁸²

Duration of the Special Fund

(41) The Special Fund would be established without a time limitation or for a certain initial period after which the results of the Special Fund could be appraised and reviewed.

⁸¹ See paragraph (1) of the same heading in section 1 above.

⁸² See paragraph (2) of the same heading in section 2 above.

PART II

Types of project which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund

1. Under the heading "Functions of the Special Fund", sections 1 and 2 of part I of the present report indicate in broad terms the views expressed by Governments or groups of experts regarding the kinds of development activities a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development might help to finance. The *Ad Hoc* Committee's task under paragraph 2 (b) of the General Assembly resolution 1030 (XI) was to indicate more specifically the types of project to which reference was made in these various views.

2. In some instances, types of project were mentioned with reference to their relative importance for economic development, while in other instances no such reference was made. Where such reference was made, emphasis was placed in some views on the primary importance of the basic facilities comprised by the term "infrastructure", while other views emphasized the importance of industrialization generally or of projects relating to manufacturing or agriculture. In the light of these differences in viewpoint it was deemed advisable to present the types of project without implying that priority of assistance should be given to any particular category or categories of projects. The Committee, accordingly, classified the projects under a number of headings which, in the original English text, it arranged in alphabetical order as follows: agricultural, forest and land development, including irrigation; education; manufacturing industries; social services; transport, power and communications; other types of project.

Agricultural, forest and land development, including irrigation

3. A number of Governments regard agriculture as a key sector of the economy of under-developed countries to be assisted by the Special Fund. It is pointed out that the improvement of agriculture and the development of soil and water conservation programmes have the greatest importance in economic development. It is also noted that agricultural development constitutes one of the most urgent problems of under-developed countries, but that the projects concerning these problems are complex and that land reclamation, soil conservation and the development of water resources are often inseparable parts of major projects.

4. Within this broad field, particular attention is drawn to the need for assistance to irrigation schemes.

Education

5. Attention is called to the lack of basic educational facilities which, in many countries, hampers development. In addition to basic educational facilities, technical and vocational training are cited as fields in which the Special Fund should extend assistance.

Manufacturing industries

6. A number of Governments emphasize industrialization generally as basic for the development of the national economies of under-developed countries. Among the specific projects mentioned in the industrial field are included the production of building materials (e.g., cement, bricks and tiles), fertilizers, transport equipment and the development of engineering industries. It is also suggested

that the Special Fund might assist in the establishment of consumer goods industries, particularly where such investments in the long run will provide some easing of balance of payments problems.

Social services

7. A number of Governments emphasize the need for assistance from the Special Fund for social services. They believe that projects in this category are basic for economic development and that they would stimulate this development in many directions.

8. Among the projects cited as qualifying for assistance are:

- (a) Health facilities, including hospitals;
- (b) Housing, both urban and rural.

Transport, power and communications

9. A number of Governments make specific suggestions about projects in the fields of transport, power and communications which might be assisted by the Special Fund. It is stated that the development of transportation and power would be given top priority in any economic development programme, that the construction of communications facilities is vital for the establishment of markets, and that the lack of feeder roads to enable agricultural and other products to reach marketing centres has severely restricted internal commerce.

10. Among the projects cited in this category are:

- (a) Hydro-electric power projects;
- (b) Transport, including highways, feeder roads, railways and waterways;
- (c) Harbour works, including shipping facilities.

Other types of project

11. A number of Governments suggest that the Special Fund should assist in financing international migration.

12. A number of Governments suggest that, as a first step in the preparation of development programmes, the Special Fund should assist projects concerned with establishing institutions for research into the processing of indigenous materials.

13. A suggestion is made that, during the initial period, the Special Fund might assist in financing chiefly projects related to the economic development of a group of countries rather than a single country.

14. The suggestion is also made that the Special Fund might be regarded as a possible source of financing commodity imports which could be converted into local currency or "counterpart funds" to be used in the financing of needed development programmes.

PART III

Related suggestions or proposals by Governments

1. By paragraph 3 of resolution 1030 (XI) of the General Assembly, the *Ad Hoc* Committee was authorized to append to its final report any related suggestions or proposals for the provision of economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations, which Governments might wish to put forward. No Governments submitted suggestions or proposals as indicated in this paragraph of the resolution.

2. A number of Governments have recently put before the United Nations suggestions of this nature.⁸³ However, these suggestions were all advanced prior and not subsequent to the adoption of resolution 1030 (XI). The *Ad Hoc* Committee did not engage in any substantive discussion of these suggestions. The Committee limited itself to a brief footnote reference to some of these suggestions, without appending them in any other form to the report.

DOCUMENT A/3782

Report of the Second Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, allocated to the Second Committee item 28 of its agenda:

"Economic development of under-developed countries:

⁸³ Examples of such suggestions are:

Argentina: (a) on the establishment of a special fund for regional co-operation in the study of natural resources and technological research (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, 947th meeting, paras. 42 to 49*); (b) on the establishment of an organization under the auspices of the United Nations for the promotion of financing, by Member States, of specific projects basic for economic development (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 435th meeting, paras. 49 to 54*);

Brazil: on the establishment of an organization for the use of agricultural surpluses to finance basic economic development projects (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 435th meeting, para. 17*);

Cambodia: on co-ordination by the Special Fund of certain activities of other international organizations engaged in international assistance (see A/3579, part I, para. 52);

Canada: on the possibility of the Special Fund assisting, upon request, in the selection and implementation of bilateral aid projects (A/3579, part I, para. 52);

"Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development: final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council."

2. Following a suggestion by the Chairman (A/C.2/

Egypt, India and Pakistan: on the possibility of the establishment of a World Food Capital Fund (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 426th meeting, paras. 17 and 20; 418th meeting, para. 56*);

France: on the establishment of an organization which would deal with all aspects of world economic development, including the financial aspects (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 403rd meeting, paras. 29 to 39*);

Federal Republic of Germany: on the possibility of amending the statutes of existing institutions, such as the International Bank or the International Finance Corporation, to enable them to extend grants as envisaged for the Special Fund (A/3579, part I, para. 9);

Haiti: on the possibility of the creation of a "Mutual Aid Pool" and a United Nations currency to be used for the purchase of equipment (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 402nd meeting, paras. 23 to 28*);

Spain: on the possibility of having the Special Fund undertake financing with a view to counteract cyclical effects (A/3579, part I, para. 54).

L.328), the Second Committee agreed, at its 453rd meeting, that in the general debate Members could express their views on the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and on other proposals concerning the economic development of under-developed countries.

3. The Committee considered the item during nineteen meetings (492nd to 510th meeting) held between 18 November and 13 December 1957. The first thirteen meetings were devoted to the general debate, in which fifty-four delegations took part, some members also addressing themselves to the draft resolutions which had been submitted.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents :

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613) ;

Final report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 923 (X) (A/3579, and Add.1) ;

Supplementary report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1030 (XI) (A/3580) ;

Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (A/C.2/L.329).⁸⁴ It also received the following proposals :

(a) Draft resolution by Argentina, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Yugoslavia entitled "Financing of economic development" (A/C.2/L.331 and Rev.1) ;

(b) Amendments by the United States of America (A/C.2/L.360) to the revised text (A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1) ;

(c) Draft resolution by the United States of America (A/C.2/L.354) ;

(d) Draft resolution by Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru (A/C.2/L.355 and Rev.1 and 2, and A/C.2/L.355/Rev.2) ;

(e) Draft resolution by Ceylon, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia entitled "Study of international commodity problems" (A/C.2/L.357 and Rev.1) ;

(f) Draft resolution by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama (A/C.2/L.358) ;

(g) Draft resolution by Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia entitled "Study of international commodity problems" (A/C.2/L.359).

5. The present report deals with the above proposals in the order in which action was taken on them by the Committee.

I

6. The draft resolution by Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru (A/C.2/L.355) was submitted at the 494th meeting. Under this draft the General Assembly would : (1) invite Member States to follow as closely as possible the interrelationship existing between economic and population changes, especially in the case of countries which are in the process of economic development ; (2) invite the attention of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies concerned to the growing importance of this question ; (3) ask the Secretary-General to continue his policy of co-ordination in the economic and population fields, particularly with reference to

countries which are in the process of economic development ; and (4) invite the Economic and Social Council, when preparing its report to the General Assembly, to include in the chapter on economic development the information pertinent to the Council's activities in the field of population.

7. At its 500th meeting the Committee received a revised text of the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.355/Rev.1), in which operative paragraphs 1 and 4 were amended to read as follows :

" 1. *Invites* Member States, particularly those which are in the process of economic development, to follow as closely as possible the interrelationships existing between economic and population changes" ;

"

" 4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to include pertinent information concerning the demographic activities of the Council in the Chapter on economic development of its annual report to the General Assembly."

8. The Committee discussed this draft resolution at its 496th and 501st meetings. At the latter meeting, the sponsors accepted the following oral amendments :

(a) By the representatives of France and the United Kingdom, to redraft operative paragraph 3 to read :

" *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields, particularly with reference to countries which are in the process of economic development" ;

(b) By the representative of Turkey, to entitle the draft resolution "Demographic questions".

9. The draft resolution, as amended, (A/C.2/L.355/Rev.2) was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 504th meeting.

10. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A (see para. 37 below).

II

11. The draft resolution by Ceylon, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia (A/C.2/L.357/Rev.1) and the draft resolution by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama (A/C.2/L.358) were discussed together, as agreed by the Committee at its 504th meeting.

12. Under the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.357/Rev.1), the General Assembly would : (1) endorse the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 656 (XXIV) to discuss the subject of international commodity problems at its twenty-sixth session ; and (2) draw the attention of Governments of Member States to General Assembly resolution 1029 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and invite them to submit their commodity problems to the Commission on International Commodity Trade which, at its sixth session in May 1958, will prepare a report for consideration at the twenty-sixth session of the Council.

13. The six-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.358) proposed that the Assembly should : (1) recommend to the Council that it give special priority to the study of possible methods of improving the terms of trade of under-developed countries ; (2) draw the Council's attention to the need for the United Nations to promote the conclusion of international commodity agreements as an effective means of improving and stabilizing commodity prices ; and (3) request the Economic and Social Council

⁸⁴ See A/C.2/SR.454, paras. 1 to 8.

to communicate to the Assembly, at its regular session in 1958, the conclusions drawn from its action under the two preceding paragraphs.

14. The Committee discussed these two draft resolutions at four meetings (502nd, 504th, 505th and 506th meetings).

15. In the light of suggestions and oral amendments proposed during the 505th meeting, a consolidated text (A/C.2/L.359) of the two proposals was submitted to the Committee at the 506th meeting, and the two proposals (A/C.2/L.357/Rev.1 and A/C.2/L.358) were withdrawn by their sponsors.

16. Under the consolidated draft resolution, which was sponsored by Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia, the General Assembly would: (1) endorse the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 656 (XXIV) to discuss the subject of international commodity problems at its twenty-sixth session; (2) draw the attention of Governments of Member States to Assembly resolution 1029 (XI) and invite them, in terms of operative paragraph 1 of that resolution, to submit their commodity problems to the Commission on International Commodity Trade which, at its sixth session in May 1958, will prepare a report for consideration at the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council; (3) draw the attention of the Council to the importance of the United Nations assisting in the promotion of international commodity agreements as an effective means of improving and stabilizing commodity prices; and (4) request the Council to communicate to the Assembly, at its regular session in 1958, the conclusions drawn from its action under this resolution.

17. At the 506th meeting the following oral amendments were submitted to the seventeen-Power draft resolution:

(a) By the representative of Belgium, to delete the word "still" in the second paragraph of the preamble. This amendment was accepted by the sponsors, so that the paragraph then read: "*Mindful that export revenues are basic for the economic development of many countries, and in particular of the under-developed countries,*";

(b) By the representative of Cuba, to add the words "at equitable levels" at the end of operative paragraph 3; this was later withdrawn;

(c) By the representative of the Netherlands, to insert in paragraph 3, after the word "stabilizing", the words "the general level of primary", so that the paragraph would then read: "*Draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the importance of the United Nations assisting in the promotion of international commodity agreements as an effective means of improving and stabilizing the general level of primary commodity prices;*".

18. The representatives of Canada and Denmark requested a separate vote on paragraph 3.

19. The Committee, at its 506th meeting, voted upon the seventeen-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.359), as amended, with the following results:

The amendment by the Netherlands to paragraph 3 was rejected by 42 votes to 5, with 21 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 56 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

20. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution B (see para. 37 below).

III

21. The Committee devoted four meetings (507th to 510th meeting) to the discussion of the draft resolutions on the question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

22. At its 465th meeting, a draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (A/C.2/L.331), under which the General Assembly would: (1) commend the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development for its work, as embodied in its final and supplementary reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 923 (X) of 9 December 1955 and 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957; (2) decide to establish a United Nations Economic Development Fund, hereinafter called the Economic Development Fund; (3) decide that the draft rules governing the administration and management of the Economic Development Fund, including the methods by which the Fund could select projects, would be prepared—on the basis of the principles mentioned in the annex to the draft resolution—by a preparatory commission composed of representatives of not more than eleven Governments, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly; (4) decide further that the draft rules to be prepared by the preparatory commission would be communicated not later than 1 May 1958 to all Governments Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and would be submitted to the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit its recommendations to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly for action; (5) invite the Secretary-General to provide the preparatory commission with all the necessary facilities; (6) expect that the Economic Development Fund would be able to begin operations by 1 January 1960, at the latest; and (7) appeal to all States Members of the United Nations further to promote, in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity, the essentials of the Charter of the United Nations by giving the greatest possible assistance to the economic development of under-developed countries.

23. The annex to the eleven-Power draft resolution detailed the following principles on the basis of which the preparatory commission was to draft the rules governing the administration and management of the Economic Development Fund:

"(a) The Economic Development Fund shall be a multilateral fund of the United Nations, with financial resources principally derived from voluntary annual contributions of Governments and others, in (or transferable into) currency usable by the Fund, and as much as possible pledged or indicated for a number of years;

"(b) The aim of the Economic Development Fund shall be to assist under-developed countries in the development of their economies by financing, in the form of loans or grants, projects designed to accelerate the integrated economic development of under-developed countries, principally by strengthening their economic and social infrastructure. Such financing shall be for projects for which other means of external financing may be either inappropriate or unavailable in whole or in part;

"(c) Assistance from the Economic Development Fund shall be given only to Governments and at their request. Governments will, from their own resources, provide part of the funds needed for the financing of projects assisted by the Economic Development Fund. The operations of the Economic Development Fund shall be in conformity with the principles of the Charter

of the United Nations and shall not be influenced by political considerations ;

"(d) The Economic Development Fund shall be administered by a Director-General under policies, including the allocation of funds, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such rules and principles as may be laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board. The members of the Executive Board will be elected by the Economic and Social Council. The membership of the Executive Board shall be equally distributed between two groups, one consisting mainly of major contributing countries and the other consisting mainly of under-developed countries. Each member of the Executive Board shall have one vote. Decisions of the Executive Board on questions of policy, including the allocation of funds, shall require a qualified majority vote.

"(e) The Economic Development Fund shall establish close co-operation with the specialized agencies (in particular the existing international financial institutions), without, however, impairing its own independence. The staff of the Economic Development Fund shall be kept to a strict minimum."

24. A draft resolution by the United States of America (A/C.2/L.354) was received by the Committee at its 492nd meeting. Under this proposal, the General Assembly would :

(1) Conclude that, in addition to increasing the financial resources of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme for projects of types now undertaken by it, there should be established within the Programme a Special Projects Fund which would be used to enlarge the scope of the Programme's activities so as to permit systematic and sustained assistance in certain basic fields ;

(2) Consider that, while fullest possible use should be made of the existing machinery of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, the Special Projects Fund may require new administrative and operational machinery ;

(3) Decide to establish a preparatory committee composed of representatives of — Governments participating in the Programme to do the following :

(a) Define the basic fields of assistance which the Special Projects Fund should encompass and, within these fields, the types of projects which should be eligible for assistance ;

(b) Define the changes which might need to be made in the present administration and machinery of the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme in order to assure rapid and effective use of the Special Projects Fund ;

(c) Ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to enlarging the financial resources of the Expanded Programme with an indication of the amounts which they would be prepared to earmark for the Special Projects Fund from their increased contributions ; and

(d) Prepare the necessary draft amendments in the present procedures and legislation of the Expanded Programme ;

(4) Request the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the preparatory committee ;

(5) Invite the Secretary-General to provide the preparatory committee with all the necessary facilities, including the provision of such expert consultants as might be required ;

(6) Request Governments to assist the preparatory committee in its work by submitting their views and

suggestions to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General and, in particular, by indicating the extent to which they would be willing to increase their contributions to enable the Expanded Programme to perform its enlarged functions effectively ;

(7) Invite the specialized agencies, the Technical Assistance Administration and the Technical Assistance Board to submit their views and suggestions to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General ;

(8) Request the preparatory committee to submit the results of its work in the form of a report and recommendations to the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council ;

(9) Request the Economic and Social Council, with the advice of the Technical Assistance Committee, to transmit the preparatory committee's report, together with its own comments, to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly for final action ; and

(10) Look forward to the establishment of the Special Projects Fund as of 1 January 1959.

25. At the 508th meeting, the Committee received a revised text (A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1) of the eleven-Power draft resolution under which the Assembly would, in section I, commend the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development for the work embodied in its final and supplementary reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) of 9 December 1955 and 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957 ; and in section II, (1) decide that, subject to the conditions prescribed hereunder, there shall be established as a part of the technical assistance and development programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries ; (2) decide further that, in view of the resources prospectively available at this time, which are not likely to exceed \$100 million annually, the operations of the Fund shall more immediately be used to enlarge the scope of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields to be defined by the preparatory committee provided for in paragraph 4 below, for example, intensive surveys of water, mineral and potential power resources ; the establishment, including staffing and equipping, of training institutes in public administration, statistics and technology, and of agricultural and industrial research and productivity centres ; (3) consider that while, without impairing the separate identity of the Special Fund, the fullest possible use should be made of the existing machinery of the United Nations, the specialized agencies (including the existing international financial institutions) and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund will require some new administrative and operational machinery ; (4) decide to establish a preparatory committee composed of representatives of . . . Governments to do the following, taking into account the principles set out in the annex : (a) define the basic fields of assistance which the Special Fund should encompass and, within these fields, the types of project which should be eligible for assistance ; (b) define in the light of paragraph 3 above, the administrative and operational machinery to be recommended for the Special Fund, including such changes as may be required in the present legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance ; (c) ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund ; (5) request the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the preparatory committee ; (6) invite the Secretary-General

to provide the preparatory committee with all the necessary facilities, including the provision of such expert consultants as might be required; (7) request Governments to assist the preparatory committee in its work by forwarding their views and suggestions to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General and, in particular, by indicating the extent to which they would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund; (8) invite the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to forward their views and suggestions to the preparatory committee; (9) request the preparatory committee to submit the result of its work in the form of a report and recommendations to the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council; (10) request the Council to transmit the preparatory committee's report, together with its own comments, to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly for final action; (11) look forward to the establishment of the Special Fund as of 1 January 1959; (12) appeal to all States Members of the United Nations, in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity, to give the greatest possible assistance to the Special Fund. In section III, the Assembly would decide that, as and when the resources prospectively available are considered by the General Assembly to be sufficient to enter into the field of capital development, principally the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the less developed countries, the Assembly shall review the scope and future activities of the Fund and take such action as it may deem appropriate.

26. The annex contained the following provisions: (1) the Special Fund shall be a multilateral fund of the United Nations, with financial resources principally derived from voluntary annual contributions of Governments and others in (or transferable into) currency usable by it and as much as possible pledged or indicated for a number of years; (2) assistance from the Special Fund shall be given only to projects which would make a contribution to the economic development of the requesting country or countries. The operations of the Special Fund shall be in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and shall not be influenced by political considerations; (3) the Special Fund shall be administered by a chief executive officer under policies established by an executive body in accordance with such rules and principles as may be laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The membership of the executive body shall be equally distributed between two groups, one consisting mainly of major contributing countries and the other consisting mainly of less developed countries. Each member of the executive body on questions of policy, including the allocation of funds, shall require a qualified majority of vote.

27. Also at the 508th meeting amendments to section II of the revised eleven-Power proposal were submitted by the United States of America (A/C.2/L.360) proposing that: (1) in paragraph 1, the words "technical assistance and development programmes" be replaced by the words "programmes of technical assistance and development"; (2) in paragraph 2, the words "more immediately" be deleted; and (3) in paragraph 4, the words "and the views and suggestions forwarded by Governments pursuant to paragraph 7 below" be inserted after the word "annex".

28. The sponsors of the revised text accepted the second and third amendments proposed by the United States at the 508th meeting.

29. At the 509th meeting the representative of Iran proposed that the opening phrase of paragraph 1 of section II of the revised eleven-Power draft resolution be

reworded as follows: "Decides that subject to the conditions prescribed hereunder there shall be established as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and . . ." This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution as well as the representative of the United States, who thereupon withdrew his first amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.360 as well as the draft resolution in document A/C.2/L.354 and became a co-sponsor of draft resolution (A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1), as amended.

30. Canada and France also became co-sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1), as amended. The agreement on this amended text was the result not only of the formal actions and debate in the Committee but also of intensive informal discussions which took place between the co-sponsors of the two original proposals and other delegations.

31. The representative of Iraq suggested, and the sponsors agreed to, the two following drafting amendments: (1) in the second paragraph of the preamble, to reword the concluding phrase to read "in achieving accelerated development of their economic and social infrastructure"; (2) in paragraph 2 of section II, to replace the phrase "be used to enlarge the scope of" by "be directed towards enlarging the scope of".

32. The representative of Chile requested a roll-call vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

33. The representative of Romania requested a separate vote on the last paragraph of the preamble, on paragraph 2 of section II, and on the first paragraph of the annex. In the light of the Chairman's explanation that no vote was needed on the annex, the representative of Romania did not press the third of his requests.

34. The representative of the USSR requested a separate vote on the phrase reading "taking into account the principles set out in the annex" of paragraph 4 of section II.

35. The Committee, at its 509th meeting, voted upon the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1, as amended, with the following results:

The last paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Section II, paragraph 2, was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The phrase reading "taking into account the principles set out in the annex" in section II, paragraph 4, was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was unanimously adopted by a roll-call vote of 72 votes to none, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

36. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution C below.

*Recommendations of the Second Committee***B****STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

A**DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS****C****FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 703th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Second Committee (A/3782, para. 37). For the final text see resolutions 1217 (XII), 1218 (XII) and 1219 (XII), below.

At the same meeting, the President of the General Assembly appointed Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia as members of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with para. 5, section II, of resolution 1219 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly**Draft resolution A****1217 (XII). DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS**

The General Assembly,

Considering that there is a close relationship between economic problems and population problems, especially with regard to countries which are in the process of economic development,

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, which refer to the relations existing between economic development and social change,

Recalling that international co-operation towards economic development will be more effective when more is known about the population changes that accompany such development,

1. Invites States Members, particularly those which are in the process of economic development, to follow as closely as possible the interrelationships existing between economic and population changes;

2. Invites the attention of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies concerned to the growing importance of this question;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields, particularly with reference to countries which are in the process of economic development;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to include pertinent information concerning the demographic activities of the Council in the chapter on economic development of its annual report to the General Assembly.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

Draft resolution B**1218 (XII). STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS**

The General Assembly,

Considering that it is essential to the economic development of under-developed countries that they should be able to derive appreciable resources from their own national savings,

Mindful that export revenues are basic for the economic development of many countries, and in particular of the under-developed countries,

Noting that the general level of primary commodity prices continues to be unstable and has been falling during 1957,

Considering that such conditions have harmful effects on the economy of countries exporting primary products, including their balance of payments, their programmes for economic development and their purchases from other countries,

Bearing in mind the serious economic and social effects which arise in both exporting and importing countries from excessive fluctuations in prices of primary products,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 656 (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, to discuss the subject of international commodity problems at its twenty-sixth session;

2. Draws the attention of the Governments of Member States to General Assembly resolution 1029 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and invites them, in the terms of paragraph 1 of that resolution, to submit their commodity problem to the Commission on International Commodity Trade which, at its sixth session in May 1958, will prepare a report for consideration at the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Draws the attention* of the Economic and Social Council to the importance of the United Nations assisting in the promotion of international commodity agreements as an effective means of improving and stabilizing commodity prices ;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to communicate to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, the conclusions drawn from its action under this resolution.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

Draft resolution C

1219 (XII). FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

In conformity with the determination of the United Nations, as expressed in its Charter, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Conscious of the particular needs of the less developed countries for international aid in achieving accelerated development of their economic and social infrastructure,

Recalling its resolutions on the establishment of an international fund for economic development within the framework of the United Nations and, in particular, reaffirming its unanimously adopted resolutions 724 A (VIII) and 724 B (VIII) of 7 December 1953,

Noting the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 662 B (XXIV) of 31 July 1957,

Recognizing that the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is of proven effectiveness in promoting the economic development of the less developed countries,

Recognizing, however, that neither the Expanded Programme nor other existing programmes of the United Nations or the specialized agencies can now meet certain urgent needs which, if met, would advance the processes of technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries, and, in particular, would facilitate new capital investments of all types—private and public, national and international—by creating conditions which would make such investments either feasible or more effective,

Convinced that a rapidly achieved enlargement in the financial resources and scope of technical assistance rendered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the less developed countries would constitute a constructive advance in United Nations assistance and would be of immediate significance in accelerating their economic development,

Recognizing that, while long-term pledges are desirable, some Governments are unable to make financial commitments except with the approval of their legislatures and on an annual basis,

I

Commends the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development for the work embodied in its final (A/3579, Add.1) and supplementary (A/3580) reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 923 (X) of 9 December 1955 and 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957 ;

II

1. *Decides* that, subject to the conditions prescribed hereunder, there shall be established as an expansion of

the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries ;

2. *Decides further* that, in view of the resources prospectively available at this time, which are not likely to exceed \$100 million annually, the operations of the Special Fund shall be directed towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields to be defined by the Preparatory Committee provided for in paragraph 4 below, for example, intensive surveys of water, mineral and potential power resources, the establishment—including staffing and equipping—of training institutes in public administration, statistics and technology, and of agricultural and industrial research and productivity centres ;

3. *Considers* that while, without impairing the separate identity of the Special Fund, the fullest possible use should be made of the existing machinery of the United Nations, the specialized agencies—including the existing international financial institutions—and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund will require some new administrative and operational machinery ;

4. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee composed of representatives of sixteen Governments to do the following, taking into account the principles set out in the annex to the present resolution and the views and suggestions forwarded by Governments pursuant to paragraph 7 below :

(a) Define the basic fields of assistance which the Special Fund should encompass and, within these fields, the types of project which should be eligible for assistance ;

(b) Define in the light of paragraph 3 above the administrative and operational machinery to be recommended for the Special Fund, including such changes as may be required in the present legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance ;

(c) Ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund ;

5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Preparatory Committee ;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with all the necessary facilities, including the provision of such expert consultants as might be required ;

7. *Requests* Governments to assist the Preparatory Committee in its work by forwarding their views and suggestions to the Committee through the Secretary-General and, in particular, by indicating the extent to which they would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund ;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to forward their views and suggestions to the Preparatory Committee ;

9. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit the results of its work in the form of a report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-sixth session ;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to transmit the Preparatory Committee's report, together

¹ A/3579 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

² A/3580.

with its own comments, to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, for final action;

11. *Loks forward* to the establishment of the Special Fund as of 1 January 1959;

12. *Appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations, in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity, to give the greatest possible assistance to the Special Fund;

III

Decides that as and when the resources prospectively available are considered by the General Assembly to be sufficient to enter into the field of capital development, principally the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the less developed countries, the Assembly shall review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it may deem appropriate.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

ANNEX

1. The Special Fund shall be a multilateral fund of the United Nations, with financial resources principally derived from voluntary annual contributions of Governments and others in or transferable into currency usable by the Fund and, as much as possible, pledged or indicated for a number of years.

2. Assistance from the Special Fund shall be given only to projects which would make a contribution to the economic development of the requesting country or countries. The operations of the Fund shall be in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and shall not be influenced by political considerations.

3. The Special Fund shall be administered by a chief executive officer under policies established by an executive body in accordance with such rules and principles as may be laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The membership of the executive body shall be equally distributed between two groups, one consisting mainly of major contributing countries and the other consisting mainly of less developed countries. Each member of the executive body shall have one vote. Decisions of the executive body on questions of policy, including the allocation of funds, shall require a qualified majority vote.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 28 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2646	Comments of Governments on the report of the Committee of Nine (E/2381) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 724 B (VIII)	Mimeographed
A/2906	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development: report prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 822 (IX)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 17</i>
A/3134 and Corr.1 and 2	Interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	Mimeographed
A/3613	Report of the Economic and Social Council covering the period from 10 August 1956 to 2 August 1957	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/3661	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/AC.83/L.1 and addenda	Comments of governments on the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 923 (X)	Ditto
A/C.1/L.179 and Add.1	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 24
A/C.2/L.331	Financing of economic development: Argentina, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, paras. 22 and 23
A/C.2/L.331/Rev.1	Financing of economic development: Argentina, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, paras. 25 and 26
A/C.2/L.354	United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3782, para. 24
A/C.2/L.355	Demographic questions: Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, para. 6
A/C.2/L.355/Rev.1	Demographic questions: Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, para. 7

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.2/L.355/ Rev.2	Demographic questions: Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3782, para. 37
A/C.2/L.357	Study of international commodity problems: Ceylon, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.2/L.357/ Rev.1
A/C.2/L.357/ Rev.1	Study of international commodity problems: Ceylon, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, para. 12
A/C.2/L.358	Study of international commodity problems: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, para. 13
A/C.2/L.359	Study of international commodity problems: Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3782, para. 16
A/C.2/L.360	United States of America: amendments to document A/C.2/ L.331/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3782, para. 27
E/2381	Report on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	United Nations publication, Sales No. 1953.II.B.1
E/2961 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Final report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	Same text as A/3579 and Add.1
E/2999	Supplementary report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	Same text as A/3580
E/AC.6/L.146	Establishment of a world food reserve: Argentina: draft resolution	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/SR.166	Summary record of the 166th meeting of the Economic Committee	Ditto
E/CN.139	Background facts on world population and population trends	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 28 WAS DISCUSSED

Second Committee: 492nd to 510th meeting
Plenary meetings: 730th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 29: Programmes of technical assistance:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

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Plenary meetings:		
A/3759	Report of the Second Committee	2
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(b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance		
Plenary meetings:		
A/3769	Report of the Second Committee	4
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(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council

DOCUMENT A/C.2/196

The outposting of certain programme officers of the Technical Assistance Administration:
report of the Secretary-General[Original text: English]
[14 October 1957]

1. At the tenth session of the General Assembly the Secretary-General was authorized to implement, on a trial basis and in a single region, a proposal¹ to effect a partial reorganization of the Programme Division of the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA). This reorganization was designed to supplement and strengthen still further the integration already existing between the Technical Assistance Administration and the substantive departments of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field.

2. The essential features of the proposal were that certain functions and responsibilities of the Area Office

for Latin America of the Programme Division of the Technical Assistance Administration should be taken over by the Office of the Director of that Division, and that certain area officers should be outposted to the cities of Santiago and Mexico City in which the offices of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) are located. Thus, while the Technical Assistance Administration at Headquarters would continue to be responsible, in addition to the over-all direction of the programme, for financial and budgetary control, for recruitment and the administrative servicing of experts and fellows, and for the publication and distribution of reports, substantive support for the programme would be drawn directly from the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America as well as from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 43, document A/C.5/667, para. 2.

3. The experiment began when four area officers, including the Head of the Office, were posted to Santiago in June 1956. Two other members of the staff assumed their duties in Mexico City in August of that year. Thus the new arrangements have been in full operation for just over one year.

4. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation² "that the experiment be continued at the discretion of the Secretary-General during 1957, and that a final decision be postponed until the Secretary-General is in a position to make more positive reports to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council and to the twelfth session of the General Assembly".

5. The Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session, held in July 1957, took note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/2998),³ which contained a resolution adopted at its seventh session, held at La Paz (Bolivia) in May of this year, in which the Commission:

"Expresses its gratitude to the General Assembly for having authorized the decentralization of the Technical Assistance Administration services on an experimental basis;

"Considers that, according to the experience of a large number of countries, during the brief period in which the Technical Assistance Administration has enjoyed the collaboration of the secretariat of the Commission, the efficiency of the Technical Assistance Programme in Latin America has considerably increased;

"Expresses its interest in the continuation of the experiment in the decentralization of technical assistance in Latin America. . . ."

² Ibid., para. 18.

³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.

6. At its twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council on the progress of the experimental outposting and indicated his intention at the 980th meeting of the Council to request the General Assembly to permit its continuation on the same basis. The budget estimates presented for 1958 include the funds necessary for the continued operation of this scheme.

7. The working procedures, established since this experiment started, have permitted closer collaboration between the Technical Assistance Administration and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America — collaboration which has been reflected in a marked increase in the interest of the Latin American Governments in technical assistance, particularly in the fields of natural resources and power development, transport and communications, and industrial development and productivity. Closer contact has also been established between the Technical Assistance Administration and governmental agencies concerned with economic development, resulting in more effective advance study and better formulation of projects and, thereby, in a more rapid implementation and greater usefulness of the programme. Guidance supplied to experts by the substantive departments, and especially by the Economic Commission's staff, who have a detailed knowledge of the environment, has also resulted in better service by the experts to the Governments.

8. The outposting of TAA personnel in Latin America has produced useful results in the development of the technical assistance programmes in that region, and the working arrangements instituted are being kept under constant review in order to ensure the maximum efficiency of service and economy in operation. The Secretary-General feels, however, that before a definitive view can be reached regarding this form of organization and its possibilities for use in other areas, a further trial period would be desirable. It is, therefore, proposed that he be authorized to continue the experiment in Latin America at his discretion.

DOCUMENT A/3759

Report of the Second Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, allocated to the Second Committee item 29 of its agenda, "Programmes of technical assistance: (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council; (b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance".

2. The present report is concerned with part (a) of item 29.

3. The Committee had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613), chapter III, section B, and a note by the Secretary-General on the outposting of certain programme officers of the Technical Assistance Administration (A/C.2/L.196). It also received the following draft resolutions:

(a) Draft resolution by France, India, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia entitled "Financing of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance" (A/C.2/L.347);

(b) Draft resolution by Canada, Denmark, France, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sudan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland entitled "United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes" (A/C.2/L.348 and Rev.1).

4. The Committee considered item 29 (a) during twelve meetings (471st and 479th to 489th meetings). The first 10 meetings were devoted to the general debate in which 59 delegations took part. The Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration made statements to the Committee (471st meeting); their statements were distributed, at the request of the Committee, as documents A/C.2/L.338 and A/C.2/L.339.

5. The draft resolution by France, India, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia (A/C.2/L.347) was received by the Committee at its 486th meeting. Under this proposal the General Assembly, noting with concern that the resources available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1958 might prove to be less than those available in 1957 even though a substantial number of countries had increased their pledges, and recognizing that even the maintenance of the Programme at its existing level would require greater resources than those pledged at the Eighth Technical Assistance Conference, would: (1) appeal to participating Governments to examine the consequences of the situation mentioned above and to consider, in the light of their economic and

other circumstances, the possibility of increasing the financial resources of the Programme; and (2) request the Secretary-General to draw this resolution to the attention of the Governments participating in the Programme.

6. This draft resolution was discussed at the 488th and 489th meetings, and was adopted at the 489th meeting by 59 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

7. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I (see para. 14 below).

8. The draft resolution by Canada, Denmark, France, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sudan and the United Kingdom (A/C.2/L.348) was received by the Committee at its 487th meeting. Under this draft resolution the General Assembly, noting the achievements of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance, noting further that, for 1958, seventy-five Governments have so far pledged contributions to the Expanded Programme and that, in 1957, the Expanded Programme provided assistance to more than one hundred countries and territories throughout the world, recognizing that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is a co-operative programme to the success of which all participating Governments contribute, further recognizing that continued efforts should be made to use all the available technical assistance resources as effectively as possible in assisting the less developed countries to further economic progress and achieve higher standards of living, would: (1) take note of chapter III B of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the period 10 August 1956 to 2 August 1957 (A/3613); (2) request the Council to study the desirability of promoting, without prejudice to the country programming procedures, a further possible concentration of effort on chosen fields of activity under the programmes of technical assistance; (3) further request the Council to study the desirability of promoting, with the co-operation of national governments, increased use of such regional and national training facilities as may be made available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; (4) suggest that, in the preparation of the report required under Council resolution 659 B (XXIV), account be taken of the suggestions put forward by delegations during the twelfth session of the General Assembly for the purpose of assisting in the development of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and (5) decide to consider (a) the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and (b) the regular United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance, together with that part of the Expanded Programme administered under the Secretary-General, as separate sub-items of the technical assistance item at future sessions of the General Assembly.

9. This draft resolution was discussed at the 488th and 489th meetings. In the light of suggestions made at the 488th meeting, a revised text (A/C.2/L.348/Rev.1) was submitted at the 489th meeting, in which the operative part was modified as follows:

"1. Takes note of chapter III B of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the period 10 August to 2 August 1957 (A/3613);

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to study the desirability of promoting with the co-

operation of Governments, increased use of such regional and national training facilities as may be made available under the United Nations programmes of technical assistance;

"3. Suggests that, in the preparation of the report required under part III of Economic and Social Council resolution 659 B (XXIV) account be taken of suggestions put forward by delegations during the twelfth session of the General Assembly for the purpose of assisting in the development of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"4. Decides to consider (a) the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and (b) the programmes administered by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration as separate sub-items of the technical assistance item on the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly."

10. At the 489th meeting the representative of Romania proposed, and the sponsors agreed, that the word "all" be inserted in the fourth paragraph of the preamble after the words "to use".

11. Also at the same meeting, the sponsors agreed to delete operative paragraph 4 of the revised text. The Committee considered that this paragraph might be more suitably dealt with by requesting the Council, in its future reports to the General Assembly on United Nations programmes of technical assistance, to include a section dealing with that part of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance administered by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, as well as the regular programme of the United Nations. This would mean that those parts of the report of the Council dealing with (a) the Expanded Programme, and (b) the programmes administered by the TAA could be considered as separate sub-items of the technical assistance item on the agenda of future sessions of the Assembly.

12. The revised nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.348/Rev.1), as amended, was adopted unanimously at the 489th meeting.

13. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution II below.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

FINANCING OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

II

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 730th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Second Committee (A/3759, para. 14). For the final text see resolutions 1214 (XII) and 1215 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1214 (XII). FINANCING OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the resources available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1958 might prove to be less than those available in 1957, even though a substantial number of countries have increased their pledges,

Recognizing that the maintenance of the Expanded Programme even at its existing level would require greater resources than those pledged at the Eighth Technical Assistance Conference held on 10 October 1957,

1. *Appeals* to participating Governments to examine the consequences of the situation mentioned above and to consider, in the light of their economic and other circumstances, the possibility of increasing the financial resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to call the present resolution to the attention of the Governments participating in the Expanded Programme.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1215 (XII). UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

The General Assembly,

Noting the achievements of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance,

Noting further that, for 1958, seventy-five Governments have so far pledged contributions to the Expanded Programme and that, in 1957, the Expanded Programme provided assistance to more than one hundred countries and territories throughout the world,

Recognizing that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is a co-operative programme to the success of which all participating Governments contribute,

Further recognizing that continued efforts should be made to use all the available technical assistance resources as effectively as possible in assisting the less developed countries to further economic progress and achieve higher standards of living,

1. *Takes note* of chapter III B of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613);

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to study the desirability of promoting, with the co-operation of Governments, increased use of such regional and national training facilities as may be made available under the United Nations programmes of technical assistance;

3. *Suggests* that, in the preparation of the report required under section III of Economic and Social Council resolution 659 B (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, account be taken of suggestions put forward by delegations during the twelfth session of the General Assembly for the purpose of assisting in the development of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

(b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

DOCUMENT A/3769

Report of the Second Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, allocated to the Second Committee item 29 of its agenda, "Programmes of technical assistance: (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council; (b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance".

2. As regards item 29 (b), General Assembly resolution 831 B (IX)⁴ of 26 November 1954 requires confirmation by the General Assembly of the allocation of funds

authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In the light of this requirement, the Second Committee took the following action at its 502nd meeting on 5 December 1957.

3. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/197) containing the draft resolution which the Technical Assistance Committee, at its 153rd meeting, on 29 November 1957, had requested should be transmitted to the General Assembly. The Chairman suggested that the Second Committee might

⁴ See paragraph (v) of annex III to this resolution.

approve without discussion and transmit to the General Assembly for final adoption the draft resolution recommended by the Technical Assistance Committee.

adoption by the General Assembly the following resolution :

Recommendations of the Second Committee

4. The Committee agreed with the Chairman's suggestion and decided, without vote, to recommend for

CONFIRMATION OF THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 1958

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 730th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted a draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee (A/3769, para. 4). For the final text see resolution 1216 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1216 (XII). CONFIRMATION OF THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 1958

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the year 1958,

1. Confirms the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as follows :

Participating organization	Allocation		Total
	From contributions and general resources (Equivalent of US dollars)	From local costs assessments	
United Nations Technical Assistance Administration	6,530,000	657,000	7,187,000
International Labour Organisation ...	3,226,000	290,000	3,516,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	8,085,000	774,000	8,859,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	4,532,000	482,000	5,014,000
International Civil Aviation Organization	1,240,000	149,000	1,389,000
World Health Organization	5,462,000	707,000	6,169,000
International Telecommunication Union	323,000	27,000	350,000
World Meteorological Organization	345,000	32,000	377,000
TOTAL	29,743,000	3,118,000	32,861,000

2. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations an undistributed amount of \$180,822 not included in the amounts shown above, and to make such changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme, provided that such changes shall not in the aggregate exceed 3 per cent of the total amount allocated to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 29 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council		
A/3613	Report of the Economic and Social Council covering the period from 10 August 1956 to 2 August 1957	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/3661	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.2/L.338	Statement by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board at the 471st meeting of the Second Committee on 24 October 1957	Mimeographed; for summary see A/C.2/SR.471, paras. 1 to 9
A/C.2/L.339	Statement by the Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration at the 471st meeting of the Second Committee on 24 October 1957	Mimeographed; for summary see A/C.2/SR.471, paras. 10 to 18
A/C.2/L.347	France, India, Netherlands and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3749, para. 5
A/C.2/L.348	Canada, Denmark, France, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sudan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3759, para. 8
A/C.2/L.348/Rev.1	Canada, Denmark, France, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sudan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3759, para. 9
A/C.2/L.356	Draft report of the Second Committee	Same text as A/3759
E/2885	A forward look: report of the Technical Assistance Board, with comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 9</i>
E/2965	Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	<i>Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
E/TAC/65	Expansion of activities in Europe: report by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board	Mimeographed
E/TAC/REP/103	Addendum to the Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	<i>Idem</i>
(b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance		
A/C.2/197	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Incorporated in substance in A/3769

MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 29 WAS DISCUSSED

Second Committee: 471st, 479th to 489th and 497th meetings (item 29 (a)),
502nd meeting (item 29 (b))

Plenary meetings: 730th meeting



Agenda item 30: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Agenda item 31: Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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DOCUMENT A/3669

**Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
note by the Secretary-General**

*[Original text: English]
[19 September 1957]*

1. In its resolution 727 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, the General Assembly decided to review, not later than at its twelfth session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1958.

2. At its fifth session, the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee unanimously decided (A/3585/Rev.1, annex II, para. 79) to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Office of the High Commissioner should be continued for a further period beyond 31 December 1958.

3. Following its consideration of the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/3585/Rev.1), the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, adopted resolution 650 B (XXIV), in which it expressed the view that the Office of the High Commissioner should be continued for a period of five years from 1 January 1959, and recommended that the General Assembly review, not later than at its seventeenth session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner, with a view to determining whether the Office should be further continued.

DOCUMENT A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1¹

Report of the Third Committee

*[Original text: English and Spanish]
[18 November 1957]*

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

¹ The additions to paragraphs 11, 12, 18 and 30 of document A/3737 indicated in document A/3737/Add.1/Rev.1 have been incorporated in the text of this report. The additions were made at the suggestion of the representative of Saudi Arabia (216th meeting).

items 30 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and 31 (Review of the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) of the agenda of its twelfth session.

2. At its 800th meeting, the Third Committee decided to examine the two items simultaneously and considered

them at its 800th to 809th meetings, held between 4 and 13 November 1957.

3. The Committee had before it the report of the High Commissioner (A/3585/Rev.1 and A/3585/Rev.1/Add.1) and chapter VI, section IV, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3613).

4. On the invitation of the Committee, the High Commissioner made an introductory statement (800th meeting). He stressed the importance of the task assigned to his Office of providing international protection to refugees and finding a permanent solution for their problems. Activities to those ends had been continued and intensified during 1957. The Office had worked towards safeguarding the rights of refugees, improving their living conditions and helping them to find employment or to become citizens of the country which had received them. The provision of legal assistance for individuals had also been largely extended.

5. The High Commissioner recalled that the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees had been ratified by only twenty-one States and he appealed to the signatory States to ratify and to other States to adhere to the Convention as soon as possible.

6. The High Commissioner noted that the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee had recommended (A/3585/Rev.1, annex II, para. 79) a further prolongation of his Office, while the Economic and Social Council had suggested (resolution 650 B (XXIV)) that it be continued for a period of five years from 1 January 1959.

7. With regard to the problem of Hungarian refugees, the High Commissioner pointed out that, owing to the liberalization of immigration regulations and formalities, and also to the assistance of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), 165,000 out of 199,000 Hungarian refugees had been received by forty countries. Financial assistance furnished either directly to his Office or to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or bilaterally to the Austrian Government, had reached a total of more than \$20 million. Additional funds had also been provided by the League of Red Cross Societies and the voluntary agencies. The High Commissioner noted, however, that Yugoslavia had been helped to a much smaller extent than Austria and that attempts were being made to remedy the situation. He reminded the Committee that there were still 23,500 refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia.

8. The High Commissioner expressed the view that top priority should be given to a policy of camp closure. He referred, in that connexion, to the non-settled refugees, excluding new refugees from Hungary, who still numbered 39,000 in 199 camps; there were, in addition, at least 67,000 outside camps in certain countries. In order to close down the 199 camps by 1960, a further \$7.5 million was required.

9. The High Commissioner also drew the Committee's attention to the problem of refugees of European origin in China. He pointed out that more than 9,000 refugees had been resettled since 1952, but explained that refugees were still entering Hong Kong and that transportation funds for 1958 were not yet available to the ICEM.

10. The High Commissioner also referred to the recommendation of the UNREF Executive Committee at its fourth session (A/3585/Rev.1, annex I, para. 107) that the General Assembly should take into account the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong when considering the High Commissioner's future activities.

11. During the discussion, many delegations complimented the High Commissioner on his report and found the progress made in solving the problem of Hungarian

refugees encouraging. It was felt, however, that there were still three major issues to be tackled: the continuation of international protection, the solution of the problem of the remaining Hungarian refugees and the question of financing the intensification of the UNREF programme. A number of delegations stressed the importance of voluntary repatriation as a factor in solving the problem. Some delegations stated that the necessary measures should be taken to ensure the repatriation of unaccompanied Hungarian children.

12. Many delegations emphasized the necessity of continuing the High Commissioner's Office so that there might be an office within the United Nations to deal with both of the continuing problems of international protection of and international assistance to refugees. Several delegations called attention to the need for additional funds to intensify the UNREF programme, and in particular to the necessity of seeking contributions from Governments which had not already contributed. Some delegations stated that they could not commit themselves with regard to contributions. Others, while agreeing that there was a continued need for international assistance, expressed the hope that the intensified efforts to be made by the High Commissioner would diminish the need and that financial responsibility could be increasingly assumed by national communities. Most delegations emphasized the importance of giving priority to the closing of camps, whilst others felt that refugees living outside the camps should also benefit from the High Commissioner's programme. One delegation regretted the fact that the plight of the Algerian refugees had not been mentioned in the debate and wondered whether that could not be interpreted as discrimination between refugees of different origin.

13. Referring to permanent solutions for the problems of refugees, most representatives considered it essential that a voluntary choice of repatriation, resettlement or integration should be left to the refugee concerned. Several delegations expressed the hope that countries of immigration would be more liberal in their criteria of selection in order to permit the admission of so-called difficult cases, particularly when the migration of family units was involved. One representative referred to the successful resettlement of many handicapped refugees who, through rehabilitation, had become assets to the country of immigration.

14. Several delegations drew attention to the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and to the resolution adopted by the UNREF Executive Committee at its fourth session.

15. A draft resolution was submitted by the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.638), by which the General Assembly would decide to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years from 1 January 1959 on the basis of the Statute of the Office contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 428 (V), the election of the High Commissioner to take place at the thirteenth session of the Assembly; and to review not later than at its seventeenth session the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be further continued beyond 31 December 1963. A great number of delegations welcomed the draft resolution.

16. At the 807th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention;

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 7 abstentions;

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. (See para. 32, draft resolution I, below.)

17. The Committee received a draft resolution submitted by Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.639), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Approves the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 650 (XXIV) of 24 July 1957, and accordingly:

"(a) Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify the UNREF programme to the fullest extent possible in order to achieve permanent solutions for the maximum number of refugees remaining in camps, without losing sight of the need to continue to seek solutions for the problems of refugees outside camps;

"(b) Authorizes the High Commissioner to renew his appeal to States Members of the United Nations on members of the specialized agencies for the purpose of raising the additional funds needed for closing the refugee camps;

"2. Decides that the operations under the United Nations Refugee Fund shall not be continued after 31 December 1958 except as provided for in paragraph 3 below;

"3. Requests the High Commissioner to supervise the orderly completion of projects financed from the United Nations Refugee Fund which were started but not completed before 31 December 1958, and to carry out the liquidation of the United Nations Refugee Fund in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) below;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to establish not later than at its twenty-sixth session a Policy Committee which shall consist of representatives of from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, to be selected by the Council on the basis of their demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem, this Committee to take the place of the UNREF Executive Committee and to be entrusted with the following functions:

"(a) To give directives to the High Commissioner for the liquidation of the United Nations Refugee Fund;

"(b) To advise the High Commissioner, at his request, in the exercise of his functions under his Statute;

"(c) To advise the High Commissioner as to whether it is appropriate for international assistance to be provided through his Office in order to help to solve specific refugee problems remaining unsolved after 31 December 1958 or arising after that date;

"(d) To authorize the High Commissioner to make appeals for funds to enable him to solve the refugee problems referred to in paragraph (c) above;

"(e) To approve projects for assistance to refugees coming within the scope of paragraph (c) above;

"(f) To give directives to the High Commissioner for the use of the emergency fund to be established under the terms of paragraph 6;

"5. Authorizes the High Commissioner, under conditions approved by the Policy Committee, to make appeals for funds needed to provide supplemental temporary care and maintenance to, and participate in the financing of permanent solutions for, refugees coming within his mandate and otherwise not provided for;

"6. Further authorizes the High Commissioner to establish an emergency fund not to exceed \$500,000 to be utilized under general directives of the Policy Committee and to maintain this fund from the repay-

ments of the principal and interest of loans made by the United Nations Refugee Fund and from voluntary contributions made for this purpose;

"7. Requests the UNREF Executive Committee to exercise in 1958 such functions incumbent upon the Policy Committee in conformity with paragraph 4 above as it deems necessary with a view to assuring the continuity of international assistance to refugees falling within the scope of paragraph 4 (c) above;

"8. Requests the High Commissioner to include in his annual report a statement on the measures which he has taken under the terms of the present resolution."

18. It was stated, in support of the draft resolution, that it would provide for the termination of UNREF but would permit fully the continuation of any assistance currently provided by the Fund as long as the need remained. It would also permit the continuation of existing programmes to meet emergency situations, such as the Hungarian refugee programme, and the initiation of special appeals and programmes in future emergencies. Within this framework, the High Commissioner would be provided with a small emergency fund to meet minor emergencies as they arose. The new committee would authorize the High Commissioner's separate appeals for funds and approve specific projects of assistance to refugees. It was emphasized that adoption of the draft resolution would enable the High Commissioner to provide assistance to any refugees in need under his mandate wherever they might be—whether in Asia, in Europe, in Africa or in the Americas.

19. The reservations expressed by delegations to the draft resolution were reflected in the following amendments:

(a) An amendment submitted by Venezuela (A/C.3/L.640) consisting in the insertion of the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 6:

"7. Decides that appropriate financial rules for the use of all funds received by the High Commissioner under the terms of this resolution shall be established, in consultation with the Policy Committee and in accordance with the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;"

(b) An amendment submitted by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria (A/C.3/L.641) consisting of the insertion of the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 1:

"2. Reaffirms the basic principle of the Statute regarding forms of permanent solution of the problem of refugees and, accordingly, the High Commissioner shall implement the instruction contained in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) above by encouraging voluntary repatriation of refugees or their assimilation in new national communities;"

(c) Amendments submitted by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.642) consisting of:

(1) The addition of the words "elected on a geographical basis, with terms of reference as set forth in this resolution" after the words "Policy Committee" in paragraph 4;

(2) The replacement of the words "give directives to" by the words "discuss with", and the addition of the words "ways and means" after the words "High Commissioner" in paragraph 4 (a);

(3) The replacement of the words "give directives to the High Commissioner for" by the words "discuss with the High Commissioner" in paragraph 4 (f).

20. The sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.639) submitted an addendum (A/C.3/L.639/Add.1) consisting

of the insertion of the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 1 :

"2. *Reaffirms* the basic principle of the Statute regarding forms of permanent solution of the problems of refugees, by the facilitation of voluntary repatriation of refugees or their assimilation in new national communities, through resettlement and integration ;".

21. The sponsors submitted later a revised text (A/C.3/L.639/Rev.1) containing the following changes :

(a) On the suggestion of the Dominican Republic, accepted by the sponsors, the words "renew his", in operative paragraph 1 (b), were deleted ;

(b) A new paragraph was inserted after operative paragraph 1, as proposed in document A/C.3/L.639/Add.1, but the text was redrafted as follows :

"2. *Reaffirms* the basic principle laid down in paragraph 1 of the Statute regarding forms of permanent solution of the problems of refugees, by actions designed to 'facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities' ;"

(c) The name of the committee taking the place of the UNREF Executive Committee was changed from "Policy Committee" to "Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme" ;

(d) The first part of operative paragraph 5 was redrafted to read as follows :

"5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to establish not later than at its twenty-sixth session an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. This Committee shall consist of representatives of from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, to be elected by the Council on the widest possible geographical basis from those States with a demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem, this Committee to take the place of the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee and to be entrusted with the following functions :"

22. The representative of Saudi Arabia withdrew his amendments (A/C.3/L.642) to the thirteen-Power draft resolution. He further stated that Saudi Arabia would sponsor the revised text of operative paragraph 2 as proposed in document A/C.3/L.639/Add.1, with the revision of the word "facilitation" to read "promotion".

23. The representatives of the Dominican Republic and Iraq requested a separate vote on the words "from twenty to" in the phrase "from twenty to twenty-five States Members" in operative paragraph 5.

24. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by the representative of Saudi Arabia adding, at the end of the first sentence of operative paragraph 5, the following phrase : "with the terms of reference set forth below".

25. The representative of Greece orally proposed that, in operative paragraph 5 (c), the words "to advise" should be replaced by the words "to give directives to".

26. At the 808th meeting, on 12 November 1957, the Committee voted as follows on the revised thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.639/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto :

(a) The Saudi Arabian oral amendment replacing operative paragraph 2 by the text appearing in document A/C.3/L.639/Add.1, with the revision of the word "facilitation" to read "promotion", was rejected by 33 votes to 25, with 16 abstentions ;

(b) It was decided, by 38 votes to 11, with 23 abstentions, to maintain the words "from twenty to" ;

(c) The Greek oral amendment (see para. 25 above) was rejected by 49 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions ;

(d) The thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.639/Rev.1), as amended by the Saudi Arabian oral amendment (see para. 24 above), was adopted by 59 votes to none, with 14 abstentions. (See para. 32, draft resolution II, below.)

27. The Committee received a draft resolution concerning Chinese refugees in Hong Kong (A/C.3/L.643), submitted by the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States of America, which read as follows :

"The General Assembly,

"*Having considered* the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund at its fourth session (A/3585/Rev.1, annex I, para. 107),

"*Acknowledging* the heavy burden placed upon the Government of Hong Kong in dealing with this problem, and the efforts made to alleviate it,

"*Recognizing*, however, that the problem is such as to be of concern to the international community,

"*Taking into account* the need for emergency and long-term assistance,

"1. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations, to give all possible assistance to alleviate the distress of these refugees ;

"2. *Authorizes* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to use his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions."

28. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by the representative of Saudi Arabia replacing the word "Urges" in operative paragraph 1 by the words "Appeals to".

29. It was stated, in support of the draft resolution, that the United Nations should express concern about the plight of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and that its adoption would help the voluntary agencies to intensify their efforts on behalf of the refugees concerned.

30. Some delegations pointed out that approval of the draft resolution should not be interpreted as a financial commitment on the part of their Governments. Others could see no possibility of solving the problem without the participation, of the People's Republic of China. Those delegations were also of the opinion that the problem referred to was raised artificially, being mainly, in fact, not a refugee problem but rather a sociological one. Chinese had been migrating in great numbers from the mainland to Hong Kong for decades.

31. At the 808th meeting, on 12 November 1957, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.643) by 43 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions. (See para. 32, draft resolution III, below.)

Recommendations of the Third Committee

32. The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions :

I

PROLONGATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

II

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES WITHIN
THE MANDATE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

III

CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II and III submitted by the Third Committee. For the final texts, see resolutions 1165 (XII), 1166 (XII) and 1167 (XII), respectively, below.

1165 (XII). PROLONGATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/3585/Rev.1),

Having regard to its resolution 727 (VIII) of 23 October 1953 in which it decided to review, not later than at its twelfth session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1958,

Considering the continuing need for international action on behalf of refugees,

Considering the valuable work which has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner both in providing international protection for refugees and in promoting permanent solutions for their problems,

Nothing with appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with special emergencies,

Noting the recommendation adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 650 B (XXIV) of 24 July 1957,

1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years from 1 January 1959 on the basis of the Statute of the Office (General Assembly resolution 428 (V), annex);

2. Decides that the election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for a period of five years from 1 January 1959, shall take place at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly;

3. Decides to review, not later than at its seventeenth session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be further continued beyond 31 December 1963.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1166 (XII). INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES
WITHIN THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the problem of those refugees within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who are the concern of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF),

Noting with approval that the United Nations Refugee Fund programme, if it receives the necessary funds, will, by 31 December 1958, have reduced the number of non-settled refugees under the programme to the point where most countries of asylum should be able to support these refugees without international assistance,

Recognizing that, after 31 December 1958, there will be a residual need for international aid in certain countries, and particularly among certain groups and categories of these refugees,

Bearing in mind that new refugee situations requiring international assistance have arisen to augment the problem since the establishment of the Fund, and that other such situations may arise in the future wherein international assistance may be appropriate,

Bearing in mind that, under the Statute of his Office (General Assembly resolution 428 (V), annex) one High Commissioner is charged with the duty of seeking solutions for the problems of refugees through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration,

Recalling its resolution 538 B (VI) of 2 February 1952, in which the General Assembly authorized the High Commissioner to issue an appeal for funds for the purpose of enabling emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups among refugees within his mandate,

Recalling its resolution 832 (IX) of 21 October 1954, in which it authorized the High Commissioner to undertake a programme to be devoted principally to the promotion of permanent solutions for certain refugees coming within his mandate and also to permit emergency assistance to the most needy cases among these refugees, and to appeal for voluntary contributions towards a fund set up for the purpose of this programme and incorporating the fund authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 538 B (VI),

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 565 (XIX) of 31 March 1955, by which the Council reconstituted the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees as an Executive Committee,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 650 (XXIV) of 24 July 1957,

1. Approves the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 650 (XXIV) of 24 July 1957, and accordingly:

(a) Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify the United Nations Refugee Fund programme to the fullest extent possible in order to achieve permanent solutions for the maximum number of refugees remaining in camps, without losing sight of the need to continue to seek solutions for the problems of refugees outside camps;

(b) Authorizes the High Commissioner to appeal to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies for the purpose of raising the additional funds needed for closing the refugee camps ;

2. *Reaffirms* the basic principle laid down in paragraph 1 of the Statute of the High Commissioner's Office regarding forms of permanent solution of the problems of refugees, by actions designed to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities ;

3. *Decides* that the operations under the United Nations Refugee Fund shall not be continued after 31 December 1958 except as provided for in paragraph 4 below ;

4. *Requests* the High Commissioner to supervise the orderly completion of projects financed from the United Nations Refugee Fund which were started but not completed before 31 December 1958, and to carry out the liquidation of the Fund in accordance with paragraph 5 (a) below ;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to establish, not later than at its twenty-sixth session, an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to consist of representatives of from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, to be elected by the Council on the widest possible geographical basis from those States with a demonstrated interest in, and devotion to, the solution of the refugee problem, this Committee to take the place of the UNREF Executive Committee and to be entrusted with the terms of reference set forth below :

(a) To give directives to the High Commissioner for the liquidation of the United Nations Refugee Fund ;

(b) To advise the High Commissioner, at his request, in the exercise of his functions under the Statute of his Office ;

(c) To advise the High Commissioner as to whether it is appropriate for international assistance to be provided through his Office in order to help solve specific refugee problems remaining unsolved after 31 December 1958 or arising after that date ;

(d) To authorize the High Commissioner to make appeals for funds to enable him to solve the refugee problems referred to in sub-paragraph (c) above ;

(e) To approve projects for assistance to refugees coming within the scope of sub-paragraph (c) above ;

(f) To give directives to the High Commissioner for the use of the emergency fund to be established under the terms of paragraph 7 below ;

6. *Authorizes* the High Commissioner, under conditions approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, to make appeals for the funds needed to provide supplemental temporary care and maintenance to, and participate in the financing of permanent solutions for, refugees coming within his mandate and otherwise not provided for ;

7. *Further authorizes* the High Commissioner to establish an emergency fund not to exceed \$500,000, to be utilized under general directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to maintain this fund from the repayments of the principal and interest of loans made by the United Nations Refugee Fund and from voluntary contributions made for this purpose ;

8. *Decides* that appropriate financial rules for the use of all funds received by the High Commissioner under the terms of the present resolution shall be established, in consultation with the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and in accordance with the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations ;

9. *Requests* the UNREF Executive Committee to exercise in 1958 such functions incumbent upon the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in conformity with paragraph 5 above as it deems necessary, with a view to assuring the continuity of international assistance to refugees falling within the scope of paragraph 5 (c) above ;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to include in his annual report a statement on the measures which he has taken under the terms of the present resolution.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1167 (XII). CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

The General Assembly,

Having considered the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund at its fourth session (A/3585/Rev.1, annex I, para. 107),

Acknowledging the heavy burden placed upon the Government of Hong Kong in dealing with this problem, and the efforts made to alleviate it,

Recognizing however that the problem is such as to be of concern to the international community,

Taking into account the need for emergency and long-term assistance,

1. *Appeals* to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to non-governmental organizations to give all possible assistance with a view to alleviating the distress of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong ;

2. *Authorizes* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to use his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 30 and 31 which have not been reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3585/Rev.1	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 11</i>
A/3585/Rev.1/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Preliminary report on the survey of the non-settled refugee population in various countries	Mimeographed
A/3618	Report of the Economic and Social Council (10 August 1956 - 2 August 1957)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/3737/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the Third Committee	Replaced by A/3737/Add.1/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.638	Netherlands: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 32, draft resolution I
A/C.3/L.639	Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 17
A/C.3/L.639/Add.1	Addendum to document A/C.3/L.639	Incorporated in A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 20
A/C.3/L.639/Rev.1	Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Adopted with the amendment indicated in A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 24. For the text, see A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 32, draft resolution II
A/C.3/L.640	Venezuela: amendment to document A/C.3/L.639	Incorporated in A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 19.
A/C.3/L.641	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria: amendment to document A/C.3/L.639	Ditto
A/C.3/L.642	Saudi Arabia: amendments to document A/C.3/L.639	Ditto
A/C.3/L.643	Netherlands, Turkey and United States of America: draft resolution	Adopted with the amendment indicated in A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 38. For the text, see A/3737 and Add.1/Rev.1, para. 32, draft resolution III

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEMS 30 AND 31 WERE DISCUSSED

Third Committee: 800th to 809th and 816th meetings
Plenary meetings: 723rd meeting



Agenda item 32: Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination

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Plenary meetings :		
A/3775	Report of the Third Committee	1
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DOCUMENT A/C.3/L.659

Afghanistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[28 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling further its resolution 545 (VI) in which it decided to include in the International Covenants on Human Rights an article which should provide: "All peoples shall have the right of self-determination",

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the above-mentioned resolution that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should promote the realization of that right, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Considering that inadequate realization of the right to self-determination not only undermines the basis of friendly relations among nations as defined in the Charter

of the United Nations, but also creates conditions which may prevent further realization of the right itself,

Believing that such a situation is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the proposals contained in resolution 586 D (XX) of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Expresses the hope that*

(a) States Members of the United Nations shall, in their relations with one another, give due respect to the right of self-determination ;

(b) Member States having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories shall promote the realization and facilitate the exercise of this right by the peoples of such Territories in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations ;

2. *Decides* to consider this item further at the thirteenth session.

DOCUMENT A/3775

Report of the Third Committee

[Original text : English and Spanish]
[9 December 1957]

1. The General Assembly, in resolutions 637 C (VII) of 16 December 1952 and 738 (VIII) of 28 November 1953, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit recommendations

concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.¹

¹For more detailed background information, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29, document A/2957.

2. At its tenth session, held from February to April 1954, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two draft resolutions on this subject and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should transmit them to the Assembly for consideration and adoption (E/2573, para. 335, and annex IV, draft resolution F). In those resolutions the Commission proposed that the Assembly should establish two commissions: the first to conduct a survey of the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources and to make recommendations thereon, the second to examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right of self-determination, to provide its good offices for the peaceful rectification of any such situation, and, if necessary, to report the facts, with appropriate recommendations, to the General Assembly.

3. In its resolution 545 G (XVIII) of 29 July 1954, the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission on Human Rights to reconsider its draft resolutions in the light of the Council's discussion.² The General Assembly discussed the Council's action and by resolution 837 (IX) of 14 December 1954 requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete its recommendations, including recommendations concerning the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, "having due regard to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries". The Assembly also asked the Council to transmit the Commission's recommendations to it for consideration at its next regular session.

4. At its eleventh session, in April 1955, the Commission reaffirmed its previous proposals and recommended that "in the conduct of the full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, due regard shall be paid to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries".³

5. In its resolution 586 D (XX) of 29 July 1955, the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the Assembly the Commission's draft resolutions, together with the records of its discussion on that item;⁴ it also transmitted a third draft resolution calling for the establishment of an *ad hoc* commission to "conduct a thorough study of the concept of self-determination" and report to the Council and the Assembly.

6. At its tenth and eleventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of those recommendations to its next session.⁵

7. The Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, included the item in the agenda of its twelfth session and referred it to the Third Committee. The Third Committee discussed the item at its 821st to 827th meetings, held between 26 November and 3 December 1957.

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE THIRD COMMITTEE

8. The Committee had before it the two proposals prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and the additional proposal submitted by the Economic and

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, 820th meeting; and E/AC.7/SR.289-292.

³ Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 122, resolution VII.

⁴ Ibid., Twentieth Session, 889th and 890th meetings; and E/AC.7/SR.319, 324-328.

⁵ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 554th meeting; and *ibid.*, Eleventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 656th meeting.

Social Council, all contained in Council resolution 586 D (XX).

9. Afghanistan, Panama, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution which, as revised (A/C.3/L.659/Rev.1), read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

"Recalling further its resolution 545 (VI) in which it decided to include in the International Covenants on Human Rights an article which should provide: 'All peoples shall have the right of self-determination',

"Reaffirming the principles embodied in the above-mentioned resolution that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should promote the realization of that right, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Considering that inadequate realization of the right to self-determination not only undermines the basis of friendly relations among nations as defined in the Charter of the United Nations but also creates conditions which may prevent further realization of the right itself,

"Believing that such a situation is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"1. Expresses the hope that

(a) States Members of the United Nations shall, in their relations with one another, give due respect to the right of self-determination;

(b) Member States having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories shall promote the realization and facilitate the exercise of this right by the peoples of such Territories in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Decides to consider this item further at the thirteenth session, including the proposals contained in resolution 586 D (XX) of the Economic and Social Council."

10. The authors of the draft resolution revised it orally as follows. In the fourth paragraph of the preamble, they replaced the words "inadequate realization of" by the words "disregard for"; in operative paragraph 1, upon the suggestion of the representative of Guatemala, they replaced the words "Expresses the hope" by the words "Reaffirms that it is of international importance"; upon the suggestion of the representative of Argentina, they transferred the phrase "in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" from the end of operative paragraph 1 to the beginning, immediately after the opening phrase.

ISSUES DISCUSSED

11. All representatives agreed that no decision could be reached on the three proposals contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 586 D (XX), in view of the short time allotted for the consideration of the item. The most reasonable course of action appeared to be to start discussing the item at the twelfth session of the General Assembly and to consider it further at the thirteenth. That was the purpose of operative paragraph 2 of the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.659/Rev.1). Several representatives expressed regret at the postponement of the debate on the question of self-determination from session to session and urged that the item be given priority in the agenda of the thirteenth session.

12. In the course of the discussion, various aspects of the question of self-determination were debated, and opinions were expressed on the three proposals contained in Council resolution 586 D (XX) as well as on certain parts of the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.659/Rev.1).

13. There was general agreement on the importance of self-determination in connexion with the maintenance of international peace, and friendly relations among nations, but divergent opinions were expressed on the legal nature and scope of self-determination.

14. Some representatives maintained that the Charter of the United Nations did not go beyond the recognition of the principle of self-determination; they could not, therefore, approve those paragraphs in the preamble of the five-Power draft resolution which mentioned the "right" to self-determination. Most representatives, however, were opposed to such an interpretation, and emphasized that the Assembly, in several resolutions and in article 1 of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights,⁶ had recognized self-determination as a fundamental human right.

15. It was pointed out, on the one hand, that the right of self-determination should be given universal application. The view was expressed that the United Nations should concern itself not only with the struggle of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories for their independence, but with other situations involving nations which had lost their independence through internal subversion or armed attack, minority groups within independent States, and people who, although not subjected to foreign rule, could not freely participate in the government of their countries. In the opinion of some representatives, operative paragraph 1 of the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.659/Rev.1) disregarded the principle of universal application of the right of self-determination by imposing special obligations upon Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

16. On the other hand, several representatives held the view that questions arising in an independent State which related to political freedom and the claims of certain groups for secession were outside the scope of self-determination. The question to be examined was whether a people or nation was under foreign domination, either in the political or in the economic field. Independent nations had, sooner or later, an opportunity to regain their political freedom, but liberation from foreign rule exceeded the strength of dependent peoples. Clearly, the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories were under foreign domination. Helping them to achieve their independence should be one of the primary concerns of the United Nations. The view was also advanced that permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, with proper safeguards for foreign investments in the interest of economic development, was a basic constituent of the right of self-determination and was, as such, properly emphasized in one of the proposals submitted by the Commission on Human Rights.

17. A suggestion was made that, in view of the differences of opinion on the subject, a study of the concept of self-determination and of its main elements, as proposed by the Economic and Social Council, could usefully be undertaken. That would not necessarily lead to the postponement of practical measures of implementation; rather, the two actions might complement each other. Several representatives, however, held the view that the right of self-determination was already clearly

defined in article 1 of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and that a study of abstract principles, such as that proposed by the Council, would only serve to confuse the issue and place artificial obstacles in the way of the peoples who demanded their independence. Enough time had been devoted to an examination of the meaning and scope of self-determination, and now measures of implementation were urgently needed. For that purpose, the proposal made by the Commission on Human Rights for the establishment of a commission of good offices could lead to fruitful results, provided all States concerned showed their good will by co-operating with such a commission.

VOTING

18. The voting on the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Panama, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.659/Rev.1), as orally revised, took place at the 827th meeting on 3 December 1957, as follows:

(a) At the request of the United Kingdom, the first paragraph of the preamble was voted upon separately. The Committee adopted the paragraph by 67 votes to none.

(b) A separate vote, requested by the United States, was taken on the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the preamble, as orally revised. The Committee adopted those paragraphs by 47 votes to none, with 20 abstentions.

(c) At the request of Australia, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 1, as orally revised. At the request of the USSR, the paragraph was voted on by roll-call. It was adopted by 51 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(d) A separate vote on operative paragraph 2 was requested by the United Kingdom but objected to by the Philippines. By 30 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions, the Committee decided to take a separate vote. It adopted the paragraph by 67 votes to none.

(e) The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 54 votes to none, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Por-

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28 (Part I), document A/3077, para. 77.*

tugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

19. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1188 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1188 (XII). RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling further its resolution 545 (VI) of 5 February 1952 in which it decided to include in the International Covenants on Human Rights an article which should provide: "All peoples shall have the right of self-determination",

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the above-mentioned resolution that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should promote the realization of that right, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Considering that disregard for the right to self-

determination not only undermines the basis of friendly relations among nations as defined in the Charter of the United Nations but also creates conditions which may prevent further realization of the right itself,

Believing that such a situation is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that it is of international importance that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Member States shall, in their relations with one another, give due respect to the right of self-determination;

(b) Member States having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories shall promote the realization and facilitate the exercise of this right by the peoples of such Territories,

2. *Decides* to consider further at its thirteenth session the item "Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination", including the proposals contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 586 D (XX) of 29 July 1955.

727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 32 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2957	Note by the Secretary-General	Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29
A/3515	Report of the Third Committee	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 32
A/3587	Note by the Secretary-General	Incorporated in substance in A/3775, para. 6
A/C.3/L.659/ Rev.1	Afghanistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3775, para. 9

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 32 WAS DISCUSSED

Third Committee: 821st to 827th meetings

Plenary meetings: 727th meeting



Agenda item 33 : Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

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DOCUMENT A/3764 and Add.1*
Report of the Third Committee

[Original text : English]
[5 December 1957]

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Future work on the draft International Covenants on Human Rights	122-124

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee item 33 of the agenda of its twelfth session (Draft International Covenants on Human Rights).

2. The discussion of the draft Covenants (E/2573, annex I), article by article, had been begun by the Assembly at its tenth session and continued during its eleventh session.¹

3. At its 764th meeting, on 25 September 1957, the Third Committee decided to devote thirty-eight meetings to the discussion of the draft Covenants. At its 779th meeting, on 11 October 1957, the Committee, in accordance with a procedural decision taken at the Assembly's eleventh session,² agreed to resume consideration of the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (articles 14, 15 and 16) and

then to discuss the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

4. The Committee, at its 779th to 799th meetings, discussed and adopted the texts for articles 14, 15 and 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. At its 809th to 821st meetings, it discussed and adopted the text for article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The proceedings of the Committee are described briefly below.³

**ARTICLE 14 OF THE DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC,
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

5. Article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I A), read as follows :

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education, and recognize that education shall encourage the full development of the human personality, the strengthening of respect for

* Incorporating document A/3764/Corr.1.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28 (part I), document A/3077*; and *ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document A/3525*.

² *Ibid., Eleventh Session, Third Committee, 707th meeting.*

³ For a fuller account, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Third Committee, 779th to 799th, 809th to 821st and 834th meetings.*

human rights and fundamental freedoms and the suppression of all incitement to racial and other hatred. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial, ethnic or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society.

"2. It is understood:

"(a) That primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;

"(b) That secondary education, in its different forms, including technical and professional secondary education, shall be generally available and shall be made progressively free;

"(c) That higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit and shall be made progressively free;

"(d) That fundamental education for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education shall be encouraged as far as possible.

"3. In the exercise of any functions which they assume in the field of education, the States Parties to the Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to choose for their children schools other than those established by the public authorities which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious education of their children in conformity with their own convictions."

6. The Committee considered the article at its 779th to 788th meetings.

Amendments submitted

7. Amendments were submitted by Ireland (A/C.3/L.617), the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.618), Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619 and Corr.1), Romania (A/C.3/L.620), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.621), the Philippines (A/C.3/L.622), Belgium (A/C.3/L.623) and Peru (A/C.3/L.624).

8. Those amendments, in the order of the paragraphs of the draft article to which they were related, were as follows:

Amendments to paragraph 1

9. The amendment by Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619 and Corr.1), consisted in replacing paragraph 1 by the following:

"1. The States Parties to this Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an integral education which encourages the full development of the personality and the discharge of his personal and social obligations and duties, both national and international; promotes understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and social groups, without distinction as to race, creed or ideas; trains all persons to act in the common interest in a free society; and strengthens respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

10. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.621) consisted in inserting the word "and" before the word "racial" in the last sentence of paragraph 1.

11. The Philippine amendment (A/C.3/L.622) called for the replacement of the words "and recognize that education shall encourage" by the words "and agree that education shall be directed to...", and also for some drafting changes.

12. The Belgian amendment (A/C.3/L.623) contained a new text for paragraph 1, reading as follows:

"The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They recognize that education shall, on the one hand, encourage the full development of the human personality, a sense of its dignity and respect for such moral and spiritual values as human rights and the fundamental freedoms; on the other hand, that it shall suppress all incitement to racial and other hatred and enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society.

"Education shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups and spread knowledge of the activities of the United Nations, particularly for the maintenance of peace."

13. The Peruvian amendment (A/C.3/L.624) called for the replacement of paragraph 1 by the following:

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education and that the purpose of education shall be the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and enable all persons to participate in a free society, exempt from racial or other hatred."

Amendments to the introductory clause of paragraph 2

14. The amendment by Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619, and Corr.1) would replace the words "It is understood" by the clause "For the purpose of ensuring the effective exercise of this right, the States Parties to the Covenant agree to promote the following measures:".

15. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.621), contained the following alternative formula: "The States Parties to the Covenant recognize".

16. The Peruvian amendment (A/C.3/L.624), would change the introductory clause to read "The States Parties to the Covenant shall ensure".

Amendments to sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2

17. The amendment proposed by the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.618) called for the replacement of the words "and shall be made progressively free" by the words "and measures shall be taken to ensure that no one shall be deprived of secondary education for financial reasons only", in sub-paragraph (b), and by the words "and measures shall be taken to ensure that no one shall be deprived of higher education for financial reasons only", in sub-paragraph (c).

18. The amendment by Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619, and Corr.1), would merge sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) into a single sub-paragraph, to read as follows:

"(b) Accessibility of secondary education, including technical and professional secondary education, and higher education to all persons, with no distinction other than the encouragement due to personal merit, efforts being made to ensure that no person is excluded for purely financial reasons."

19. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.621) consisted in replacing the word "professional" by the word "vocational" in sub-paragraph (b).

20. The Belgian amendment (A/C.3/L.623) called for the replacement of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) by the following:

"(b) That secondary education, in its different forms, including technical and professional secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible

to all by various methods, including the progressive introduction of free education ;

"(c) That higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of merit, by various methods, including the progressive introduction of free education ;".

Amendment to sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 2

21. The amendment by Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619 and Corr.1) would replace sub-paragraph (d) (which would become (c)) by the following :

"(c) Encouragement of fundamental education, with particular reference to its extension to, and intensification among, those persons who have not received or completed their primary education."

Amendments to paragraph 3

22. The Irish amendment (A/C.3/L.617, point 1) consisted in the replacement of the word "liberty" by the word "right", and of the word "schools" by the words "means towards education".

23. The amendment by Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.619 and Corr.1) called for some stylistic changes and for the replacement of the words "schools other than those established by the public authorities" by the words "private schools".

24. The Belgian amendment (A/C.3/L.623) called for the replacement of the words "to ensure the religious education of their children in conformity with their own convictions" by the words "to ensure the education of their children in conformity with their religious and philosophical convictions".

Proposals concerning the inclusion of additional paragraphs

25. The Irish amendment (A/C.3/L.617, point 2) consisted in the addition of the following paragraph :

"4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the right of individuals or bodies to establish and control educational institutions, subject always to the requirement that every child shall receive that minimum of education established in the preceding paragraphs."

26. The Romanian amendment (A/C.3/L.620) called for the addition of the following paragraph :

"4. The States Parties to this Covenant undertake to ensure enjoyment of the right to education by such measures as the development of a system of schools at all levels, an adequate fellowship system and the continuous improvement of the material conditions of the teaching staff so as to enable them properly to discharge their functions."

Working Party on article 14

27. At its 781st meeting on 15 October 1957, the Committee decided to establish a Working Party on article 14, to reconcile the various amendments. The Working Party was to be composed of all members who had submitted amendments.

28. The Working Party, which was composed of the representatives of Belgium, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines and Romania, held three meetings, on 17 and 18 October 1957, under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Third Committee. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also participated in the Working Party's deliberations. The Working Party reported to the

Committee (A/C.3/L.625) and submitted the following text for its consideration :

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society and promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups ; to this end it shall suppress all incitement to racial and other hatred and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

"2. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize :

"(a) That primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all ;

"(b) That secondary education, in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular the progressive introduction of free education ;

"(c) That higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular the progressive introduction of free education ;

"(d) That fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education ;

"(e) That, to achieve these objectives, the development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

"3. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to have respect for the right of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to choose for their children schools other than those established by the public authorities which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

"4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State."

Amendments to the text of the Working Party

29. Amendments to the text proposed by the Working Party were submitted by Panama (A/C.3/L.626), Canada (A/C.3/L.627), Costa Rica and Greece (A/C.3/L.628) and Bolivia (A/C.3/L.629). Oral amendments were submitted by the representatives of Saudi Arabia (785th meeting), El Salvador (785th meeting), Tunisia (786th meeting) and Uruguay (786th meeting).

30. Those amendments, in the order of the paragraphs of the Working Party's text to which they related, were as follows :

Amendments to paragraph 1

31. The first part of the amendment by Panama (A/C.3/L.626) called for the retention of paragraph 1 as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573,

annex I A). At the 787th meeting, the representative of Panama withdrew the amendment.

32. The amendment submitted by Costa Rica and Greece (A/C.3/L.628) called for the deletion of the words "to this end it shall suppress all incitement to racial and other hatred".⁴

Amendments to paragraph 2

33. The first part of the Canadian amendment (A/C.3/L.627, point 1), as orally revised, consisted in the addition of the words "that, with a view to achieving⁵ the full realization of this right" after the word "recognize" in the introductory clause of paragraph 2.

34. The second part of the amendment by Panama (A/C.3/L.626), relating to paragraph 2 (a), called for the replacement of the words "and available free" by the words "and shall be available free in the public schools".

35. The Tunisian oral amendment (786th meeting) called for the retention of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I A). At the 787th meeting, the representative of Tunisia withdrew his amendment.

36. The amendment proposed orally by Saudi Arabia (785th meeting) called for the insertion of the words "as far as possible" after the word "intensified" in paragraph 2 (d).

37. The second part of the Canadian amendment (A/C.3/L.627, point 2) consisted in the deletion of the phrase "that, to achieve these objectives" from paragraph 2 (e).

Amendments to paragraph 3

38. The oral amendment proposed by El Salvador (785th meeting) consisted in replacing the word "right" by the word "liberty".

39. The oral amendment proposed by Uruguay (786th meeting) called for the insertion of the words "in those schools" after the words "to ensure". At the 788th meeting the representative of Uruguay withdrew his amendment, having taken note of the understanding recorded in the last sentence of paragraph 47 below.

Amendment to paragraph 4

40. The Bolivian amendment (A/C.3/L.629) consisted in replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Private bodies and persons have the right to establish and direct educational institutions, in accordance with the law on such matters in the States concerned and the principles laid down in this article."

Issues discussed

41. It was considered necessary to lay down the objectives of education at the beginning of article 14, although the view was expressed that paragraph 1, mainly declaratory in character, was out of place in a legal instrument. The main debate took place on the advisability of retaining the words "and the suppression of all incitement to racial and other hatred". Certain representatives stressed the importance of that phrase in

view of the harmful effects of discrimination, especially in the field of education. Others felt that the words were repetitious in the context of paragraph 1; and that the proper role of education was to encourage positive feeling, rather than to suppress incitement to hatred.

42. It was agreed that the introductory clause of paragraph 2 should make it clear that the measures enumerated thereunder were to be taken progressively, in accordance with article 2 of the draft Covenant. In this respect, the phrase "The States Parties to the Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right . . ." was considered more adequate than the words "It is understood" contained in the Commission's draft.

43. After some debate on the second part of the amendment by Panama (A/C.3/L.626), it was agreed that paragraph 2 (a) of the article obliged the States Parties to provide free primary education in public schools only.

44. The purpose of paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c) of the text submitted by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625), as compared with the Commission's draft (E/2573, annex I A), was to give to the States parties to the Covenant a certain latitude in the choice of methods of making secondary and higher education accessible to all.

45. The notion of fundamental education, referred to in paragraph 2 (d), gave rise to some debate. It was regarded as an important factor in raising the standards of living in under-developed areas. Some representatives pointed out that fundamental education should not be taken as a substitute for children's primary education, which remained the most desirable way to eradicate illiteracy. It was agreed to retain the words "as far as possible", which appeared in the Commission's text of paragraph 2 (d), since commitments relating to fundamental education might have considerable financial implications for the States parties to the Covenant.

46. The Romanian amendment (A/C.3/L.620) stressed the necessity of developing a system of schools at all levels, establishing an adequate fellowship system and improving the material conditions of teaching staff. Some representatives opposed the amendment as being too detailed and merely repeating what was implicit in the rest of article 14. Other representatives maintained that such measures ought to be specifically mentioned in order to give to the right of education its full practical meaning. The substance of the amendment was incorporated in paragraph 2 (e) of the text submitted by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625).

47. Paragraph 3 of the article dealt with the liberty of parents to choose, under certain conditions, the kind of education they wished for their children. The majority of the representatives preferred the word "liberty" to the word "right", since, in their view, the latter word might imply an obligation for the States parties to the Covenant to grant material assistance to private schools. Much stress was laid upon the minimum educational standards to which those schools should conform. Some fears were expressed that too large a measure of freedom granted to parents with regard to curricula might result in teachings contrary to the principles set forth in paragraph 1. The majority of the representatives were prepared to recognize such freedom as far as "religious and moral education" (A/C.3/L.625) was concerned, but it was agreed that paragraph 3 should not be understood as imposing upon States parties to the Covenant the obligation to provide religious education in public schools.

48. The view expressed that, while paragraph 3 acknowledged the existence of private schools, the article should explicitly recognize, in a new paragraph, the

⁴The original version of this amendment called for the deletion of the words "it shall suppress all incitement to racial and other hatred" and the insertion of words "it shall cultivate a positive state of mind and stress its significance to the progress and welfare of the individual and the community". The latter part of the amendment was withdrawn at the 787th meeting.

⁵In the original version of this amendment, the words "with a view to achieving" read "to achieve".

liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions. That was the purpose of the second part of the Irish amendment (A/C.3/L.617, point 2), which was incorporated in an amended form in paragraph 4 of the text submitted by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625). Other representatives felt that such liberty might be abused, in particular by foreign bodies spreading harmful propaganda under the guise of education. It was therefore proposed in the Bolivian amendment (A/C.3/L.629) that the establishment of private schools should be made subject to "the law on such matters in the States concerned". The majority of the representatives preferred the formula in paragraph 4 of the Working Party's text according to which private institutions should always observe the principles set forth in paragraph 1 and conform their teaching to such minimum standards as might be laid down by the State.

Voting on article 14^a

49. At its 787th and 788th meetings, the Committee voted on the text of article 14 as prepared by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625) and the amendments thereto as follows:

Paragraph 1

(a) The amendment by Costa Rica and Greece (A/C.3/L.628) deleting the words "to this end it shall suppress all incitement to racial and other hatred" was adopted by 35 votes to 22, with 8 abstentions.

(b) At the request of the representative of Haiti, a vote was taken by roll-call on paragraph 1, as amended. The Committee adopted the paragraph by 70 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, United States of America.

Paragraph 2

(c) The first part of the Canadian amendment (A/C.3/L.627), as orally revised, namely, the addition of the words "that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right" in the introductory sentence of paragraph 2, was adopted by 64 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

(d) The second part of the amendment by Panama (A/C.3/L.626), namely, the replacement in paragraph 2(a) of the words "and available free" by the words "and shall be available free in public schools", was rejected by 30 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions.⁷

(e) Paragraph 2(a), as submitted by the Working Party, was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(f) Paragraph 2(b) was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

^a Some changes of a purely linguistic character in the French and Spanish texts were also made by the Third Committee. They are recorded in the text as adopted by the Committee, which is reproduced below.

⁷ See para. 43 above.

(g) At the request of the representative of Portugal, a separate vote was taken on the retention of the word "equally" in paragraph 2(c). The Committee decided, by 28 votes to 16, with 18 abstentions, to retain the word.

(h) Paragraph 2(c) was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

(i) The Saudi Arabian oral amendment, inserting the words "as far as possible" after the word "intensified" in paragraph 2(d), was adopted by 23 votes to 5, with 39 abstentions.

(j) Paragraph 2(d), as amended, was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

(k) The second part of the Canadian amendment (A/C.3/L.627, point 2), deleting the words "that, to achieve these objectives" in paragraph 2(e), was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

(l) A separate vote was taken on the retention of the phrase "and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved" at the end of paragraph 2(e). The Committee decided, by 25 votes to 19, with 21 abstentions, to retain the phrase.

(m) Paragraph 2(e), as amended, was adopted by 35 votes to 17, with 18 abstentions.

(n) At the request of the representative of Haiti, a vote was taken by roll-call on paragraph 2 as a whole, as amended. The paragraph was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, Netherlands, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Paragraph 3

(o) The Salvadorian oral amendment, replacing the word "right" by the word "liberty" was adopted by 34 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions.

(p) The Committee agreed, by 37 votes to 6, with 25 abstentions, to take a separate vote on the retention of the words "and moral", which had been requested by the representative of Saudi Arabia and objected to by the representative of Greece. The Committee decided, by 39 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions, to retain those words.

(q) At the request of the representative of Haiti, a vote was taken by roll-call on paragraph 3, as amended. The paragraph was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria,

Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Ceylon, United States of America.

Paragraph 4

(r) The Bolivian amendment (A/C.3/L.629), replacing paragraph 4 by a text containing the phrase "in accordance with the law on such matters in the States concerned", was rejected by 22 votes to 17, with 35 abstentions.

(s) At the request of the representative of Haiti, a vote was taken by roll-call on paragraph 4. The Committee adopted the paragraph by 27 votes to 23, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Haiti, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Article 14 as a whole, as amended

(t) At the request of the representative of the USSR, a vote was taken by roll-call on article 14 as a whole, as amended. The Committee adopted the text of the article by 71 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Text as adopted

50. The text of article 14, as adopted by the Committee, reads as follows:

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all

racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

"2. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right:

"(a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;

"(b) Secondary education, in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

"(c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

"(d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;

"(e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

"3. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to choose for their children schools other than those established by the public authorities which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

"4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State."

ARTICLE 15 OF THE DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

51. Article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I A), read as follows:

"Each State Party to the Covenant which, at the time of becoming a party to this Covenant, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory primary education free of charge for all."

52. The article was discussed at the 789th to 794th meetings of the Committee.

Amendments submitted

53. The Committee had before it amendments submitted by the United Kingdom (A/2910/Add.1), Australia (A/2910/Add.2), the Netherlands (A/2910/Add.3), Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.630), Peru (A/C.3/L.631) and Iraq and Ireland (A/C.3/L.632/Rev.1 and 2). Two oral amendments were

submitted by the representative of Israel at the 792nd meeting.

54. The United Kingdom and Australian amendments (A/2910/Add.1 and A/2910/Add.2), calling for the deletion of article 15, had been submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 833 (IX) and were formally maintained at the 789th meeting of the Committee.

55. The Netherlands amendment (A/2910/Add.3), also submitted in response to resolution 833 (IX), called for the deletion of the words "or other territories under its jurisdiction". At the 789th meeting the representative of the Netherlands withdrew his amendment.

56. The Peruvian amendment (A/C.3/L.631) called for the replacement of article 15 by the following:

"Each State Party to the Covenant which, at the time of its entry into force, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction observance of the principle of compulsory and free primary education for all, undertakes:

"(a) Within the shortest time possible, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for carrying into effect the principle of compulsory and free primary education;

"(b) To fix a reasonable number of years, consistent with the true situation in each country or territory, for the progressive application of that plan."

57. At the 792nd and 793rd meetings the representative of Peru orally revised his amendment as follows: in paragraph (a), he replaced the words "within the shortest possible time" by the words "within two years", and the words "for carrying into effect" by the words "for the progressive application of"; in paragraph (b), he inserted the words "To this end" at the beginning of the sentence; he inserted the words "in the plan" between the words "to fix" and the words "a reasonable number of years", and deleted the words "for the progressive application of that plan."

58. The Bulgarian amendments (A/C.3/L.630) called for the addition of the words "and conditions of general literacy" between the words "free of charge" and "undertakes"; and the addition of the words "and general literacy" at the end of the article.

59. At the 792nd meeting, the representative of Israel orally proposed that the words "fixed in the plan" should be replaced by the words "mentioned in the plan".

60. Under the amendment proposed by Iraq and Ireland (A/C.3/L.632/Rev.2) certain provisions of article 14 were to be transferred to article 15, so that article 15 would read as follows:

"With a view to implementing fully paragraph 2 of the preceding article:

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake that the development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

"2. Each State Party to the Covenant, which, at the time of becoming a Party to this Covenant, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education free of charge, undertakes within two years to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory primary education free of charge for all;

"3. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake that fundamental education shall be encouraged or

intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education."

61. At the 790th meeting, the representative of Israel suggested that articles 14 and 15 should be merged in an appropriate manner. She withdrew this proposal at the 794th meeting.

Issues discussed

62. Most of the representatives agreed that the fundamental character of the right to primary education justified the inclusion of a special implementation clause, even though similar provisions were not made with regard to other rights. Extending the scope of article 15 to adult education, as suggested in the Bulgarian amendments (A/C.3/L.630), was considered likely to exceed the resources of many States.

63. One opinion was that article 15 imposed an immediate obligation upon States parties to the Covenant; it conflicted thereby with the principle of progressive implementation laid down in article 2 of the draft Covenant and did not take into account the difficulties existing in certain territories. On the other hand, several representatives expressed the view that article 15 merely aimed at securing the progressive implementation of a particular right in an effective and orderly manner. The article could be applied in all countries and territories, even under difficult conditions, it being understood that the plan might always be amended by the States as circumstances required; however, it was considered that the amendment by Peru (A/C.3/L.631) and the oral proposal by Israel (792nd meeting), which emphasized the flexible character of the plan, weakened the text unduly.

64. The reference to "other territories under [the State's] jurisdiction" was opposed by some representatives on the grounds that the States Parties to the Covenant would not be constitutionally empowered to bind the authorities of certain non-autonomous territories without their consent. That difficulty was not considered to be insurmountable, and the view was expressed that the Committee, when examining the final clauses, might consider the territorial application clauses contained in the Supplementary Convention on Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery and in the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

65. The purpose of the amendment by Iraq and Ireland (A/C.3/L.632/Rev.1 and 2) was to transfer to article 15 provisions contained in paragraphs 2 (d) and 2 (e) of article 14 (see paragraph 50 above), without altering the substance of the articles. The view was expressed that such a rearrangement would not necessarily improve the form of the draft Covenant. Certain representatives further expressed the opinion that the amendment by Iraq and Ireland might alter the substance of article 14, which had already been adopted.

Voting on article 15

66. The voting on article 15 and on the amendments thereto took place at the 793rd and 794th meetings, as follows:

(a) At the request of the United Kingdom, the words "in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction", contained in the introductory paragraph of the Peruvian amendment (A/C.3/L.631), were voted on separately. The Committee decided, by 51 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions, to retain those words.

(b) The introductory paragraph of the text proposed in the Peruvian amendment (A/C.3/L.631) was rejected

by 46 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions. Consequently, the rest of the Peruvian amendment was not put to the vote.

(c) The first part of the Bulgarian amendments (A/C.3/L.630, point 1), namely, the addition of the words "and conditions of general literacy" after the words "free of charge", was rejected by 29 votes to 15, with 26 abstentions.

(d) The second part of the Bulgarian amendments (A/C.3/L.630, point 2), namely, the addition of the words "and general literacy" at the end of the article, was rejected by 29 votes to 12, with 30 abstentions.

(e) The oral amendment by Israel, namely, the replacement of the word "fixed" by the word "mentioned", was rejected by 30 votes to 9, with 30 abstentions.

(f) At the request of the Dominican Republic, the words "within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan", contained in the draft article, were voted upon separately. The Committee decided, by 55 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions, to retain those words.

(g) The text of article 15 as a whole, and as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, was adopted by 60 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions.

(h) The amendment by Iraq and Ireland (A/C.3/L.632/Rev.1), concerning the rearrangement of articles 14 and 15, was adopted by 26 votes to 19, with 23 abstentions. Subsequently, the Committee, in accordance with rule 124 of its rules of procedure, decided, by 63 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to reconsider that decision. Iraq and Ireland submitted a new revision of their amendment (A/C.3/L.632/Rev.2). After a further debate on that amendment (summarized in paragraph 60 above), the Committee, in application of rule 117 of its rules of procedure, decided, by 37 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions, to adjourn *sine die* the debate on the proposal.

Text as adopted

67. The text of article 15, as adopted by the Committee, reads as follows:

"Each State Party to the Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party to this Covenant, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all."

ARTICLE 16 OF THE DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

68. Article 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I A), read as follows:

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone:

"(a) To take part in cultural life;

"(b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

"2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to this Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

"3. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity."

The Committee discussed the article at its 795th to 799th meetings.

Amendments submitted

69. Amendments were submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.633), Greece (A/C.3/L.635), and Costa Rica^{*} and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.636 and Add.1, and A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1). Saudi Arabia submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.634 and A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1) to the second part of the Czechoslovak amendment (A/C.3/L.633), and Czechoslovakia submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.637) to the Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.635).

70. Those amendments, in the order of the paragraphs of the draft article to which they related, were as follows:

71. The amendment by Costa Rica and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1) called for the inclusion in paragraph 1 of an additional sub-paragraph (c), which read:

"(c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author."

72. The first of the Czechoslovak amendments (A/C.3/L.633), called for the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph 2: "in the interest of the maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations". At the 797th meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia orally revised the amendment by inserting the words "in particular" before the words "in the interest of".

73. The Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.635) called for the addition of the words "and to give particular encouragement to such creative activity as tends to the healthy development of the human personality" at the end of paragraph 3. The Czechoslovak sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.637) would add to the Greek amendment the words "and to the maintenance of peace and co-operation among nations which is one of the essential conditions for such a development". The representative of Greece did not accept the Czechoslovak sub-amendment and, at the 799th meeting, withdrew his amendment (A/C.3/L.635).

74. The second of the Czechoslovak amendments (A/C.3/L.633) called for the addition of a new paragraph, reading as follows:

"4. The States Parties to the Covenant will encourage all-round development of international scientific and cultural co-operation and of mutual contacts between scientific and cultural experts."

At the 798th meeting the representative of Czechoslovakia accepted the Saudi Arabian sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1), as a consequence of which the paragraph read:

"4. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields."

Issues discussed

75. It was generally agreed that article 16 dealt with important human rights and should be retained in substance although certain concepts or notions contained therein might still be in the process of evolution.

76. With regard to paragraph 1, setting forth the contents of the rights, a suggestion was made that the article should specify that everyone had the right to take part in the cultural life "of the communities to which he belongs". However, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 did not give rise to extensive discussion.

* The addition of Costa Rica as a sponsor of the amendment was indicated in document A/C.3/L.636/Add.1.

77. It was proposed that paragraph 1 should include an additional sub-paragraph, based on article 27, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which the States parties to the Covenant would recognize the right of everyone "to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author" (A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1). It was pointed out, on the one hand, that the adoption of such a clause would not only protect authors against improper action on the part of publishers, but also ensure the right of the public to obtain authentic versions of artistic works, and that the clause would thus contribute to the development of culture throughout the world. The provision was in the nature of a principle of law to be implemented in detail by UNESCO and the States parties to the Covenant. On the other hand, the opinion was expressed that the complexities of the matter, linked in particular with the whole problem of the right of property, called for further consideration; and that, contrary to the relevant international instruments in force, the proposed clause did not take into account the special conditions existing in different countries. It was also submitted that the proposed clause might affect existing international conventions in the field of copyright.

78. Much discussion was devoted to the questions whether certain goals of scientific and cultural development should be set out in the article, and to what extent any statement of goals would be compatible with the principle of freedom laid down in paragraph 3 of article 16.

79. The view was expressed by certain representatives that, while scientific research and cultural activities should remain free, it was the duty of the States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO, to promote the development of culture and science "in the interest of the maintenance of peace and of co-operation among nations" (A/C.3/L.633). Other representatives felt that international understanding and peace were best promoted by ensuring the greatest possible scientific and cultural freedom. They stressed that a statement of aims such as was proposed might provide the States with a pretext for abusive control and orientation of scientific and cultural activities. The inclusion of the words "in particular" before the words "in the interest of" did not allay those fears.

80. The arguments opposed to the Czechoslovak amendment were restated in substance against the Greek amendment to paragraph 3 of the article, whereby States should "give particular encouragement to such creative activity as tends to the healthy development of the human personality" (A/C.3/L.635). In support of the proposal, it was said that States should not remain passive while various artistic productions ministered to the lowest instincts of man, and that the encouragement of certain artistic undertakings would not necessarily bring limitations on other activities in that field. Several representatives felt, however, that the clause was so vague as to permit harmful discriminatory practices.

81. Stressing the importance of freedom in the cultural and scientific fields, certain representatives found that the qualifying word "indispensable", in paragraph 3 of the article, was too restrictive. Others maintained that such a clause adequately recognized the right of the State to impose the limitations strictly required by national security, public order and morality.

82. It was recognized that one of the best ways to encourage cultural and scientific development was to promote international contacts in those fields. The Czechoslovak amendment adding a paragraph to that effect (A/C.3/L.633) met with general agreement after

its author had accepted the Saudi Arabian sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1), which did not impose any binding obligations on States and did not restrict "international contacts" to "contacts between experts". Some representatives maintained, however, that any such clause was superfluous in view of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1043 (XI).

Voting on article 16

83. The voting on article 16 and on amendments thereto took place at the 799th meeting, as follows:

(a) At the request of the Dominican Republic, a roll-call vote was taken on the amendment by Costa Rica and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1) — namely, the inclusion in paragraph 1 of a sub-paragraph on the protection of authors' rights. The Committee adopted the amendment by 39 votes to 9, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

(b) Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 68 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(c) At the request of Czechoslovakia, a vote was taken by roll-call on the first of the Czechoslovak amendments (A/C.3/L.633), calling for the addition at the end of paragraph 2 of the words "in particular in the interest of the maintenance of peace and co-operation among nations". The Committee rejected the amendment by 35 votes to 21, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Liberia, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Austria, Ceylon, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela.

(d) Paragraph 2, in its original text, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(e) A separate vote, requested by the Philippines, was taken on the question of retaining the word "indispensable" in paragraph 3 of article 16. The Committee decided, by 41 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions, to retain the word.

(f) Paragraph 3, in its original text, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(g) The second of the Czechoslovak amendments (A/C.3/L.633), as modified by the Saudi Arabian sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1), namely, the inclusion of an additional paragraph on the development of international contacts in the scientific and cultural fields, was adopted by 47 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

(h) The text of article 16 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Text as adopted

84. The text of article 16, as adopted by the Committee, reads as follows:

"1. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone:

"(a) To take part in cultural life;

"(b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

"(c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

"2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

"3. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

"4. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields."

ARTICLE 6 OF THE DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

85. Article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I B), read as follows:

"1. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law.

"2. In countries where capital punishment exists, sentence of death may be imposed only as a penalty for the most serious crimes pursuant to the sentence of a competent court and in accordance with law not contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

"3. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

"4. Sentence of death shall not be carried out on a pregnant woman."

The Committee discussed the article at its 809th to 821st meetings.

Amendments submitted

86. Amendments were submitted by Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644), France (A/C.3/L.645), the Philippines (A/C.3/L.646), Guatemala (A/C.3/L.647), Costa Rica (A/C.3/L.648), Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.649 and A/C.3/L.649/Rev.1), Japan (A/C.3/L.650), the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.651), Australia (A/C.3/L.652), Panama (A/C.3/L.653) and Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654).

87. The amendment proposed by Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644) consisted in replacing the text of article 6 by the following:

"Every human being has the inherent right to life. The death penalty shall not be imposed on any person."

88. The amendments submitted by France (A/C.3/L.645) were as follows:

(1) Deletion of the first sentence of paragraph 1.

(2) Replacement of paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. If the law provides for capital punishment such penalty shall be prescribed only for the most serious crimes and in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The death penalty shall not be imposed except in pursuance of the sentence of a competent court."

(3) Deletion of the first sentence of paragraph 3 and addition of the words "to a sentenced person" after the word "granted" in the second sentence.

These amendments were withdrawn by the French representative in the Working Party (see paras. 98 et seq. below).

89. The Philippine amendments (A/C.3/L.646) called for the insertion of the word "final" before the word "sentence" and of the words "in force at the time of the commission of the crime and" after the word "law" in paragraph 2. These amendments were withdrawn in favour of the text suggested by the Working Party for paragraph 2 (see para. 102 below).

90. The amendment submitted by Guatemala (A/C.3/L.647) consisted in the replacement of paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Sentence of death shall not be carried out on minors or on a pregnant woman."

In the Working Party, the representative of Guatemala withdrew this amendment in favour of the Japanese amendments (A/C.3/L.650).

91. The Costa Rican amendment (A/C.3/L.648) called for the replacement of article 6 by the following:

"Every human being shall have the inalienable right to his life and to the security of his person."

92. The amendment of Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.649/Rev.1) consisted in the insertion of a new paragraph after paragraph 2, as follows:

"3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide shall apply fully."

93. The Japanese amendments (A/C.3/L.650) consisted in inserting the words "imposed for crimes committed by minors, and shall not be" between the words "be" and "carried" in paragraph 4, and in replacing the words "a pregnant woman" by the words "pregnant women". At the 815th meeting, the Japanese representative accepted a suggestion to the effect that the word "minors" should be replaced by the words "children and young persons".

94. The Netherlands amendment (A/C.3/L.651) called for the replacement of paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following:

"1. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.

"2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:

"(a) In defence of any person from unlawful violence ;

"(b) In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained ;

"(c) In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection."

95. The Australian amendment (A/C.3/L.652) called for the replacement of the phrase "not contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" by the phrase "that is not contrary to the provisions of this Covenant" in paragraph 2. The amendment was withdrawn by the representative of Australia in favour of the text suggested by the Working Party for paragraph 2.

96. The amendment proposed by Panama (A/C.3/L.653) consisted in replacing paragraph 1 by the following :

"1. The right to life is inherent in the human person. The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the propriety of promoting the abolition of the death penalty."

The representative of Panama withdrew his amendment in the Working Party.

97. The amendment submitted by Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654) was to replace paragraph 1 by the following :

"1. The right to life is inherent in the human person. From the moment of conception, this right shall be protected by law."

Working Party on article 6

98. At its 813th meeting, on 18 November 1957, the Third Committee decided to establish a Working Party on article 6 to try to bring together in harmonized form the amendments and suggestions which had been put forward in the Committee.

99. The Working Party, which was composed of the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, the Philippines and Poland, held three meetings on 19, 20 and 21 November 1957 under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

100. In its report (A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1), the Working Party stated that the draft prepared by the Commission on Human Rights should be taken as the basic text. The amendments of Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644) and Costa Rica (A/C.3/L.648) were not discussed by the Working Party and it was suggested that they should be acted upon first by the Third Committee.

101. For paragraph 1 of the draft article, the Working Party did not propose a common text, but suggested an order of voting as follows :

(a) The Netherlands amendment (A/C.3/L.651) proposing substitute texts for paragraphs 1 and 2 ;

(b) The following three clauses for paragraph 1, in the order indicated below :

(i) "Every human being has the inherent right to life." [Note : This clause was common to the amendments of Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644), Panama (A/C.3/L.653) and Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654)] ;

(ii) "Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law." [Note : Before this text was voted on, the following amendment by Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654) should be put to the vote : "From the moment of conception, this right shall be protected by law".] ;

(iii) "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life." (Text drafted by the Commission on Human Rights.)

The French amendment (A/C.3/L.645) consisting in the deletion of the first sentence of paragraph 1 was withdrawn on the understanding that those opposed to the sentence would simply vote against it.

102. For paragraph 2, the Working Party suggested the following text :

"2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with law which is in force at the time of the commission of the crime and that is not contrary to the provisions of this Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court."

103. For a new paragraph 3, the Working Party transmitted to the Committee the following texts :

(a) The text proposed by Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.649/Rev.1) which, as further revised, read as follows :

"3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide shall apply fully in the States that are Parties thereto."

(b) An amendment to this four-Power text was submitted by Australia, as follows :

"3. Nothing in this article shall authorize any States Parties to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."

104. There was no amendment to the original text of paragraph 3 of the draft prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, the French amendment (A/C.3/L.645) having been withdrawn by its sponsor at the third meeting of the Working Party.

105. For paragraph 4, the Working Party was unable to agree on a common text. The only amendments to that paragraph were the Japanese amendments (see para. 93 above), since the Guatemalan amendment (see para. 90 above) had been withdrawn. The Working Party suggested, as alternatives to the words "children and young persons" in the Japanese amendments (A/C.3/L.650), the following words : "minors", "persons below eighteen years of age" or "juveniles".

106. The Working Party suggested the following text as a new paragraph instead of the text proposed in the amendment of Panama (A/C.3/L.653) (see para. 96 above), which had been withdrawn by its sponsor :

"Nothing in this article shall be invoked to retard or to prevent any State Party to the Covenant from abolishing capital punishment."

The above text was orally revised at the 819th meeting as follows :

"Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the Covenant."

Amendments to the proposals of the Working Party

107. Amendments were submitted by the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.656), Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.657) and Ceylon (A/C.3/L.658) to the proposal of the Working Party (A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1).

108. The United Kingdom amendments (A/C.3/L.656) consisted in (1) deleting the words "which is" after the word "law" and the words "that is" before the word "contrary" in the first sentence of paragraph 2 ; and (2) replacing the words "for crimes committed by" by

the word "on" in the text proposed by Japan for paragraph 4 (see paras. 93 and 105 above). At the 819th meeting, the United Kingdom amendments to paragraph 2 were incorporated in the text suggested by the Working Party.

109. The amendment proposed by Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.657) consisted in replacing the texts transmitted by the Working Party for a new paragraph 3 (see para. 103 above) by the following:

"3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."

110. In the amendment submitted by Ceylon (A/C.3/L.658) the following alternative text was proposed:

"When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, due regard shall be paid to the principles and purposes of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the provisions of which shall apply to the States that are Parties thereto."

This amendment was withdrawn by the representative of Ceylon at the 820th meeting.

Issues discussed

111. One issue discussed was whether or not article 6 should provide for the abolition of capital punishment. The question arose in connexion with the second part of the amendment proposed by Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644), which provided that "the death penalty shall not be imposed on any person". Those supporting the clause maintained that article 6, which guaranteed the right to life, should not in any way sanction the taking of life, but should prohibit the death penalty. The existence of capital punishment could not be justified and was contrary to the modern concept of penalty, which was to bring about the rehabilitation of the offender. Moreover, it was always possible that an innocent person might be convicted; rectification of any error would be precluded if the convicted person were executed. It was also pointed out that capital punishment had no deterrent effect on crimes, as a comparison of criminal statistics of various countries would show. On the other hand, a majority of representatives, while appreciating the humanitarian motives inspiring the amendment, felt that its adoption would create difficulties for countries where capital punishment existed. The abolition of capital punishment was a highly controversial question; it was better to leave the problem to each State concerned to resolve. However, in order to avoid the impression that the Covenant sanctioned capital punishment, it was agreed to add a clause to the effect that nothing in the article should be invoked to delay or prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State party to the Covenant. Some representatives preferred a more positive text such as that originally proposed by Panama (A/C.3/L.653), by which States Parties would "recognize the propriety of promoting the abolition of the death penalty". It was suggested that concrete measures designed to promote the abolition of the death penalty should be taken. For example, seminars might be organized or studies made on the subject by the United Nations

112. Most members of the Committee felt that the article should begin with an affirmation of the inherent right of everyone to life. They therefore supported the clause "Every human being has the inherent right to life", as proposed in the amendments submitted by Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644), Panama (A/C.3/

L.653) and Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654). It was held that the right to life was not a right conferred on the individual by society. Society, in fact, owed a duty to the individual—that of protecting his right to life. Those opposing the clause did not disagree with the principle it enunciated; they objected to its inclusion, since it was a declaratory statement and, therefore, out of place in a legal instrument.

113. The amendment submitted by Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (A/C.3/L.654) led to a discussion as to whether the right to life should be protected by law "from the moment of conception". Those supporting the amendment maintained that it was only logical to guarantee the right to life from the moment life began. The provisions of paragraph 4 of the draft article aimed at the protection of the life of the unborn child whose mother was sentenced to death; that protection should be extended to all unborn children. It was pointed out that the legislation of many countries accorded protection to the unborn child. On the other hand, the amendment was opposed on the grounds that it was impossible for the State to determine the moment of conception and, therefore to undertake to protect life from that moment. Moreover, the proposed clause would involve the question of the rights and duties of the medical profession. Legislation on the subject was based on different principles in different countries and it was, therefore, inappropriate to include such a provision in an international instrument.

114. There was some discussion concerning the clause "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life"; the clause was objected to as vague, since the meaning of the word "arbitrarily" was not clear. It was recalled that the members of the Commission on Human Rights had not been able to reach agreement on the meaning of the term, some holding that it meant "illegally" while others interpreted it to mean "unjustly", and still others understood it to mean both. It could also be said, as one delegation pointed out, that a person who suffered an accidental death was deprived of his life arbitrarily. Since the term had no precise legal meaning, its use in a legal instrument should be avoided. States subscribing to the Covenant should know the exact scope of their obligations. However, other representatives saw no difficulty, as far as their countries were concerned, in applying the clause. A number of representatives maintained that the clause meant that no person might be deprived of his life except "in accordance with law", and that nothing in the clause would entitle the international community to judge whether the law of a particular country was just or unjust. Some stated that the term "arbitrarily" presupposed intention or the act of a conscious will, and that death by accident was therefore not covered by the clause. The word "arbitrarily" should be taken to mean "fixed or done capriciously or at pleasure; without adequate determining principle; depending on the will alone; tyrannical; despotic; without cause based upon law; not governed by any fixed rule or standard". The term was synonymous with the expression "without due process of law". It implied such guarantees as the right to fair trial and protection against false arrest. Others felt that the term "arbitrarily" had ethical implications; it meant not only "illegally" but "unjustly".

115. Some representatives preferred the formulation proposed by the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.651), which was based on article 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950. The amendment would specify the cases in which deprivation of life would be deemed lawful. The majority, however, did not favour such a formulation, as any enumeration would necessarily

be incomplete and would, moreover, tend to convey the impression that more importance was being given to the exceptions than to the right itself. A number of representatives felt that the clause providing that no one should be deprived of his life "arbitrarily" would indicate that the right to life was not absolute and would obviate the necessity of setting out the possible exceptions in detail.

116. The clause in paragraph 2 to the effect that the death sentence might not be imposed except in accordance with law "in force at the time of the commission of the offence" also gave rise to some discussion. It was pointed out that such a clause was intended to ensure that no law imposing the death penalty could be made retroactive. However, it was maintained that the clause was unnecessary since the question of non-retroactivity of penal laws was fully covered in article 15 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Moreover, article 15 not only prohibited the imposition of a heavier penalty than that applicable at the time of the commission of the offence, but also entitled the offender to benefit from any subsequent law providing for a lighter penalty.

117. The question whether reference should be made to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was also discussed. The question arose in connexion with paragraph 2 of the article and the amendment submitted by Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.657). It was pointed out, on the one hand, that it was not necessary to include a safeguarding clause in favour of the Genocide Convention, since there was no conflict or overlapping between that Convention and the draft Covenant. Moreover, a sufficient safeguard would be provided under article 5 on the draft Covenant, which contained a clause prohibiting any restriction upon or derogation from rights recognized or existing pursuant to any law, conventions, regulations, or custom on the pretext that the Covenant did not recognize such rights or recognized them to a lesser extent. On the other hand, in support of the four-Power amendment, it was argued that a reference to the Genocide Convention was necessary, since an individual's right to life could not be safeguarded adequately if the group to which he belonged was threatened with extinction. The reference to the Genocide Convention in paragraph 2 was also considered essential as it would be a further limitation on the imposition of the death penalty.

118. There was some discussion regarding the meaning of paragraph 4 of the draft of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I B), which provided that sentence of death should not be carried out on pregnant women. A number of representatives were of the opinion that the clause sought to prevent the carrying out of the sentence of death before the child was born. However, others thought that the death sentence should not be carried out at all if it concerned a pregnant woman. The normal development of the unborn child might be effected if the mother were to live in constant fear that, after the birth of her child, the death sentence would be carried out.

119. Another question was whether protection against the death penalty should be extended to minors, as proposed in the Japanese amendment (A/C.3/L.650). Those favouring the amendment explained that minors were accorded preferential treatment under the criminal legislation of most countries. Under firm moral and intellectual guidance, the delinquent minor could become a useful member of society. On the other hand, those opposing the amendment pointed out that it was for the legislation of each State to specify the classes of persons not liable to the death penalty. The principal reason for providing in paragraph 4 of the original text that the death sentence should not be carried out on pregnant women was to save the life of an innocent unborn child. If for humanitarian reasons the provisions of that para-

graph were to be broadened, it would not be sufficient to speak simply of minors, but other classes of persons should also be mentioned, such as, for example, the insane and the aged. Objection was also made to the Japanese amendment on the ground that it would create difficulties for countries where the offender's age at the time of conviction rather than his age at the time of the commission of the offence was taken into account in passing sentence upon him. It was suggested that the clause should read "Sentence of death shall not be imposed on children and young persons. . . ." (A/C.3/L.656). In reply, it was pointed out that this formulation would not prevent the imposition of the death penalty on a person who had committed an offence while still a minor, but whose arrest or conviction did not take place until after he had come of age. Some dissatisfaction was expressed in the Committee over the use of the term "children and young persons". The term "minors", "persons below eighteen years of age" and "juveniles" were suggested as alternatives. The Committee decided to adopt the words "persons below eighteen years of age".

Voting on article 6

120. At the 820th meeting, the Committee voted as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of Uruguay, a vote by roll-call was taken on the amendment proposed by Colombia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.644). The amendment was rejected by 51 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United States of America.

(b) The Costa Rican amendment (A/C.3/L.648) was rejected by 58 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions.

(c) The Netherlands amendment (A/C.3/L.651) was rejected by 50 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.

(d) The clause "Every human being has the inherent right to life" (see para. 101 (b) above) was adopted by 65 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

(e) The clause "From the moment of conception, this right shall be protected by law" proposed in the amendment submitted by Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco (see para. 101 (b) above) was rejected by 31 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions.

(f) The clause "This right shall be protected by law" (see para. 101 (b) above) was adopted by 69 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(g) The clause "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life" (see para. 101 (b) above) was voted on by roll-call at the request of the representative of Syria, and adopted by 46 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia,

Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Israel, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Ceylon, China, Finland, Guatemala, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, United States of America, Venezuela.

Paragraph 2

(h) At the request of the representative of Poland, a separate vote was taken on the words "in force at the time of the commission of the crime and" in the text submitted by the Working Party for paragraph 2 (see para. 102 above) as orally revised. It was decided, by 29 votes to 25, with 16 abstentions, to retain those words.

(i) Paragraph 2 was voted on by roll-call at the request of the representative of Colombia and adopted by 46 votes to 7, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

Against: Colombia, Denmark, Iraq, Ireland, New Zealand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, United States of America, Yemen.

Paragraph 3

(j) The words "When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide it is understood that" in the text for a new paragraph 3 proposed by Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland (A/C.3/L.657) were voted on separately at the request of the representative of Canada and adopted by 37 votes to 14, with 19 abstentions. The four-Power amendment as a whole was adopted by 49 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions.

Paragraph 4

(k) At the request of the representative of Belgium, the words "in all cases" in the second sentence of paragraph 4 (paragraph 3 of the text drafted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2573, annex I B)), were voted on separately and adopted by 57 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions. Paragraph 4 as a whole was adopted by 69 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 5

(l) The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.656) to the text proposed by Japan (A/C.3/L.650) for paragraph 5 (paragraph 4 of the Commission's draft) was rejected by 41 votes to 12, with 19 abstentions.

(m) By 21 votes to 19, with 28 abstentions, the phrase "persons below eighteen years of age" was adopted in substitution for the words "children and young persons" in the Japanese amendment (see para. 93 above). In view of the adoption of the phrase, the other terms

suggested by the Working Party were not put to the vote.

(n) A request made by the representative of China and supported by the representative of Canada for a separate vote on the words "shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age, and" was rejected by 29 votes to 21, with 16 abstentions.

(o) Paragraph 5 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 53 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

Paragraph 6

(p) The text of paragraph 6 suggested by the Working Party (see para. 106 above), as revised, was adopted by 54 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions.

(q) The text of article 6 as a whole, as amended, was voted on by roll-call at the request of the representative of Colombia, and adopted by 55 votes to none, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Text as adopted

121. The text of article 6, as adopted by the Committee, reads as follows:

"1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

"2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of this Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

"3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

"4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

"5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

"6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the Covenant."

FUTURE WORK ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

122. At the 834th meeting, Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece,

Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Panama and Sudan submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.3/L.663):

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming resolution 833 (IX), which states that it is important that the draft International Covenants on Human Rights should be adopted in their final form as soon as possible,

"Recalling resolution 1041 (XI), in which it decided that the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee should devote enough time to its discussion of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights to be able to complete its consideration of the draft Covenants by the end of the thirteenth session, for adoption by the General Assembly at that session,

"Noting that, whereas during the present (twelfth) session of the General Assembly, thirty-eight meetings have been devoted to the said draft Covenants, only four articles have been adopted, while sixty-two remain for consideration at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly,

"Believing, however, that it is practically impossible that the final texts of the Covenants will be ready for adoption during 1958 and that the duration of a session of the Assembly does not permit its Third Committee sufficient time to complete the drafting of the texts even if the Committee were to set aside all other matters coming within its purview,

"Recommends that, at the thirteenth session, appropriate steps should be taken to enable its Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee to complete the draft International Covenants on Human Rights within the time specified in resolution 1041 (XI) of the General Assembly or within a time as reasonably close to that time as possible."

* At the 834th meeting, the representative of Greece stated that the sponsors had accepted, among other amendments to the text, the addition of the phrase "otherwise than by curtailing the consideration of other items of importance on its agenda, particularly those relating to international respect for self-determination and freedom of information" at the end of the operative paragraph.

123. In support of the draft resolution it was pointed out that the United Nations would be deceiving the hopes of the world if it did not make a special effort to speed up the adoption of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights. At the current rate of progress it would take some ten to fifteen years to complete the Covenants. It was therefore essential that appropriate steps should be taken by the Assembly at its next session to enable the Third Committee to complete the Covenants at that session or within a time as reasonably close thereto as possible. For example, the Committee might be asked to continue meeting beyond the normal period of the Assembly session, or to devote more meetings to the discussion of the Covenants than it had done in the past. It was also suggested that the Committee might be able to expedite its work on the Covenants if it fixed in advance the number of meetings to be devoted to the consideration of each article. Some representatives stressed, however, that in speeding up the work on the Covenants there should be no curtailment of other items on the Committee's agenda. Some representatives also expressed the view that any plan adopted should not entail additional expenditure of funds.

124. A number of representatives felt that the Committee ought to have been given sufficient time to study the proposal and appealed to the sponsors not to press the draft resolution to a vote. The sponsors therefore agreed to withdraw the draft resolution on the understanding that the text of the proposal, as well as an account of the debate thereon, would be given in the Committee's report. It was explained that the primary purpose of the proposal was to make Member States aware of the importance of finding, at the Assembly's next session, ways and means of speeding up the work on the draft Covenants.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights at its thirteenth session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 33 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2907 and Add.1 and 2	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28 (part I)
A/2910 and Add.1 to 6	Observations by Governments	Ibid.
A/2929	Annotations on the text of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights	Ibid., agenda item 28 (part II)
A/3077	Report of the Third Committee	Ibid., agenda item 28 (part I)
A/3525	Report of the Third Committee	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 31

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3588	Note by the Secretary-General	Incorporated in substance in A/C.3/SR.779, para. 5
A/3621	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference concerning the abolition of concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities	Mimeographed. For the resolution, see International Labour Office, <i>Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session</i> (Geneva, June 1957)
A/C.3/L.460	Working paper prepared by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 28 (part I)
A/C.3/L.617	Ireland: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 22 and 25
A/C.3/L.618	Netherlands: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 17
A/C.3/L.619 and Corr.1	Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 9, 14, 18, 21 and 23
A/C.3/L.620	Romania: amendment to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 26
A/C.3/L.621	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 10, 15 and 19
A/C.3/L.622	Philippines: amendment to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in substance in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 11
A/C.3/L.623	Belgium: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 12, 20 and 24
A/C.3/L.624	Peru: amendments to article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 13 and 16
A/C.3/L.625	Report of the Working Party on article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Incorporated in substance in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 27 and 28
A/C.3/L.626	Panama: amendments to the text of article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights proposed by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 31 and 34
A/C.3/L.627	Canada: amendments to the text of article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights proposed by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 33 and 37
A/C.3/L.628	Costa Rica and Greece: amendment to the text of article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights proposed by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 32
A/C.3/L.629	Bolivia: amendment to the text of article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights proposed by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.625)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 40
A/C.3/L.630	Bulgaria: amendments to article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 58
A/C.3/L.631	Peru: amendment to article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 56
A/C.3/L.632	Ireland: amendments to article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Replaced by A/C.3/L.632/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.632/Rev.1	Iraq and Ireland: revised amendments to article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Replaced by A/C.3/L.632/Rev.2
A/C.3/L.632/Rev.2	Iraq and Ireland: revised amendments to article 15 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 60
A/C.3/L.633	Czechoslovakia: amendments to article 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 72 and 74
A/C.3/L.634	Saudi Arabia: amendment to document A/C.3/L.633	Replaced by A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.634/Rev.1	Saudi Arabia: revised amendment to document A/C.3/L.633	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 74
A/C.3/L.635	Greece: amendment to article 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 73
A/C.3/L.636 and Add.1	Costa Rica and Uruguay: amendment to article 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Replaced by A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.636/Rev.1	Costa Rica and Uruguay: amendment to article 16 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2573, annex I A)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 71

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.3/L.637	Czechoslovakia: amendment to document A/C.3/L.635	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 73
A/C.3/L.644	Colombia and Uruguay: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 87
A/C.3/L.645	France: amendments to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 88
A/C.3/L.646	Philippines: amendments to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 89
A/C.3/L.647	Guatemala: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I E)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 90
A/C.3/L.648	Costa Rica: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 91
A/C.3/L.649 and Add.1	Brazil, Panama and Peru: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Replaced by A/C.3/L.649/Rev.1
A/C.3/L.649/Rev.1	Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland: revised amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 92
A/C.3/L.650	Japan: amendments to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 93
A/C.3/L.651	Netherlands: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 94
A/C.3/L.652	Australia: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 95
A/C.3/L.653	Panama: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 96
A/C.3/L.654	Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico and Morocco: amendment to article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/2573, annex I B)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 97
A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1	Report of the Working Party on article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Incorporated in substance in A/3764 and Add.1, paras. 98-106
A/C.3/L.656	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to the text of paragraph 2 of article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights proposed by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 108
A/C.3/L.657	Brazil, Panama, Peru and Poland: amendment to the texts of paragraph 3 of article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights transmitted by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 109
A/C.3/L.658	Ceylon: amendment to the texts of paragraph 3 of article 6 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights transmitted by the Working Party (A/C.3/L.655 and Corr.1)	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 110
A/C.3/L.663	Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Panama and Sudan: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3764 and Add.1, para. 122
E/2573-E/CN.4/705	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its tenth session (23 February - 16 April 1954)	Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 7
E/CN.4/655/Add.4	Observations submitted by specialized agencies on the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 543 (VI): letter dated 8 April 1952 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/CN.4/692/Add.2	Observations submitted by specialized agencies on the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 501 B (XVI): letter dated 16 December 1953 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 33 WAS DISCUSSED

Third Committee: 779th to 799th, 809th to 821st and 834th meetings

Plenary meetings: 727th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 34: Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: report of the Economic and Social Council

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DOCUMENT A/3150

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English and French]
[25 July 1956]

1. The General Assembly, at its ninth session, adopted resolution 840 (IX), the operative part of which reads as follows:

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue its efforts on the technical level to promote freedom of information;

"2. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to discuss, at its nineteenth session, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and to formulate recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly, taking into account the views expressed and the proposals made on this subject at the ninth and previous sessions of the General Assembly;

"3. Decides to discuss the draft Convention on Freedom of Information not later than at its eleventh session, including such recommendations as the Economic and Social Council may make."

2. At its nineteenth session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the draft Convention.¹ Considering the divergent views expressed on the draft Convention, regretting that discussions in various bodies had failed to produce agreement on a formula to describe permissible limitations on freedom of information, and bearing in mind that in the absence of a wide measure of agreement

a Convention would be unlikely to prove effective, the Council adopted resolution 574 C (XIX), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Concludes reluctantly that further action at this stage on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information would be unprofitable;

"2. Recommends to the General Assembly to consider the draft Convention at its twelfth session in the hope that conditions will be more favourable at that time."

3. The text of a preamble and nineteen articles of a draft Convention on Freedom of Information will be found in the annex of the report drawn up in 1951 by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information,² which the General Assembly appointed by resolution 426 (V).

4. Background information concerning the draft Convention will be found in memoranda which the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly at its fifth and seventh sessions.³ Since then developments concerning the draft Convention may be summarized as follows:

² Ibid., Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex.

³ Ibid., Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 30 (a), documents A/1380; Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/2181.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. VI, sect. VI, paras. 674-675.

(a) The Rapporteur on Freedom of Information appointed by the Economic and Social Council under its resolution 442 C (XIV) proposed,⁴ in his report to the Council, that the Council should recommend to the General Assembly that it proceed with the detailed consideration of the draft Convention on the basis of a general formula which he suggested for the drafting of the article concerning permissible limitations on freedom of information;

(b) The Council did not take any action on the Rapporteur's proposal;

(c) The General Assembly adopted resolutions 631 (VII), 736 (VIII) and 840 (IX), all of which relate to, among other things, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

(d) The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 574 C (XIX) (see para. 2 above).

5. In the field of freedom of information, the General Assembly may also like to have the following information concerning the application of General Assembly resolution 841 (IX) on the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936).⁵

6. In the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly decided:

"1. To request States which are Parties to the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936) to state whether they wish to transfer to the United Nations the functions which were performed, under the terms of that Convention, by the League of Nations;

"2. To instruct the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare for this purpose a draft protocol concerning the transfer to the United Nations of the functions assigned to the League of Nations under the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace;

"(b) To provide in the draft protocol for the accession

of Members and Non-Members of the United Nations which are not Parties or signatories to the Convention, and also for such legal or other adjustments as may be necessitated by current conditions; including new articles, based on General Assembly resolution 424 (V) of 14 December 1950, to provide that each High Contracting Party shall refrain from radio broadcasts that would mean unfair attacks or slanders against other peoples anywhere and in so doing conform strictly to an ethical conduct in the interest of world peace by reporting facts truly and objectively, and to provide that each High Contracting Party shall not interfere with the reception, within its territory, of foreign radio broadcasts;

"(c) To circulate the draft protocol to the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace to the States Parties to that Convention."

7. In application of this resolution, the Secretary-General prepared a draft protocol to the 1936 Convention and transmitted it to the States Parties to the Convention by verbal notes dated 1 and 19 August 1955, requesting them to intimate whether they wished the functions assigned to the League of Nations under the Convention to be transferred to the United Nations.

8. The following twenty-six States are Parties to the 1936 Convention: Australia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Union of South Africa, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

9. The Secretary-General has so far received replies from the following nine States: Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway and Pakistan. All these States have intimated their approval of the transfer to the United Nations of the functions assigned to the League of Nations under the 1936 Convention. Burma, Denmark and Ireland also stated that they approved of the text of the draft protocol.

10. The Secretary-General has communicated this information to the States Parties to the 1936 Convention.

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 12, sect. II, chap. VI, A.

⁵ For the text of this Convention, see League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. CLXXXVI, 1938, p. 301.

DOCUMENT A/3589

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[5 June 1957]

1. At its 577th meeting, held on 15 November 1956, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of its General Committee,⁶ decided to postpone to its twelfth session consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

2. A note by the Secretary-General (A/3150), submitted at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, contains background information and references concerning the draft Convention.

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/3350, para. 2.

DOCUMENT A/C.3/L.660
Philippines : draft resolutions

[Original text : English]
 [5 December 1957]

A

The General Assembly,

Considering the need to bring the text of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information (A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex) to the attention of the increased membership of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General :

(a) to circulate to Member States the text of the preamble and nineteen articles of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information prepared in 1951 by the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, together with a brief history of the development of this project, and invite them to submit their views and suggestions on the text and on the action which the General Assembly should take thereon ;

(b) To report on this consultation to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the media of information have a more important role than ever before in strengthening friendly relations between peoples and that a free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information is a powerful factor in maintaining international peace and understanding,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirteenth session, appointed a committee of five of its members for the purpose of reviewing the work of the

United Nations and the specialized agencies in freedom of information and reporting, with recommendations, to the Commission at its fourteenth session,

Believing that there is need to ensure that problems of freedom of information shall remain under constant review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations,

Requests the Economic and Social Council,

1. To request the Commission on Human Rights to consider, at its fourteenth session, procedures by which such constant review may be ensured, *inter alia*, by including problems of freedom of information in the agenda of its future sessions and examining the possibility of setting up appropriate machinery for the continuing study of such problems ;

2. Further to request the Commission, when examining the report of its Committee on Freedom of Information, to give special consideration to :

(a) The problems of censorship, including ways and means of solving them, and

(b) the possibility of preparing a draft declaration on freedom of information, taking into account principles already discussed, endorsed or accepted in the United Nations ;

3. To transmit to the General Assembly at its next session the report of the Commission on these matters, together with the Council's recommendations thereon.

C

[For the text see document A/3778, para. 6, draft resolution C, below.]

DOCUMENT A/3778
Report of the Third Committee

[Original text : English]
 [10 December 1957]

1. At its 682nd meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee item 34 of the agenda of its twelfth session (Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: report of the Economic and Social Council). The Assembly had postponed consideration of the item from its eleventh session.

2. The Third Committee discussed the item at its 828th to 834th meetings held between 4 and 9 December. A detailed account of the proceedings and of the views expressed by the members of the Committee will be found in the summary records of those meetings.

3. The Committee had before it the following documents :

(a) Two notes by the Secretary-General giving the background of the draft Convention (A/3150 and A/3589) ;

(b) The text of a preamble and nineteen articles of a draft Convention on Freedom of Information prepared in 1951 by the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex) ;

(c) An account of the discussions on the draft Convention at the nineteenth session of the Economic and Social Council (A/2943, chap. VI, sect. VI, paras. 673-675).

4. The Third Committee's general discussion of the item ranged widely over a number of aspects of freedom of information. Frequent references were made to the chequered history of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, which had been prepared in 1948 by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and since that date had been discussed in the General Assembly at several sessions, in the Economic and Social Council, in the Commission on Human Rights, in an *ad hoc* committee of the General Assembly and in the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. Some members, while recognizing that only a limited time was available to the Third Committee at the current session of the General Assembly, emphasized that, whatever steps were taken to ensure further study of the projects, and of problems of freedom of information in general, the draft Convention should finally, and the sooner the better, come to the Committee for detailed consideration. It was especially important that all

Member States should have an opportunity, in the Committee, of discussing the controversial article 2, listing permissible restrictions on freedom of information, the search for an acceptable formula for which was generally regarded as one of the main problems in connexion with the draft Convention. An indication of the extent to which some members were impatient of further delay was a suggestion, which was not, however, formally introduced, that an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of twenty-four States should meet during the summer of 1958 to give detailed consideration to the draft Convention. On the other hand, some members expressed pessimism as to the possibility of ever drafting an acceptable text, and thought that further work on it would not serve a useful purpose.

5. At the 830th meeting, the Philippines submitted three draft resolutions (A/C.3/L.660): draft resolution A concerned a procedure which might be followed in the further consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information; draft resolution B dealt with machinery for the continuing study of problems of freedom of information and draft resolution C with the organization of seminars on freedom of information under the programme of advisory services in human rights previously authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 926 (X).

6. At the 832nd meeting, the representative of the Philippines accepted oral suggestions by the representatives of India, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, and submitted three revised texts (A/C.3/L.660/Rev.1), which read as follows:

" A

" *The General Assembly,*

" *Considering* the need to bring the text of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information to the attention of the increased membership of the United Nations,

" *Requests* the Secretary-General:

" (a) To circulate to Member States the text of the preamble and nineteen articles of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information prepared in 1951 by the General Assembly's *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, together with a brief history of the development of this project, and to invite them to submit their views and suggestions on the text and on the action which the General Assembly should take thereon;

" (b) To report on this consultation to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session to enable the Assembly to give such priority as it may determine to the appropriate consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

" B

" *The General Assembly,*

" *Recognizing* that the media of information have a more important role than ever before in strengthening friendly relations between peoples and that a free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information is a powerful factor in maintaining international peace and understanding,

" *Noting* that the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirteenth session, appointed a committee of five of its members for the purpose of reviewing the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on freedom of information and reporting, with recommendations, to the Commission at its fourteenth session,

" *Believing* that there is need to ensure that problems of freedom of information shall remain under constant review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations,

" *Requests* the Economic and Social Council:

" 1. To request the Commission on Human Rights to consider, at its fourteenth session, procedures by which such constant review may be ensured, *inter alia*, by including problems of freedom of information in the agenda of its future sessions and examining means of providing for the continuing study of such problems;

" 2. Further to request the Commission, when examining the report of its committee appointed to review the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on freedom of information, to give special consideration to:

" (a) The problem of developing media of information in under-developed countries;

" (b) The problems of censorship;

" (c) The possibility of preparing a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, based on article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and taking into account principles of freedom and responsibility already endorsed or accepted in the United Nations;

" 3. To transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Commission on these matters, together with the Council's recommendation thereon.

" C

" *The General Assembly,*

" *Recognizing* the desirability of studying all possible means of increasing the flow of accurate and undistorted news and information within countries and across national frontiers,

" *Noting* the developing programme of advisory services in human rights authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 926 (X),

" *Considering* that the holding of seminars on freedom of information could contribute to the solution of problems in this field,

" *Urges* Member States to consider the possibility of organizing, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, seminars on freedom of information under the programme of advisory services."

7. Chile submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.661) to the effect that, in the operative paragraph of draft resolution A, the following sub-paragraph should be inserted after sub-paragraph (a):

" (b) To invite Member States to provide a statement of the legal provisions directly or indirectly relating to freedom of information in force in their countries."

Sub-paragraph (b) of the draft resolution would then become sub-paragraph (c).

8. The United States submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.662) to the revised text of draft resolution B, calling for (1) the deletion of the words "accurate and undistorted" before the words "news and information" in the first paragraph of the preamble; and (2) the addition of the following phrase: "which is an essential basis for accurate and undistorted news and information" after the words "news and information".

9. At the 834th meeting, the representative of the Philippines accepted an oral amendment made by the representative of Israel at the 833rd meeting, adding the word "free" before the words "flow of accurate and undistorted news and information" in the first paragraph of the preamble to draft resolution C.

10. At its 834th meeting the Committee voted as follows on the draft resolutions submitted by the Philippines (A/C.3/L.660/Rev.1) and the amendments of Chile (A/C.3/L.661) and the United States of America (A/C.3/L.662).

Draft resolution A

(c) The representative of Ceylon requested a separate vote on the words "directly or indirectly" in the Chilean amendment (A/C.3/L.661). The words were rejected by 27 votes to 19, with 19 abstentions.

(b) The Chilean amendment (A/C.3/L.661), as modified, was adopted by 44 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

(c) Draft resolution A, as amended, was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution B

(d) The United States amendment (A/C.3/L.662) was rejected by 29 votes to 27, with 8 abstentions.

(e) The representative of the United States requested a separate vote on the first paragraph of the preamble. The paragraph was adopted by 51 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions.

(f) The representatives of the USSR and of the United Kingdom requested a separate vote on sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of operative paragraph 2. Those sub-paragraphs were rejected by 32 votes to 16, with 18 abstentions.

(g) Draft resolution B, as amended, was adopted by 43 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.

Draft resolution C

(h) Draft resolution C, as amended by the oral amendment proposed by Israel (see para. 9 above) and accepted by the sponsor, was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

Recommendations of the Third Committee

11. The Third Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

[Texts adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Third Committee. For the final texts, see resolutions 1189 A (XII), 1189 B (XII) and 1189 C (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1189 (XII). FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Considering the need to bring the text of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information (A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex) to the attention of the increased membership of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate to Member States the text of the preamble and nineteen articles of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information prepared in 1951 by the General Assembly's *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, together with a brief history of the development of this project, and to invite them to submit their views and suggestions on the text and on the action which the General Assembly should take thereon;

(b) To invite Member States to provide a statement of the legal provisions relating to freedom of information in their countries;

(c) To report on this consultation to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session to enable the Assembly to give such priority as it may determine to the appropriate consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the media of information have a more important role than ever before in strengthening friendly relations between peoples and that a free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information is a powerful factor in maintaining international peace and understanding,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirteenth session, appointed a committee of five of its members for the purpose of reviewing the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on freedom of information and reporting, with recommendations, to the Commission at its fourteenth session,

Believing that there is need to ensure that problems of freedom of information shall remain under constant review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations,

Requests the Economic and Social Council:

(a) To invite the Commission on Human Rights to consider, at its fourteenth session, procedures by which such constant review may be ensured, *inter alia*, by including problems of freedom of information in the agenda of its future sessions and examining means of providing for the continuing study of such problems;

(b) Further to invite the Commission, when examining the report of its committee appointed to review the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on freedom of information, to give special consideration to the problem of developing media of information in under-developed countries;

(c) To transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Commission on these matters, together with the Council's recommendation thereon.

*727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.*

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the desirability of studying all possible means of increasing the free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information within countries and across national frontiers,

Noting the developing programme of advisory services in the field of human rights authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955,

Considering that the holding of seminars on freedom of information could contribute to the solution of problems in this field,

Urges Member States to consider the possibility of organizing, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, seminars on freedom of information under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

*727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 34 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No	Title	Observations and references
A/2181	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29</i>
A/2943	Report of the Economic and Social Council (7 August 1954 - 5 August 1955)	<i>Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1	Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: report to the Economic and Social Council	<i>Ibid., Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29</i>
A/C.3/L.660/Rev.1	Philippines: revised draft resolutions	<i>Incorporated in A/3778, para. 6</i>
A/C.3/L.661	Chile: amendment to document A/C.3/L.660	<i>Incorporated in A/3778, para. 7</i>
A/C.3/L.662	United States of America: amendment to document A/C.3/L.660/Rev.1	<i>Incorporated in A/3778, para. 8</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 34 WAS DISCUSSED

*Third Committee: 828th to 834th meetings
Plenary meetings: 727th meeting*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 35: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

- (a) Information on economic conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
- (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955;
- (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.

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A/3618 and Add.1	Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955: report of the Secretary-General	2
A/3619	Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General	11
Fourth Committee:		
A/C.4/357/Rev.1	General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information: note by the Secretary-General	14
A/C.4/359 and Add.1	Exchange of correspondence between the Belgian Government and the Secretary-General on the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter	14
A/C.4/L.497 and Add.1, and 2	Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories—Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	16
A/C.4/L.497/Rev.2	Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories—Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	17
A/C.4/L.498	Economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories—Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Saudi Arabia and Sudan: draft resolution	17
A/C.4/L.502	Economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories: suggestion submitted by the representative of Canada	17
A/C.4/L.504	Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter—Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	18
A/C.4/L.504/Rev.1	Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter—Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	18
Fifth Committee:		
A/C.5/729	Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733: note by the Secretary-General	19
Sixth Committee:		
A/C.6/L.408	Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter—Working paper prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sixth Committee	19
A/C.6/L.410	Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter—Afghanistan: draft resolution	26
A/C.6/L.411	Syria: amendments to document A/C.6/L.410	26
A/C.6/L.412	Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter—Afghanistan and Mexico: draft resolution ..	27
A/C.6/L.413	Syria: amendments to document A/C.6/L.412	27

CONTENTS (continued)

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A/C.6/L.414	Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter—Afghanistan, Mexico and Poland: draft resolution	27
A/C.6/L.415	Portugal: amendments to document A/C.6/L.414	27
A/C.6/L.416	Cuba, Dominican Republic and Peru: amendment to document A/C.6/L.414	28
AC.6/L.417	Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations—Resolution adopted by the Sixth Committee at its 544th meeting on 2 December 1957	28
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A/3733	Report of the Fourth Committee	28
A/3734	Nineteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733	33
A/3736	Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733: report of the Fifth Committee	33
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DOCUMENTS A/3618 AND ADD.1

Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955

Report of the Secretary-General¹

Document A/3618

I. OFFERS

[Original text: English]
[18 July 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, the General Assembly invited Members to extend generously their offers of facilities for study and training to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and recommended that the Administering Members should make the greatest possible use of any facilities that might be so offered.

2. By resolution 931 (X) of 8 November 1955, the Assembly took note of the report (A/2937 and Add.1, 2, 3/Rev.1 and 4)² presented to it at its tenth session, showing the progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 845 (IX), and invited the Secretary-General to prepare for the information of the Assembly at its future sessions reports giving further details relating to offers made and the use made of them.

3. In compliance with the above request, the Secretary-General submitted his second report (A/3165 and Add.1-4) to the Assembly at the eleventh session, showing the further developments that had taken place from 20 February 1956 to 28 January 1957.

4. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session in conformity with resolution 931 (X) and will deal with: I. Offers; II. Publicity; III. Applications; IV. Procedure; V. Awards.

5. By a communication dated 17 June 1957, the Secretary-General was informed that the Indian Government had decided to award fifty-eight scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for the year 1958-1959. In accordance with the "Memorandum of instructions" attached to the communication, applications for any of the scholarships will be processed by the Government of India in accordance with its own nationally adopted scheme.

6. An excerpt from the above communication is reproduced in annex I below.

7. With the number of 189 scholarships indicated in the report submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session (A/3165/Add.3), the present total of scholarships offered by fifteen Member States is 247 (see annex III below).

8. The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations stated, in a letter dated 1 July 1957, that the invitation to Members of the United Nations to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories was under consideration by the Government of Japan. An excerpt from the communication is given in annex II below.

II. PUBLICITY

9. In implementation of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), the Secretary-General has continued to give publicity to offers of facilities for

¹ Also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

² See also document A/2937/Add.5.

study and training. On 20 and 21 December 1956 Press Releases TR/1205 and TR/1206 were issued covering new offers of scholarships made by the Governments of Tunisia and of the United States of America, and, on 26 June 1957, Press Release TR/1300 gave information on the offer by India. Information on scholarships made available to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories was also published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in their publication *Study Abroad*, volume VIII, 1956-1957. References to press notices made by students from various areas indicate that publicity has been given to scholarship offers in various Non-Self-Governing Territories.

III. APPLICATIONS

10. Since February 1957, i.e., the period following immediately the submission of the last report (A/3165/Add.3), twenty applications have been received and processed in accordance with the established procedures (see annex III below). As in previous years, these applications have come from candidates in Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom, namely, Fiji (1); Gold Coast (4); Kenya (3); Nigeria (2); Northern Rhodesia (1); Nyasaland (4) and St. Kitts (1). Inquiries have been received from other Territories as well.

IV. PROCEDURES

11. During the debate on the report of the Secretary-General, in the Fourth Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, importance was attached to the speeding up of the processing of applications for scholarships.

12. In paragraph 4 of resolution 1050 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the Assembly:

"Urges all Members of the United Nations to offer increased facilities and to simplify conditions for the granting of scholarships and any other form of assistance to further the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reiterates its invitation to the Administering Members to permit the greatest possible advantage to be taken of such facilities and benefits".

13. By a letter dated 9 April 1957, the Secretary-General suggested to some of the offering States, in the light of the views expressed in the Fourth Committee and of paragraph 4 of resolution 1050 (XI), the usefulness of providing him with further details such as the fields and levels of study offered, the qualifications required and the facilities provided, including transportation and maintenance costs, tuition fees and other allowances. The details were requested (a) to save the governmental agencies of individual offering States the trouble of receiving applications not corresponding with established standards and requirements; and (b) to assist candidates to submit their applications in conformity with the terms of particular scholarships. Replies with additional clarifications have been received.

14. A chart showing the facilities offered and the conditions accompanying each offer is sent to applicants at their request (see annex IV below).

15. For the use of candidates who are not eligible for consideration under resolution 845 (IX), pertinent excerpts have been made from the UNESCO publication *Study Abroad*.

V. AWARDS

16. Between 26 July 1956 and 28 June 1957 the following ten scholarship awards to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories were announced:

(a) By a communication dated 26 July 1956, the Yugoslav Mission to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Yugoslavia had granted a scholarship for the study of shipbuilding to Mr. Joseph Olufemi Folarin of Nigeria. By a further communication dated 25 February 1957, the Yugoslav Mission stated that the Government of Yugoslavia had granted a scholarship for the study of medicine to Mr. K. S. Ng'oma of Nyasaland.

(b) By a communication dated 18 October 1956, the Polish Mission to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Polish Government had decided to grant a scholarship to Mr. Theophilus Attakwami Seneadze of the Gold Coast. By further communications dated 28 June 1957, the Polish Mission stated that the Polish Government has decided to grant scholarships to Mr. Gilbert Gray Kukada of Nyasaland to read for the Bachelor of Science degree; Mr. M. O. K. Amunikoro of Nigeria to study agricultural engineering; and Mr. O. Ayorinde of Nigeria to study the textile industry.

(c) By a communication dated 12 April 1957, the Philippine Mission to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Feati Institute of Technology, Manila, had granted a four-year scholarship covering tuition for the study of architecture to Mr. S. T. Matthias of Uganda.

(d) By a communication dated 13 April 1957, the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the USSR Ministry of Higher Education had decided to grant scholarships to the following persons: Mr. F. I. Musopole of Nyasaland to study Russian language and literature at the Moscow State University; Miss E. L. Morris of Jamaica to study at the Moscow State University; Mr. V. S. Wolcott of Jamaica to study at the K. A. Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture; Mr. R. Teemul of Trinidad to study at the Moscow Institute of Medicine; and Mr. O. B. Oworu of Nigeria to study at the Moscow Electrotechnical Institute.

17. Information is not available as to whether or not the candidates have been able to make use of the scholarships which were awarded to them.

ANNEX I

INDIA

Excerpt from note verbale dated 17 June 1957 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations has the honour to say that the Government of India have decided to award 58 scholarships to students from the following Non-Self-Governing Territories for the year 1958-1959:

1. Kenya	10
2. Uganda	7
3. Zanzibar	3
4. North Rhodesia	4
5. Nyasaland	4
6. British West Indies	3
7. British Guiana	2
8. Trinidad	2
9. Aden	1
10. Fiji	4
11. Mauritius	5
12. Nigeria	5
13. Malaya	6
14. Surinam	1
15. Madagascar	1

TOTAL 58

A copy of the "Memorandum of instructions" containing details of these scholarships is sent herewith for the Secretary-General's information.

ANNEX II

JAPAN

Excerpt from note verbale dated 1 July 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

As regards the communication of 24 February 1956

mentioned in the letter above,* which invites the Members of the United Nations to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Under-Secretary that the invitation is under deliberate consideration of the Government of Japan.

* Reference is made here to the letter of 19 December 1956 from the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Representative of Japan on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its eleventh session, drawing, *inter alia*, his attention to resolution 845 (IX).

ANNEX III

SCHOLARSHIPS : OFFERS RECEIVED AND TREATMENT OF APPLICATIONS

Offering State	Date of offer	Number of scholarships offered	Number of applications		Scholarships granted		Scholarships not granted	
			To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957	To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957	To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 May 1955	10 ^a	7	1	—	5	—	—
Yugoslavia	15 July 1955	10	13	2	1	1	—	—
Philippines	12 Sept. 1955	8	8	—	—	1	—	3
Turkey	28 Sept. 1955	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	17 Oct. 1955	4	65	4	—	—	13	—
Poland	19 May 1956	10 ^a	3	5	1	3	1	—
Iran	19 July 1956	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	26 Sept. 1956	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	23 Oct. 1956	13 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	31 Oct. 1956	2 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	7 Nov. 1956	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	10 Dec. 1956	10 ^a	—	1	—	—	—	—
United States of America ..	18 Dec. 1956 ^b	91	6	5	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	21 Jan. 1957 ^c	15 ^a	—	2	—	—	—	—
India	17 June 1957	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		247	103 ^d	20 ^e	2	10	14	3

^a Offers are also extended to Trust Territories.

^b See document A/3165/Add.2 and also document A/2937, annex IV.

^c See document A/3165/Add.4.

^d Three candidates applied for scholarships in more than one country.

^e One candidate applied in more than one country.

ANNEX IV

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

Offering State	Fields of study offered	Duration	Qualifications required	Transportation	Maintenance	Allowances
Burma	University technical or agricultural subjects	1-2 years for graduates, 3 years for others	University graduation, or sufficient knowledge of English with secondary school graduation	Round trip paid	\$52 per month	\$42 per annum for textbooks
Czechoslovakia	University subjects	4-6 years	University entrance standard	Round trip paid	Board, lodging, supplies, medical care, hospitalization	A sum for personal expenses
Greece	Agriculture, marine, spinning, weaving, mechanics, radio-mechanics, electricity	2-3 years plus 1 year to study Greek	Completion of elementary education	Not paid	\$480 per annum for board and lodging	
India	Arts and humanities, sciences, agriculture, medicine, technology, education, law, commerce, forestry, veterinary science, engineering, etc.	Period necessary to acquire degree, diploma or certificate	Standard equivalent to Senior Cambridge or London Matriculation; good command of English, working knowledge of Hindi advantageous	Round trip paid	\$42 per month plus capitation, tuition, examination fees	Study tours; medical expenses certified by medical officer or head of institution; trip to holiday or youth welfare camp approved by Government; \$6.60 per month as coaching fee for learning Hindi
Iran	Iranian history and literature	1-2 years	Knowledge of Persian language	Round trip paid	Board, lodging, medical care	
Mexico	Agriculture, teacher training, secondary education	1 year with possible extension	Not specified	Not paid	Board, lodging	
Philippines	Engineering, high school course	4 years	Not specified	Not stated	Not provided	
Poland	All available fields of study	5-6 years	University entrance standard; sufficient knowledge of one European language	2 round trips paid	Approx. \$30 per month; tuition free	Cost covered for books, supplies, rent in student quarters; one allowance for clothing; free medical care

ANNEX IV (continued)

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

Offering State	Fields of study offered	Duration	Qualifications required	Transportation	Maintenance	Allowances
Romania	Medicine	6 years	Not specified	Not stated	\$115 per month, of which \$50 to be spent on board, and \$8 for lodging	\$71.43 per month granted to university students
Tunisia	(a) Secondary, (b) Agricultural, (c) University subjects	Not specified	Secondary entrance standard for (a) baccalaureat for (b) and (c)	Round trip from Tunisian border paid	Board, lodging	\$44.64 per annum, plus \$71.42 biennially, plus between \$10.71 and \$35.71, plus medical care
Turkey	Technical, vocational subjects	Not specified	Not specified	Not paid	Not provided	Lump sum for equipment; grant for books and supplies
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Agriculture, medicine, technical and university subjects	5-6 years plus 1 year for study of Russian language	Completion of secondary education	Round trip and travel to rest-home or sanatorium during holidays	Sum sufficient to cover cost of board, material and cultural needs; free tuition, free lodgings in student dormitory; free medical care	
United States of America ..	Technical training, research, lecturing, teaching	Not specified	Not specified	Not stated	Amount not stated	
Yugoslavia	University subjects	Not specified	University entrance standard	Paid from Alexandria, Casablanca or Cairo for African students. Arrangements made on individual basis in the case of other students	Amount not stated	
	Vocational and technical	1 year	Not specified	As above	Amount not stated	

NOTE. Applications should be addressed to: Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, United Nations Secretariat, New York. In the case of India, separate instructions will be made available on request. In the case of the United States of America, information on eligibility can best be obtained from the nearest United States Consulate in each Territory concerned.

Document A/3618/Add.1

[Original text; English]
[2 October 1957]

1. Additional information on the subject of offers of study and training facilities is presented to the General Assembly at its twelfth session in the light of events which have taken place since the issuance of the Secretary-General's report of 18 July 1957 (A/3618). The report was also submitted to, and discussed by, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eighth session.³

I. OFFERS

2. By a communication dated 16 August 1957, the Permanent Mission of Ceylon to the United Nations confirmed the announcement made at the eighth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that the Government of Ceylon had decided to offer three scholarships at the secondary level of education for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. By a letter dated 6 June 1957, the Mexican Mission informed the Secretary-General that up to 8 May 1957 none of the thirteen scholarships offered by the Mexican Government in its letter of 23 October 1956 had been taken up. By a further communication dated 26 September 1957, the Mission provided additional information regarding the qualifications and age limits required for the granting of Mexican scholarships.

4. The Turkish Mission, by a communication dated 23 August 1957, provided additional information on the two scholarships offered by the Turkish Government in its letter of 28 September 1955.

5. By a communication dated 5 September 1957 concerning the offer made by the Government of Romania of two scholarships for the study of medicine to students from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Permanent Mission of Romania informed the Secretary-General that its Government would defray the cost of a single round trip to and from Romania for each student, and would further provide annually round-trip transportation of the students to vacation resorts.

6. Details relating to the above communications are incorporated in annex II to this report.

7. At the 166th meeting of the Committee on Information,⁴ the representative of the United States of America stated that the fifteen scholarships awarded for study, research and lecturing by the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State would be increased to nineteen for the current scholastic year. Twelve would go to students from African dependent territories.

II. APPLICATIONS

8. Since February 1957, i.e., the period following the submission of the last report (A/3165/Add.3), forty-two applications have been received and processed in accordance with the established procedures. These applications came from candidates in the following Territories: Cyprus (3); Fiji (1); Gold Coast (4); Guam (1); Kenya (6); Nigeria (7); Northern Rhodesia (4); Nyasaland (8); St. Kitts (1); Trinidad (1).

9. The total number of applications received since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) appears in annex I to this report.

III. AWARDS

10. By a communication dated 10 July 1957, the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics informed the Secretary-General that the Government of the USSR had decided to grant a scholarship to a student from Kenya for study at the University of Moscow beginning with the academic year 1957-1958.

11. By a communication dated 21 August 1957, the Czechoslovak Mission informed the Secretary-General that the Czechoslovak Government had granted a scholarship to a student from Kenya to study economics in Czechoslovakia beginning with the academic year 1957-1958. By further communications dated 27 August 1957 and 19 September 1957, the Mission informed the Secretary-General that the Czechoslovak Government was ready to grant, or had promised to grant, one fellowship each to students from the Belgian Congo, Cyprus, Kenya, Madagascar and Nigeria.

12. At the 166th meeting of the Committee on Information, the representative of India stated that, in the period 1956-1957, the Government of India had offered sixty-four scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, fifty-one of which had been taken up. In 1957-1958, his Government had offered fifty-eight such scholarships, forty-seven of which had been taken up.

13. In the course of the same meeting, the representative of the United States informed the Committee that, during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1956-1957, 153 students from Non-Self-Governing Territories had studied in several fields with the help of scholarships awarded by the International Cooperation Administration, mainly for practical technical training either at the training centre in Puerto Rico or at universities in the United States. The total number of grants for the full twelve-month period would be 213, the majority being awarded to students from the United Kingdom and French Caribbean territories for vocational education and agricultural studies. That figure was expected to be maintained for the fiscal year from July 1957 into the summer of 1958.

14. By a communication dated 3 October 1957, the representative of Australia, elaborating on his statement at the 166th meeting of the Committee on Information, provided the following information:

"We have now been provided with more up-to-date information regarding students from Non-Self-Governing Territories not under Australian administration who are in Australia as a result of scholarships awarded by the Australian Government. As at 31 July 1957, a total of 292 such students were in Australia. The total is made up as follows:

Brunei	3
Malaya	173
North Borneo	40
Sarawak	73
Fiji	3
TOTAL	292

The scholarships noted above have been awarded in a wide variety of fields. The principal fields of training in which the scholars are at work include engineering, nursing, medicine, agriculture, education and public administration.

"In addition, a system of correspondence scholarships has been organized. Under this system courses

³ See document A/3647, part one, paras. 69-80.

⁴ Document A/AC.35/SR.166.

of study are mapped out in Australia, and awards are made to qualified persons in Non-Self-Governing Territories in various fields of study. The following awards had been made to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in South East Asia, up to 30 June 1957:

Brunei	6
Malaya	120
North Borneo	34
Sarawak	18

TOTAL 178

Under the correspondence scholarship scheme, students forward their papers to Australia for marking and guidance, and sit for the necessary qualifying examinations which are supervised by local authorities through arrangements made with the Australian Government.

"Figures relating to scholarships and other facilities made available in the Territory of Papua are, of course, contained in the report on Papua submitted to the Secretary-General by the Australian Government. Reference to that report will indicate that

assistance is provided in the form of an education allowance, bursaries and scholarships for study in Australia." [See table III in annex III.]

15. At the 166th meeting of the Committee on Information, the representative of France pointed out that large numbers of the indigeneous inhabitants of French Overseas Territories attended French universities, and added that, in view of the thousands of students from Overseas Territories who had been granted scholarships to study in France, it might be difficult to give a complete list of such scholarships.

16. At the same meeting, the Secretariat was requested to supply a list of the scholarships provided by the Administering Members to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Under-Secretary drew the Committee's attention to the fact that data on such scholarships could not be prepared without additional information, and some of the Administering Members undertook to transmit this additional information in due course. In the meantime, some information has been collected from the sources listed in annex IV, and tentative figures have been given in tables attached to this document as annex III.

ANNEX I

SCHOLARSHIPS: OFFERS RECEIVED AND TREATMENT OF APPLICATIONS

Offering State	Date of offer	Number of scholarships offered	Number of applications		Scholarships granted		Scholarships not granted	
			To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957	To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957	To Jan. 1957	From Feb. 1957
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 May 1955	10 ^a	7	3	—	6 ^f	—	—
Yugoslavia	15 July 1955	10	13	3	1	1	—	—
Philippines	12 Sept. 1955	8	8	—	—	1	—	3
Turkey	28 Sept. 1955	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	17 Oct. 1955	4	65	4	—	—	13	—
Poland	19 May 1956	10 ^a	3	5	1	3	1	—
Iran	19 July 1956	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	26 Sept. 1956	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	23 Oct. 1956	13 ^a	—	1	—	—	—	—
Romania	31 Oct. 1956	2 ^a	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greece	7 Nov. 1956	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	10 Dec. 1956	10 ^a	—	1	—	—	—	—
United States of America ..	18 Dec. 1956 ^b	91	6	16	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	21 Jan. 1957 ^c	15 ^a	—	3	—	6 ^g	—	—
India	17 June 1957	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	16 Aug. 1957	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		250	103 ^d	42 ^e	2	17	14	3

^a Offers are also extended to Trust Territories.

^b See document A/3165/Add.2 and also document A/2937, annex IV.

^c See document A/3165/Add.4.

^d Three candidates applied for scholarships in more than one country.

^e Four candidates applied in more than one country.

^f Two candidates were awarded scholarships directly.

^g Five candidates were awarded scholarships directly.

ANNEX II

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

Offering State	Fields of study offered	Duration	Qualifications required	Transportation	Maintenance	Allowances
Burma	University, technical or agricultural subjects	1-2 years for graduates; 3 years for others	University graduation or sufficient knowledge of English with secondary school graduation	Round trip paid	250 kyats per month	200 kyats per annum for textbooks
Ceylon	Secondary level of education					
Czechoslovakia	University subjects	4-6 years	University entrance standard	Round trip paid	Board, lodging, supplies, medical care, hospitalization	A sum for personal expenses
Greece	Agriculture, marine, spinning, weaving, mechanics, radio-mechanics, electricity	2-3 years plus 1 year to study Greek	Completion of elementary education	Not paid	14,400 drachmae per annum for board and lodging	
India	Arts and humanities, sciences, agriculture, medicine, technology, education, law, commerce, forestry, veterinary science, engineering, etc.	Period necessary to acquire degree, diploma or certificate	Standard equivalent to Senior Cambridge or London Matriculation, good command of English, working knowledge of Hindi advantageous	Round trip paid	200 rupees per month plus capitation, tuition, examination fees	Study tours; medical expenses certified by medical officer or head of institution; trip to holiday or youth welfare camp approved by Government; 30 rupees per month as coaching fee for learning Hindi
Iran	Iranian history and literature	1-2 years	Knowledge of Persian language	Round trip paid	Board, lodging, medical care	
Mexico	Agriculture, teacher training, secondary education	1 year with possible extension	Completion of either primary or secondary education; age between 11 and 18	Not paid	Board, lodging	
Philippines	Engineering, high school course	4 years	Not specified	Not stated	Not provided	
Poland	All available fields of study	5-6 years	University entrance standard; sufficient knowledge of one European language	2 rounds trips paid	750 zlotys per month; tuition free	Cost covered for books, supplies, rent in student quarters; one allowance for clothing; free medical care

ANNEX II (continued)

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

Offering State	Fields of study offered	Duration	Qualifications required	Transportation	Maintenance	Allowances
Romania	Medicine	6 years	Not specified	Single round trip and annual trip to vacation resorts paid	690 lei per month, of which 300 lei to be spent on board, and 50 lei for lodging	25,000 francs per month granted to university students
Tunisia	(a) Secondary, (b) Agricultural, (c) University subjects	1 year; extended automatically for satisfactory scholastic performance	Secondary entrance standard for (a); baccalaureat for (b) and (c)	Round trip from Tunisian border paid	Board, lodging	
Turkey	Vocational training and high professional training at institutions such as the Motor-Trade Institute of Izmir and the Automotive Training School	2-4 years: 2 years at the Motor-Trade Institute and possibly 2 years at the Automotive Training School	Details on qualification for admission to follow	Not paid	A cash subsidy of 125 Turkish liras monthly during the length of the scholarships	A grant of 200 Turkish liras a year for clothes, plus 200 liras once in two years for an overcoat and from 30 to 100 liras for books. The Turkish authorities undertake the payment of tuition fees and medical care
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Agriculture, medicine, technical and university subjects	5-6 years plus 1 year for study of Russian language	Completion of secondary education	Round trip and travel to rest-home or sanatorium during holidays	Sum sufficient to cover cost of board, material and cultural needs; free tuition, free lodgings in student dormitory; free medical care	Lump sum for equipment; grant for books and supplies
United States of America ..	Technical training, research, lecturing, teaching	Not specified	Not specified	Not stated	Amount not stated	
Yugoslavia	University subjects	Not specified	University entrance standard	Paid from Alexandria, Casablanca or Cairo for African students. Arrangements made on individual basis in the case of other students	Amount not stated	
	Vocational and technical	1 year	Not specified	As above	Amount not stated	

NOTE. Applications should be addressed to: Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, United Nations Secretariat, New York. In the case of India, further information and application forms may be obtained from the Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, or, preferably, from the Indian representation in, or nearest to, the Territory of the candidate. In the case of the United States of America, information on eligibility can best be obtained from the nearest United States Consulate in each Territory concerned.

ANNEX III

TABLE I. STUDENTS AND SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS FROM UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

	1954				1955			
	In the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic		In other countries		In the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic		In other countries	
	Number of students	Scholarship-holders	Number of students	Scholarship-holders	Number of students	Scholarship-holders	Number of students	Scholarship-holders
East and Central Africa	958	272	454	59	1,169	347	491	—
West Africa	3,298	1,011	310	—	3,969	1,389	—	—
Mediterranean	415	72	—	—	482	85	—	—
Asia	1,267	289	51	—	1,550	293	—	30
West Indies	1,171	249	478	14	2,424	291	—	10
Other Territories ...	282	74	25	7	314	75	138	—

TABLE II. SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS FROM FRENCH TERRITORIES

	Scholarship-holders in France	
	1954	1955
French West Africa	880	1,000
French Equatorial Africa	160	—
Madagascar	134	184
Comoro Islands	52	47

TABLE III. STUDENTS FROM THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA UNDER AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Secondary education in Australia *

Students receiving an education allowance:	
European	156
Mixed race	14
Students under the Bursary Scheme (from 1956)	12
Scholarship-holders: Papuan	40

* See *Territory of Papua. Annual Report for the period 1st July 1955 to 30th June 1956* (Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia Government Printer).

TABLE IV. SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS FROM TERRITORIES UNDER NEW ZEALAND ADMINISTRATION

	In New Zealand 1956
Cook Islands	23
Niue	9

ANNEX IV

SOURCES USED IN COMPILING THE TABLES CONTAINED IN ANNEX III
Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter during the years 1955 and 1956.

DOCUMENT A/3619

Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories

Report of the Secretary-General ⁵

[Original text: English]
[24 July 1957]

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 1052 (XI), adopted on 20 February 1957, the General Assembly, referring to a suggestion that the printed edition of the Secretary-General's summaries of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

⁵ Also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Study Abroad: International Handbook—Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchange*. Vol. VIII, 1956-1957. Paris, UNESCO, 1956.

Colonial Office. *The Colonial Territories 1956-1957*. Cmd.195. London, H.M. Stationery Office.

Colonial Students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic: Academic year 1953-1954.

Colonial Students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic: Academic year 1954-1955.

International Yearbook of Education. Vol. XVIII, 1956. Publication No. 180. Published jointly by UNESCO, Paris, and the International Bureau of Education, Geneva.

Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Territories. *Territory of Papua. Annual Report for the period 1st July 1955 to 30th June 1956*. Canberra, Commonwealth Government Printer.

Central Office of Information, Reference Division. *Fact Sheets on the U.K. Dependencies*. London.

Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. *Education Department: Annual Report 1954*. Nairobi, Government Printer, 1955.

Federation of Nigeria. *Annual Report of the Department of Education for the period 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953*. Lagos, Federal Government Printer.

Colony of Singapore. *Department of Education: Annual Report 1954*. Singapore, Government Printing Office, 1955.

Colony of North Borneo. *Annual Report of the Education Department for the year 1955*. Jesselton, Government Printing Department.

Bermuda. *Report of the Director of Education for the year ended December 31st, 1956*.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. *Annual Report of the Education Department for the year ended 31st December, 1954*.

should, in two years out of three, be replaced by fascicles produced by the offset process, considered that there should be no lowering in the standards of reproduction or distribution of information, and that the new system should be regarded as an experiment without prejudice to the future. The resolution, in its operative paragraph:

"Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the twelfth session of the General Assembly

showing the comparative costs of the various methods of reproducing the summaries of information, so that the General Assembly may be provided with the opportunity of examining the relative advantages of both systems of reproduction and distribution of the summaries of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and of making appropriate arrangements for the future."

2. The annual publication of the Secretary-General's summaries of the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter goes back to the first resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. By resolution 9 (I) of 9 February 1946, the Assembly first requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization a statement summarizing such information. By resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, it recommended that the information transmitted in 1947 should be summarized, analysed, and classified by the Secretary-General, and included in his report to the second session of the Assembly.

3. Resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948 established the basic system for the preparation of summaries which has since been followed by the General Assembly. The resolution invited the Secretary-General to prepare:

"(a) Full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1949 and thereafter at three-year intervals, showing the progress made over the three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions;

"(b) In the intervening years annual supplements, showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including information on the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years, as well as analyses of different aspects of economic, social and educational conditions to which attention may have been drawn in previous years".

4. In both cases, the documents prepared in virtue of the Assembly's resolutions have been regarded as required publications. But, in order to provide a convenient means of consulting the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, they have been published not as part of the *Official Records of the General Assembly* but separately in the form of annual summaries of information, popularly known as the "Green books".

5. In view of General Assembly resolutions 593 (VI) and 789 (VIII) on the control and limitation of documentation, the question of this form of publication was brought to the attention of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1956. The statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General and the views of members of the Committee are given in the report of the Committee on Information of 1956.⁶ It was on the basis of this report that further discussion took place in the Fourth Committee at the eleventh session of the Assembly and resolution 1052 (XI) was adopted.

II. COMPARISON OF PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PREPARATION, DISTRIBUTION AND PUBLICATION OF SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

6. Up to 1957 the information transmitted under Article 73 e was summarized by the Secretary-General and issued in the form of mimeographed documents bearing the symbol A/. . . Before the session of the General

Assembly, these documents were also laid before the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. After the session of the Assembly, the documents were collated and published in annual volumes in the three working languages of the Assembly. They were accordingly distributed as United Nations publications, and were offered for sale and included in the official sales catalogues.

7. The change in methods which has been introduced for 1957, and which will apply only to the summary of information of a supplementary character appearing two years out of three, has the following principal consequences.

8. Instead of appearing in a single volume, the summaries are prepared in nine separate fascicles covering respectively the Central, East, South and West African Territories, Asian Territories, the Caribbean Territories, Indian Ocean Territories, the Pacific Territories, and "Other Territories" which do not fall within any specific geographical group. Certain papers relating to general developments which do not form part of the regional fascicles will need to be added to the triennial volume, thereby slightly increasing its size.

9. The regional fascicles are not printed and are not prepared in advance as General Assembly documents. Instead, they are produced by the offset process within the Secretariat, and the preliminary mimeographed document is dispensed with. The fascicles are not publications in the technical sense; they are not placed on sale; and, while figuring in lists of United Nations documents, are not included in the sales catalogues or in publicity which covers publications for sale.

10. The changes in distribution resulting from the different methods of reproduction are given in document A/AC.35/L.253, which will be circulated to the committees concerned.

11. It will be noted in the first place that there has been no change in the categories of recipients and the total number of copies supplied to delegations at Headquarters, government ministries, United Nations branch offices and regional commissions, information centres, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and depository libraries. In other words, all the material on Non-Self-Governing Territories, whether contained in the triennial printed volume or the separate annual fascicles, is uniformly transmitted to all official recipients of United Nations publications. The mimeographed documents, which formerly preceded the printed text but which will not be prepared under the fascicle system, have however not been taken into consideration in the calculations.

12. The second point to note is that, since the fascicles are not intended for sale, the copies of the printed volume which were reserved for sale (675 copies in English, 175 in French, and 50 in Spanish)⁷ are not provided for in the fascicle edition, and the copies for review are not needed.

13. No comparison is possible on the extent of actual geographical distribution. It would in any event be difficult to establish any clear picture of such distribution under either system. It may be presumed that a number of the copies supplied to the delegations and ministries of Members responsible for administering Non-Self-Governing Territories eventually reach the Territories. It may also be presumed that some of the copies supplied to non-governmental organizations with offices at Headquarters are intended for distribution to their own permanent offices and to their branches in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Furthermore, the distribution described in

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 15, part one, paras. 65-69.*

⁷ These figures do not necessarily represent actual sales.

paragraph 11 above is extended by department mailing within the limits of the rules in force.

14. It is also possible that the fascicle system of publication will in the long run lead to an improved geographical distribution. An all-inclusive volume of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories will be of interest to those working in the field of colonial policy. The smaller fascicle editions limited to each region may separately secure a more extensive regional distribution. At the present stage, nevertheless, this is sheer assumption. It had been hoped that the 1957 fascicles covering conditions in 1955 or 1955-1956 could appear early in 1957. The delay in the preparation of some of these fascicles has not made distribution as yet possible and prevents any comparison with the previous printed volumes.

III. COMPARISON OF COSTS

15. From the point of view of the cost of reproduction, the elements to be considered are the following:

(a) Under the present fascicle system, a series of internally reproduced fascicles in durable form, printed on paper of good quality and suitably covered, replaces, in two years out of three, material that previously was reproduced twice, first in mimeographed form and later by external printing.

(b) The triennial publication, which will still be printed externally, may be somewhat longer under the present system than under the former system in that it will have to contain certain summaries which previously were included in the annual printed volumes.

16. The labour and machine time involved in producing the offset fascicles are compensated by the elimination of the mimeographed versions. The paper used for the fascicles is more expensive than mimeograph paper, and the covers are an additional cost. The additional cost of the offset fascicles as compared to the mimeographed versions is estimated at \$500 for the two years when the fascicles will replace the mimeographed documents. On the other hand, the elimination of the externally printed edition during those two years will yield savings estimated at \$10,250 per year, or \$20,500 in total.

17. It is difficult to estimate the additional costs that will be involved for the third year when the triennial summary will be printed externally and will contain, under the fascicle system, more information than has been the case in former years. It has been tentatively estimated that about fifty pages will be involved, and that, in the three languages, the additional cost will be \$1,300.

18. Thus, to summarize, over a three-year period it is anticipated that the savings which will be achieved by the fascicle system will amount to \$18,700.^a

IV. PROBLEM OF TIME LIMITS

19. The value of the information transmitted under Article 73 e is more dependent on the timing of distribution in the case of summaries than in that of special studies. The latter volumes include special studies on economic, social and educational conditions and trends in the Territories, and they should retain their usefulness as working documents for a comparatively long time.

^a A saving of \$20,500 by the elimination of the printed versions in two years out of three, less \$500 for the additional costs of the offset versions as compared to the mimeographed versions in those two years, and less \$1,300 for the additional cost of the printed volume in the third year.

The triennial volumes containing the summaries may also be considered to have a comparatively long currency, as their aim is to give a picture of basic conditions in the Territories together with figures for a three-year period. The supplementary summaries, on the other hand, soon cease to be of major importance, since the figures they present are superseded by the triennial volumes. In these circumstances, from the point of view of providing information on Non-Self-Governing Territories to those directly interested, the supplementary summaries should be distributed early enough to be regarded as among the most up-to-date digests of information on the Territories.

20. By General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Members transmitting information were invited to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information at their disposal as early as possible, and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned. This means that information for the calendar year 1955 should have been received by the Secretary-General by 30 June 1956, and information on the administrative years ending 31 March or 30 June should have been received by 30 September or 31 December respectively. Recent experience, however, indicates that in many cases the process of compiling the information in the Territories, of transmitting that information to the headquarters ministries of the Members concerned, of editing the information and, finally, of transmitting it to the Secretary-General has taken longer than was anticipated.

21. A further delay has resulted from the timing of the meetings of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Until 1956, the Committee met shortly before the opening of the regular sessions of the General Assembly, and the summaries were available as mimeographed documents within the calendar year following the period to which the information related. With the change in the date of the meeting of the Committee to the spring, the information, although made available to delegations during the Assembly, is not considered by the Committee on Information until some six months later than under the previous arrangements. This year, owing to the later date of meeting, the delay has been necessarily greater.

22. These points are mentioned since, whatever system of reproduction and distribution is followed, particularly in the case of the supplementary summaries, the earliest possible distribution should be a primary object. Under the fascicle-offset system, once the information for all the Territories in any given region has been completed, the final text can be prepared comparatively rapidly. The dates of distribution of the fascicles will compare very favourably with the dates of distribution of the printed volumes, especially in the French and Spanish editions.

V. CONCLUDING NOTE

23. In the suggestions made to the Committee on Information in 1956 and again in the present report, an attempt has been made to take into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions governing the preparation and distribution of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and also the Assembly resolutions relating to the control and limitation of documentation. Some savings can be made by the continuation of the present system of preparing the summaries of information for two years out of three by an offset system, and without preliminary mimeographed documents. It will be for the General Assembly to decide whether the new system should be continued. What may be suggested,

without prejudice to the action of the Assembly, is that (a) the system of fascicles reproduced by the offset process has not been in use long enough for a final judgement to be made; (b) for a better distribution of information, a fascicle system for the supplementary summaries,

whether the fascicles are printed or prepared by an offset process, is to be commended; and (c) certain delays, which have occurred this year, should be reduced next year, when there may be better elements for a final judgement by the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/357/REV.1

General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[2 October 1957]

1. By a communication of 1 July 1957, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, in reply to the letter addressed to him dated 19 December 1956,⁹ states that there are no Territories referred to in Article 73 of the Charter for the administration of which the Government of Japan has responsibility. Referring to the Secretary-General's communication of 24 February 1956,¹⁰ the Permanent Representative of Japan states that the invitation to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing

Territories is under consideration by the Government of Japan.

2. By communications of 13 August 1957 and 1 October 1957, the attention of the Government of Ghana and the Government of the Federation of Malaya respectively was drawn to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter. As in the case of the other Members newly admitted to the United Nations, the two Governments are requested to inform the Secretary-General whether there are any Territories referred to in Article 73 of the Charter for the administration of which they have responsibility. The attention of the two Governments was also drawn to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), inviting Members to extend to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities for study and training.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/C.4/331/Add.1, para 2.

¹⁰ Ibid., document A/C.4/331, para 1.

DOCUMENTS A/C.4/359 AND ADD.1

Exchange of correspondence between the Belgian Government and the Secretary-General on the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

[Original text: English and French]
[14 October 1957]

Document A/C.4/359 ¹¹

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit the present document to the members of the Fourth Committee in accordance with the decision taken at the 670th meeting of the Committee on 14 October 1957.

1. EXTRACT FROM A CIRCULAR LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1946 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, ADDRESSED TO ALL MEMBER STATES

I am . . . venturing to draw your attention to the decisions taken in London and to request your consideration of certain preliminary problems which appear to arise therefrom.

The very first question relates to the determination of the Non-Self-Governing Territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter. In this connexion, it would be helpful if your Government would be good enough to indicate which factors are considered to be those bringing any territory within the scope of Chapter XI. Should your Government wish already to enumerate the territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and which are under your administration, such an enumeration would clearly be of great assistance to the Assembly. In any event, however, an examination of the principles involved may well be desired.

2. LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1946 FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, REPLYING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LETTER OF 29 JUNE 1946

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 29 June last, by which you were good enough to draw my attention to the passage of the resolution adopted during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly, concerning the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories (Chapter XI of the Charter).

In your letter you asked me to indicate the form in which the Belgian Government intended, before each session of the General Assembly, to submit the information which, according to Article 73 e of the Charter, it has undertaken to transmit to you concerning economic, social and other conditions in the territories for which it is responsible, other than those to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

The Belgian Government, which is responsible for the administration of the Belgian Congo, is among those Governments called upon to transmit such information.

In this capacity it will take measures to conform to the undertaking expected in virtue of Article 73 e of the Charter, and in consequence to transmit to you annually the required information concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the territory of the Belgian Congo.

I am not yet in a position to indicate in a precise manner the means by which the Belgian Government

¹¹ Issued previously under the symbol A/AC.35/L.258.

will fulfil this undertaking. I can, however, assure you that all the necessary steps will be taken so that the first set of information will reach you in time for you to include the necessary information in your annual report to be submitted to the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1947.

3. CIRCULAR LETTER DATED 23 JANUARY 1948 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, ADDRESSED TO THE ADMINISTERING MEMBERS OF THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES, CONCERNING SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and has the honour to refer to the resolution concerning supplemental documents relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947. This resolution, which was communicated to the Governments concerned by the Secretary-General's letter of 22 December 1947, contains provisions to which attention is invited.

In the first place, it will be noted that the resolution specifies :

"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 ;"

and

"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".

It will be appreciated that, in order to prepare for the study of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, it will be advantageous to know in advance which official publications will be covered by paragraph 3 of the above resolution. The Secretary-General has, therefore, the honour to request that, without prejudice to any later transmission or notification of publications at the time of transmission of the Article 73 e information, he might be informed at an early date whether other official publications could be transmitted or notified to him in advance of 30 June in the terms of paragraph 3 of the above resolution, and which publications will be so treated.

Secondly, paragraph 5 of the resolution specifies :

"That, in addition to the information transmitted under Article 73 e, the above-mentioned supplemental information shall be communicated to the appropriate specialized agencies through the intermediary of the Secretary-General."

If any of the publications notified or transmitted have not already been supplied to the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General would be grateful if sufficient copies could be sent to him in order that he might communicate them to the appropriate agencies.

Lastly, it may be noted that paragraph 2 of the resolution specifies :

"That the Secretary-General's use of data derived from the official publications mentioned in paragraph 1 above shall be limited to the subjects treated in the information required under Article 73 e."

Accordingly, even though the matters treated in any publications transmitted or notified as supplemental information may be broader in scope, the Secretary-General will be required to limit his use of the data to statistical and other information of a technical nature

relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Secretary-General has the honour to enclose a memorandum prepared by the Secretariat on the technical problems involved in the application of the above resolution concerning supplemental documents relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

4. LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1948 FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, REPLYING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR LETTER OF 23 JANUARY 1948

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and acknowledges the receipt of his notes of 22 December 1947 and 23 January 1948 (Nos. 1506-2-5-1/WB) relating to the application of Article 73 e of the Charter and to resolutions 142 (II) to 146 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947.

In reply, the Belgian Government has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that with regard to the Belgian Congo it will transmit to him the data enumerated in Sections II, III and IV of the Standard Form annexed to resolution 142 (II) regarding social, educational and economic conditions. It will refrain from communicating the data enumerated in Section I, the transmission of which is optional.

In accordance with resolution 143 (II), the Belgian Government will transmit the following official publications : (1) *Bulletin officiel du Congo Belge* ; (2) *Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge* ; (3) *Rapport annuel aux Chambres sur l'administration du Congo Belge* ; which the Secretary-General of the United Nations may use without prior agreement, but only in so far as they concern the subjects dealt with in the information transmitted under Article 73 e.

5. LETTER DATED 18 JUNE 1951 FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR LETTER OF 23 JANUARY 1948

In my letter of 5 April 1948 I had the honour to communicate to you the titles of the three official publications which the Belgian Government intended to transmit to you, in addition to information concerning social, economic and educational conditions in the Belgian Congo. Those publications were : (1) *Bulletin officiel du Congo Belge* ; (2) *Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge* ; (3) *Rapport annuel aux Chambres sur l'administration du Congo Belge*.

I have the honour to inform you that the ten-year economic and social development plan for the Belgian Congo will be forwarded to you together with the three documents referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The execution of the ten-year plan is regularly subject to the approval of the Belgian Parliament, which votes in advance on the annual sections of the plan as entered in the Belgian Congo budget under revenue and extraordinary expenditure ; the first section of the ten-year plan covering the execution of large-scale works was voted in December 1950 by the Belgian Parliament.

Consequently, it may be seen that the summaries and analyses regarding the ten-year plan which you may have occasion to draw up for submission to the sixth session of the General Assembly should relate exclusively to the appropriations voted in 1950 ; the various budget entries showing these appropriations will also be transmitted to you.

You will also notice that as economic, social and cultural conditions in the Belgian Congo are very comprehensively

described in the plan, this document will enable you, if necessary, to supplement the summaries and analyses which you may plan to draw up in connexion with the information required under Article 73 e of the Charter and transmitted by the Belgian Government.

6. LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1957 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

In his letter of 7 September 1946, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium informed the Secretary-General that the Belgian Government, which is responsible for the administration of the Belgian Congo, was among the Governments called upon to communicate such information, and that, as such, it would see to it that the obligation which it had assumed under Article 73 e of the Charter was fulfilled, and, consequently, would communicate annually to the Secretary-General the desired information relating to economic, social and cultural conditions in the Territories of the Belgian Congo.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 218 (III), invited the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information at their disposal as early as possible, and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

The information for the year 1954 concerning the Belgian Congo was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 28 July 1955. The Secretary-General has not yet received information for the year 1955 which, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), should have been received by him before 30 June 1956.

The Secretary-General has the honour to draw the attention of the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations to this matter, and expresses the hope that information for the year 1955 relating to the Belgian Congo, to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, will be communicated to him at the earliest possible date.

7. COMMUNICATION DATED 26 MARCH 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LETTER OF 21 MARCH 1957

The Permanent Mission of Belgium presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his note TR 320, dated 21 March 1957, which reached it on 23 March.

The Mission has duly communicated the aforesaid note to the competent Belgian services, which are at present studying the matter to which it refers.

Document A/C.4/359/Add.1

[Original text: French]
[29 October 1957]

The following communication is distributed to the members of the Fourth Committee for information purposes, in accordance with the decision taken at the 685th meeting of the Committee on 29 October 1957.

LETTER DATED 11 OCTOBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TRANSMITTING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THE REPORT TO THE CHAMBERS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BELGIAN CONGO FOR THE YEAR 1955

The Permanent Mission of Belgium has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the *Rapport aux Chambres sur l'administration du Congo Belge pour l'année 1955*.

The data concerning economic, social and educational conditions contained in this document represent the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter.

The Permanent Mission draws the Secretary-General's attention to the fact that this information is being transmitted to him, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e, for information purposes only.

The above considerations apply equally to the *Bulletin officiel du Congo Belge* and the *Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge*, which have been regularly transmitted to the Secretariat.

The *Rapport aux Chambres sur l'administration du Congo Belge pour l'année 1956* will be transmitted immediately upon publication.

DOCUMENTS A/C.4/L.497 AND ADD.1 AND 2¹²

Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories — Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[21 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering the terms of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering the need of having a precise interpretation of the voting procedure that is applicable to the General Assembly's resolutions on matters pertaining to Non-

Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter,

Bearing in mind the discussion of this point that took place at the General Assembly, particularly at its 459th plenary meeting held on 27 November 1953, and at its 656th and 657th plenary meetings held on 20 February 1957, as well as all other pertinent data,

Requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following points:

(a) Which is the voting procedure that is applicable to

¹² The addition of Costa Rica to the list of sponsors is indicated in document A/C.4/L.497/Add.1, dated 22 October 1957, and the addition of Greece in document A/C.4/L.497/Add.2, dated 23 October 1957.

resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations?

(b) Is it in accordance with the Charter to submit to a

two-thirds majority vote a resolution on a matter that is not included in the categories of questions listed in Article 18 (2) or in the additional categories of questions that may be established in the terms of Article 18 (3)?

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.497/REV.2

Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories — Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[24 October 1957]

The Fourth Committee,

Considering the terms of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering the need of having a precise interpretation of the voting procedure that is applicable to the General Assembly's resolutions on matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter,

Bearing in mind the discussion of this point that took place at the General Assembly, particularly at its 459th plenary meeting held on 27 November 1953, and at its 656th and 657th plenary meetings held on 20 February 1957, as well as all other relevant matters,

Requests the Sixth Committee to consider the following points and to give an opinion thereon to the Fourth Committee:

(a) Which is the voting majority that is applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations?

(b) Considering that matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories are not enumerated in Article 18 (2), would it be in accordance with the terms of the Charter to submit a resolution on Non-Self-Governing Territories to a two-thirds vote if an additional category to that effect has not been established beforehand for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the terms of Article 18 (3)?

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.498

Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Ines — Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fhana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Saudi Arabia and Sudan: draft resolution

[Original text: English and Spanish]
[24 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having examined the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647, and Corr.1, part two),

Having noted that the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community provides for the association with the Community of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/360),

Believing that this association may have important effects on their economic development,

1. *Invites* the Administering Members concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General, in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, informa-

tion on the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly a study of this question, taking into account the studies that may be undertaken in this connexion by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other international organs;

3. *Decides* to resume consideration of this question at its thirteenth session.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.502

Economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories: suggestion submitted by the representative of Canada

[Original text: English]
[28 October 1957]

The representative of Canada made a statement at the 682nd meeting of the Fourth Committee on 28 October 1957 in which he suggested that the following passage be included in its report under the appropriate heading:

"The Committee also considered the possible effects of the establishment of the European Economic Com-

munity on the economic development of non-self-governing territories.

"The delegations concerned stated that the application of the European Common Market to their Non-Self-Governing Territories would, of course, be fully in accordance with their undertakings under Article 73

of the Charter to recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount, and to accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of these inhabitants.

"The Committee noted that the Economic and Social Council had devoted considerable attention to the question of assessing the implications of the European Common Market. In the Council it was generally considered that it was too early to estimate accurately the effects of this project. The Council considered that examination within the United Nations of the evolution of the Common Market could normally be expected to take place within the framework of the annual surveys of the economic situation of each regional commission,

as well as of the annual survey by the Secretary-General of the world economic situation.

"The view was expressed during the debates of the Committee that such annual surveys should also include information regarding the impact of the establishment and development of the European Common Market upon the economic situation within the Non-Self-Governing Territories associated with it, as well as on changes in the pattern of world trade resulting from such association.

"The Committee noted that, in addition, the effects which the European Economic Community would have on the non-Self-Governing Territories associated with it would be included in the information which the administering Governments provide to the United Nations under Article 73 e of the Charter."

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.504

Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter — Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[1 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter,

Recalling that, by its resolution 334 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly considered that it is within its responsibility to express its opinion on the principles which have guided, or which may in future guide, the Administering Members in enumerating the Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

Noting that Members of the United Nations have expressed differing opinions as to the application of the provisions of Chapter XI, including the obligation to transmit information contained in Article 73 e and the interpretation of the "constitutional considerations" which may constitute a limitation on the transmission of information,

Considering that it is desirable for the General Assembly, in conformity with resolution 334 (IV), to express its opinion on the principles which underlie the enumeration of Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. *Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the opinions as given in the replies of Members to the communications of the Secretary-General regarding the transmission of information, in the statements made by the Members during discussions in the Committees concerned, and in relevant treatises on the interpretation of the Charter;*

2. *Decides to establish a committee of six Members to be elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly in order to study the Secretary-General's summary and to report on the results of its study to the next regular session of the General Assembly.*

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.504/REV.1

Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter — Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Syria, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[2 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter,

Recalling that, by its resolution 334 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly considered that it is within its responsibility to express its opinion on the principles which have guided, or which may in future guide, the Administering Members in enumerating the Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

Noting that Members of the United Nations have expressed differing opinions as to the application of the provisions of Chapter XI to Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, including the obligation to transmit information called for in Article 73 e and the interpretation of the "constitutional considerations" which may constitute a limitation on the transmission of information,

Considering that it is desirable for the General Assembly, in conformity with resolution 334 (IV), to express its opinion on the principles which underlie the enumeration of Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. *Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the opinions as given in the replies of Members to the communications of the Secretary-General regarding the transmission of information, in the relevant deliberations of the Committees concerned, and in relevant treatises on the interpretation of the Charter;*

2. *Decides to establish a committee of six Members to be elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly in order to study the Secretary-General's summary and to report on the results of its study to the next regular session of the General Assembly.*

DOCUMENT A/C.5/729

Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733 Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[11 November 1957]

1. The present note is submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

2. The draft resolution approved by the Fourth Committee at its 693rd meeting (A/3733, draft resolution III), if adopted by the General Assembly, would invite the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of certain matters affecting Article 73 e of the Charter and would establish a six-member Committee to examine this summary.

3. On the understanding that the summary would have a scope similar to the studies previously undertaken, and taking into account the existence, in 1952, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors and the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, the Secretariat would undertake to produce a paper after the end of the current session of the General Assembly. Such a paper would require careful preparation, but the work could be undertaken by existing staff.

4. The Secretary-General anticipates that the Committee would have to meet at Headquarters for a period of approximately two weeks. As a committee of government representatives, travel and subsistence expenditures for its members would not be paid by the United Nations. The Committee would, however, require the normal services of the Secretariat for both substantive and technical purposes. The two reports required, it is believed, would together not exceed fifty printed pages; the estimated cost of their production in five languages is \$3,400.

5. Since the whole question of determining an over-all conference pattern and programme for Headquarters and the European Office as well as the question of documentation are currently under consideration, the Secretary-General believes that it would be premature to submit estimates of the cost of any additional meetings or services for 1958.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.408

Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sixth Committee

[Original text : English]
[13 November 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. The following working paper furnishes information which may be of assistance to the Sixth Committee in forming an opinion on the questions referred to it by the Fourth Committee. It starts with general background material relating, first, to the drafting of Article 18 of the Charter at the San Francisco Conference, and second, to the practice of the General Assembly regarding voting on matters other than those referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter. Section III sets out the practice regarding voting on draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Fourth Committee on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories.

I. PREPARATORY WORK ON ARTICLE 18 OF THE CHARTER

2. The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contained the following provision under "Chapter V. The General Assembly":

"Section C. Voting. 1. Each Member of the Organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.

"2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of Members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of Members, and expulsion of

members; and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote."¹³

3. At its ninth meeting held on 21 May 1945, Committee II/1 of the Conference unanimously approved the provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which stated that a two-thirds vote of the Assembly should be required on the following questions: (a) recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) election of members of the Security Council; (c) election of members of the Economic and Social Council; (d) admission of Members; (e) suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of Members; (f) budgetary questions.¹⁴ The decision on the voting majority to be required on the expulsion of Members was deferred as this matter was then being considered by other committees of the Conference.¹⁵

4. At the tenth meeting held on 22 May 1945, the proposal that "the election of the Secretary-General be

¹³ *United Nations Conference on International Organization*, vol. 3, p. 6.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 8, pp. 375-378. The records of the ninth meeting refer to a suggestion by the delegate of Brazil that "all questions of voting in the Assembly should come under general regulations made by the Assembly and that only general principles should be expressed in the Charter".

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 377.

added to the list of important questions requiring a two-thirds majority" was rejected, after an observation by the United Kingdom delegate that the Assembly might add to the list by majority vote, and that it would be undesirable to make the list in the Charter too long. At the same meeting the Committee unanimously approved the sentence of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals stating that "On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote."¹⁶

5. On 25 May 1945, a Drafting Sub-Committee of Committee II/1 recommended the following revised text:

"2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; elections of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of Members; [expulsion of Members;] suspension of the rights and privileges of Members; and budgetary questions, [should] *shall* be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. [On other questions, the decisions of] The General Assembly [should be made] *shall decide* by a [simple] majority of those present and voting all other questions including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority."¹⁷

This text was adopted without discussion by Committee II/1 at its twelfth meeting held on 26 May 1945,¹⁸ and was also approved without discussion at the first meeting of Commission II held on 30 May 1945.¹⁹

6. The text in the second draft of the skeleton Charter as "tentatively revised by the Secretariat in draft Charter form" and submitted to the Coordination Committee on 4 June 1945 was as follows:

"Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions—including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new Members to the Organization, the suspension of the rights and privileges of Members, and budgetary questions—shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by an absolute majority of those present and voting."²⁰

7. At the tenth meeting of the Coordination Committee, held on 4 June 1945, the word "absolute" in the last sentence was omitted.²¹ At the eleventh meeting of the Coordination Committee, held on 5 June 1945, the text of the Article was approved, subject to possible changes in punctuation.²²

8. At the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee of Jurists, held on 9 June 1945, Sir William Malkin, delegate of the United Kingdom, objected that the Article failed to enunciate in clear and broad terms what "important" questions would require a two-thirds vote of the Assembly. He agreed to present a draft text at the next meeting for the Committee's consideration. The text which he then submitted read as follows:

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 390.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 542. The changes in the original wording of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals are indicated by italics and brackets: new wording is italicized; rejected or altered wording appears in brackets.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 419.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 17, p. 511.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 54 and 55.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 59.

"Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The following shall be regarded as important questions for this purpose: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new Members to the Organization, the suspension of the rights and privileges of Members, and budgetary questions. Other questions may be declared to be important for this purpose by a decision made by a majority of those present and voting, which shall also suffice for the decisions on all questions other than important ones as above defined."²³

9. At its tenth meeting, held on 16 June 1945, the Advisory Committee of Jurists approved the following text:

"Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. For this purpose the following questions shall be considered as important: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of Members and budgetary questions. Other questions may be declared important for the purposes of this Article by a majority of those present and voting. All questions other than important questions above defined will be decided by such a majority."²⁴

10. At its fifteenth meeting, held on 18 June 1945, Committee II/1 approved a recommendation of Committee II/4 that the following words be added to the list of the questions requiring a two-thirds majority of those present and voting: "Questions relating to the operation of the Trusteeship System". It also approved a recommendation of Committee II/4 that the election of the elective members of the Trusteeship Council should be included in the list of important questions requiring a two-thirds vote in the General Assembly. At the same meeting, Committee II/1 also approved the inclusion in this list of the "expulsion of Members".²⁵

11. At the thirty-seventh meeting of the Coordination Committee, held on 20 June 1945, the Committee, after discussion of the draft proposed by Sir William Malkin and of the text which it had approved on 4 and 5 June 1945 (see paras. 6 and 7 above), decided to proceed with the latter. It made certain drafting changes relating to the passages concerning the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the election of certain members of the Trusteeship Council. The Committee recast the provision in the following form:

"Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: . . . Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting."²⁶

12. The Coordination Committee further considered the text of the Article at its thirty-ninth meeting, held on 22 June 1945, and made certain drafting and editorial changes.²⁷ The revised text was adopted by Commission

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 18, p. 181.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 17, p. 422.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 8, pp. 488 and 489.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 17, p. 324.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 349.

II at its fourth meeting, held on 21 June,²⁸ and by the Conference at its ninth plenary meeting held on 25 June 1945.²⁹

II. PRACTICE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3 OF ARTICLE 18 OF THE CHARTER WITH RESPECT TO RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING MATTERS OTHER THAN THOSE REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER³⁰

13. The *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*,³¹ in reviewing the proceedings of the first eight regular sessions of the General Assembly, indicates that the vast majority of the Assembly's decisions have, in fact, been made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds or more of the Members, and that only in comparatively few cases has the question of the application of a particular provision of the Charter been raised or discussed in connexion with the voting in plenary meetings. The *Repertory* also recalls that, as a rule, it has not been the practice of the General Assembly to determine, for the purpose of voting, that a proposal was related to one of the questions enumerated in paragraph 2 of Article 18. When there has been a discussion as to the majority required for the adoption of a particular decision, the Assembly has followed one of two procedures. On some occasions, it has determined that the proposal under consideration was "important" within the meaning of paragraph 2 as a whole, and, as such, was subject to the two-thirds majority rule; it has done so either by assent to a suggestion by the President or by a vote of the majority of the Members present and voting. On other occasions the Assembly has voted directly on the issue of whether a two-thirds or a simple majority was required for the adoption of a given proposal, without any explicit reference to paragraph 2 of Article 18.

A. Cases in which a question has been determined "important"

14. The questions determined expressly by the Assembly as "important" appeared, as stated in the *Repertory of United Nations Practice*, in draft resolutions submitted under the following agenda items:

- (a) Consideration of proposed new Trusteeship Agreements, if any;³²
- (b) Question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies;³³
- (c) The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa;³⁴
- (d) The Tunisian question;³⁵
- (e) The question of Morocco;³⁶
- (f) Draft Convention on the Political Rights of Women;³⁷

²⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 8, p. 194.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 631.

³⁰ Rules 85 and 87 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly reproduce the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 18 of the Charter (with a variation in the beginning of rule 87).

³¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.V.2 (Vol. I), pp. 573-598.

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 106th meeting, p. 666.

³³ *Ibid.*, Third Session, Part II, Plenary Meetings, 218th and 219th meetings, pp. 584-587, 591-593, 607 and 608.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 401st meeting, pp. 333 and 334.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 404th meeting, p. 377.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 407th meeting, p. 426.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 409th meeting, pp. 449 and 450.

(g) The Conciliation Commission for Palestine and its work in the light of the resolutions of the United Nations;³⁸

To these may be added:

(h) Question of South-West Africa;³⁹

(i) The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa.⁴⁰

B. Cases in which the two-thirds majority rule has been applied without reference to the "importance" of the question

15. The cases reported in the *Repertory of United Nations Practice* in which the two-thirds majority rule has been applied without an express reference to the "importance" of the question relate to draft resolutions submitted under the following agenda items:

(a) Two agenda items relating to the Spanish question:

(i) Relations of Members of the United Nations with Spain;⁴¹

(ii) Question of Franco Spain. Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly of 12 December 1946 and 17 November 1947.⁴²

(b) The following three agenda items which were considered together:

(i) Application of Article 27 of the Charter dealing with the method of voting in the Security Council;

(ii) Calling of a General Conference of Members of the United Nations under Article 109 of the Charter in order to eliminate the so-called veto privilege;

(iii) Calling of a General Conference of Members of the United Nations under Article 109 of the Charter for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter.⁴³

(c) Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945 and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations.⁴⁴

(d) Three agenda items relating to the Palestine question:

(i) Palestine: progress report of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine;⁴⁵

(ii) Further consideration of the question of the future Government of Palestine;⁴⁶

(iii) Palestine: (a) Question of an international régime for the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places; special report of the Trusteeship Council.⁴⁷

To these may be added:

(e) The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).⁴⁸

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 406th meeting, pp. 413 and 414.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 494th meeting, paras. 64-67.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 511th meeting, para. 125; *ibid.*, Tenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 551st meeting, para. 38.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Second Session, Plenary Meetings, vol. II, 118th meeting, pp. 1095 and 1096.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Third Session, Part II, Plenary Meetings, 214th meeting, pp. 501-504.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, First Session, Part II, Plenary Meetings, 61st meeting, p. 1264.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 273rd meeting, pp. 570 and 571.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Third Session, Part I, Plenary Meetings, 186th meeting, pp. 993-996.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Second Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 135th meeting, pp. 33-36.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, vol. I, 326th meeting, p. 684.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 509th meeting, para. 294.

(f) Awards of compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.⁴⁹

(g) The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).⁵⁰

16. It may also be recalled that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly contain three provisions under which the Assembly has decided that its decisions would be subject to a two-thirds majority vote, i.e., rule 15 concerning the consideration of additional items included in the agenda of a regular session, rule 19 concerning the inclusion of additional items in the agenda of a special session, and rule 83 concerning the reconsideration, during a session, of proposals which have been adopted or rejected. In its resolution 844 (IX), the General Assembly has determined that its decisions on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa shall be regarded as important questions within the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Charter.

C. Cases in which the General Assembly has adopted resolutions by a majority vote

17. The *Repertory of United Nations Practice* also contains a list of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly by a majority vote only (without a two-thirds majority of the votes being cast in favour):

(a) Amendments to the provisional rules of procedure (resolution 17 (I));

(b) Request of the World Federation of Trade Unions for a closer connexion with the Economic and Social Council (resolution 49 B (I));

(c) Place of meeting of the third regular session of the General Assembly (resolution 184 (II));

(d) Proposal for the adoption of Spanish as one of the working languages of the General Assembly (resolution 247 (III));

(e) Place of meeting of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly (resolution 497 (V));

(f) Place of meeting of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly (resolution 499 (V));

(g) Financing of economic development of under-developed countries (resolution 520 A (VI));

(h) Preparation of two draft International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 543 (VI));

(i) Reservations to multilateral conventions (resolution 598 (VI));

(j) Convention on the International Right of Correction (resolution 630 (VII)).

To these may be added:

(k) Procedure for review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal judgements: amendments to the statute of the Administrative Tribunal (resolution 957 (X)).

D. Certain cases in which there have been significant discussions

18. The *Repertory of United Nations Practice* contains accounts of certain cases in which the Assembly's decisions were preceded by significant discussions concerning the application of Article 18 of the Charter. Cases in which the Assembly has decided to require a two-thirds majority are:

(a) Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, at the second part of the first session (*Repertory*, Article 18, paras. 49 - 60);

(b) Question of South West Africa, at the second session (*Repertory*, Article 18, paras. 61 - 73);

(c) Admission of new Members, at the sixth session (*Repertory*, Article 18, paras. 74 - 79);

(d) Libya, at the sixth session (*Repertory*, Article 18, paras. 80 - 84).

Cases in which the Assembly has decided that a simple majority was sufficient are:

(a) Question of South West Africa: request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (*Repertory*, Article 18, paras. 141 - 142);

(b) Procedure for review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal judgments, at the tenth session (This case is not described in the *Repertory*. The debate is found in the record of the 541st plenary meeting, paras. 126 - 155).

III. VOTING IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE ON MATTERS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

19. In the course of its first eleven regular sessions the General Assembly has adopted sixty-seven resolutions on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories arising under Chapter XI of the Charter. Of this total, sixty-five resolutions were adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds or more, the question of the required majority having been raised only in a few cases. Instances where the question of the required majority was raised occurred at the second part of the first session, the second, sixth, seventh, eighth and eleventh sessions. An examination of these instances with relevant references follows below.

A. Regional conferences of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories

20. Two draft resolutions were submitted by the Fourth Committee at the second part of the first session. One of these draft resolutions concerned regional conferences of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories. During the discussion one representative maintained that the proposal infringed Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, and asked that it be treated as an important matter within the meaning of Article 18 of the Charter. It could hardly be denied that it was an important matter when so many delegations, including three of the States mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter — the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom — as well as all the other States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, had felt it necessary to make reservations.⁵¹

21. The argument was advanced in reply that, if the Assembly was going to interpret Article 18 of the Charter to mean that every question to which a majority or a minority has some objection comes under paragraph 2 of Article 18, then the exception would become the rule. The President (Mr. Spaak) indicated that he would put to the vote the question whether the Assembly considered that the proposal required a two-thirds majority. He expressed the opinion that the draft resolution before the Assembly required a two-thirds majority, and referred to a paragraph reproducing some of the words actually occurring in paragraph 2 of Article 18, for example, "Recognizing the importance of the declaration contained in Chapter XI of the Charter especially as it concerns the peace and security of the world". Upon the request of one representative a vote was taken to decide whether the question should be settled by a two-thirds majority. By a vote of 25 in favour, 24 against and 4 abstentions, the Assembly decided that a two-thirds majority was

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 515th meeting, para. 94.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Eleventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 664th meeting, para. 180.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, First Session, Part II, Plenary Meetings, 64th meeting, p. 1337.

required. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted in an amended form as resolution 67 (I) by 31 votes to one, with 21 abstentions.⁵²

B. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

22. The other draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee at the second part of the first session concerned the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. According to this draft resolution the Secretary-General was to undertake certain functions in respect to information transmitted by members. An *Ad Hoc* Committee was also to be established composed of an equal number of representatives of the Members transmitting information and of representatives of other Members, elected at that session, to examine the information and make recommendations thereon to the Assembly. During the discussion the view was expressed that, although all the subjects discussed by the General Assembly were important, the Assembly must always revert to rule 78 (now 85) of the rules of procedure to determine whether the subject under discussion was important or not. There was nothing in that rule which might imply that the question under discussion was important. The question before the Assembly was not one relating to the Trusteeship System within the meaning of Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter; it was a question within the meaning of Chapter XI. Rule 78 (now 85) of the rules of procedure therefore did not apply. To apply the two-thirds majority rule it would be necessary to have resort to rule 79 (now 87) and to create a new category. A two-thirds majority would be necessary for the creation of this category. The proposal was put to the vote by the President (Mr. Spaak) without the question of the required majority having been raised by him. The draft resolution was adopted as resolution 66 (I) by 27 votes to 7 with 13 abstentions.⁵³

C. Creation of a special committee on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

23. During the second session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee submitted a report⁵⁴ recommending the adoption of five draft resolutions under the item:

"Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

"(a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General;

"(b) Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Ad Hoc Committee."

The first four draft resolutions were adopted without any discussion as to the voting procedure. Draft resolution V dealt with the establishment by the General Assembly of a special committee composed of representatives of the Members transmitting information and of an equal number of representatives of other Members, elected for a two-year period, to examine the information and report thereon to the Assembly with such recommendations as might be deemed appropriate. The draft resolution authorized the Special Committee to take certain steps for this purpose.

24. Before the voting, it was maintained that the draft resolution constituted an important question within the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Charter. An

exchange of views took place.⁵⁵ A request having been made for a roll-call vote on the application of the two-thirds majority rule, the Acting President (Mr. Vyshinsky) put this question to a vote. The proposal to apply the two-thirds majority rule was adopted by 29 votes to 22, with 5 abstentions. An amendment to the draft resolution having been rejected, the draft resolution was also rejected by 24 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions. A substitute text was then adopted as resolution 146 (II) by 49 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

D. Future procedure for the continuation of the study of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government

25. At the sixth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee submitted a report⁵⁶ recommending the adoption of six draft resolutions under the item:

"Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

"(a) Economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"(b) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Special Committee."

26. Draft resolution IV dealt with the future procedure for the continuation of the study of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, and contained an annex which indicated these factors. It also invited Members of the United Nations to transmit to the Secretary-General a statement of their views on that problem, and proposed the appointment of an *ad hoc* committee to carry out a further study of these factors. The Rapporteur stated that "This question, through one of its aspects, is linked with the problem of cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter".⁵⁷ Speaking as the representative of his Government, the Rapporteur stated that he and many of his colleagues in the Fourth Committee considered that draft resolution IV was an important question both in the general sense, and, more particularly, in the sense of Article 18 of the Charter. They therefore wished to suggest "that paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Charter and rule 84 [now 85] of the rules of procedure should be applied to draft resolution IV concerning factors."⁵⁸ The contrary view was held on the basis that draft resolution IV was concerned only with future procedure and not with the substance of the question. Consequently, it was contended that it would not be logical, at that stage, to raise the question whether the resolution should be regarded as involving an important question.

27. The President (Mr. Padilla Nervo) put to the vote draft resolution IV, without referring to the question raised as to the majority required for adoption. Draft resolution IV was adopted as resolution 567 (VI) by 46 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.⁵⁹

⁵⁵ Summarized in the *Repertory of United Nations Practice*, Article 18, paras. 87 and 88.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36, document A/2057.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 361st meeting, para. 104.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 107.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 114.

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 1355-1357.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 1367-1369.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Second Session, Plenary Meetings, vol. II, annex 14.

E. Renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories — Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee

28. At the seventh session of the General Assembly the Fourth Committee submitted a report⁶⁰ recommending the adoption of six draft resolutions on the following agenda items :

" 33. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter : reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories :

" (a) Information on social conditions and development ;

" (b) Information on other conditions ;

" (c) Transmission of information.

" 34. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

" 35. Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories : report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

" 36. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government : report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)."

29. Draft resolution IV dealt with the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as it had functioned until then, for a further three-year period. The draft resolution also provided that the General Assembly would examine at its 1955 session the question whether the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should be renewed for a further period, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of any such future committee. Draft resolution V concerned the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and invited the Administering Members and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to take certain steps for that purpose.

30. Having introduced the report of the Committee, the Rapporteur, speaking as the representative of his Government, suggested in terms identical to the suggestion made by the Rapporteur of the previous session (see para. 26 above) that paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Charter and rule 84 (now 85) of the rules of procedure should be applied to draft resolutions IV and V.⁶¹

31. Draft resolutions IV and V were put to the vote by the President (Mr. Pearson) with no further discussion as to the majority which would apply to the vote. After draft resolution IV had been amended and a vote taken on parts of paragraph 1, it was adopted as a whole as resolution 646 (VII) by 53 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions. Draft resolution V was adopted as resolution 647 (VII) by 43 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions.

F. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government

32. The draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee at the seventh session of the General Assembly

concerned factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, and contained an annex listing these factors. Before proceeding to the vote on draft resolution VI, the President (Mr. Pearson) stated that a delegation had moved that it be treated as an important question. There was no discussion and draft resolution VI as a whole was adopted as resolution 648 (VII) by 36 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions.⁶²

G. Action taken by the General Assembly at its eighth session

33. At the 459th plenary meeting, the Fourth Committee submitted to the Assembly a single report⁶³ covering its consideration of the following three agenda items :

" 32. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter : reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories :

" (a) Information on educational conditions ;

" (b) Information on other conditions ;

" (c) Transmission of information ;

" (d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories : recommendations of the Committee.

" 33. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government : report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories).

" 34. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter : reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories :

" (a) Netherlands Antilles and Surinam ;

" (b) Puerto Rico."

34. Seven draft resolutions were recommended for adoption under these items. Draft resolution I dealt with " factors ", a list of which was annexed to the resolution ; draft resolution II dealt with educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories ; draft resolution III concerned the association of representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information ; draft resolution IV related to the representation on the Committee on Information ; draft resolution V concerned the employment of international staff from Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories ; draft resolution VI pertained to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam ; and draft resolution VII dealt with the same subject in respect of Puerto Rico.

35. The question of the application of Article 18 of the Charter was raised at the 459th plenary meeting before a vote was taken on the draft resolutions. The opinion was expressed that the " vote on any question connected with Chapter XI of the Charter, whatever its importance, requires at present only a simple majority, and that the two-thirds majority required for other important questions cannot apply to that Chapter so long as the Assembly has not created a new category to that end ". The lengthy

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 33, document A/2296.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 402nd meeting, para. 16.

⁶² *Ibid.*, para. 146.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 32, documents A/2556 and Corr.1 and A/2556/Add.1.

discussion which followed is reproduced in the *Official Records of the General Assembly*.⁶⁴

36. The President (Mrs. Pandit), summarizing the situation, stated that the question which had been raised was that "of the majority required for the adoption of the draft resolution which is about to be voted upon. According to the record, the Assembly has never been called upon specifically to decide this question, although it did give its tacit assent to a ruling that a two-thirds majority was required on this subject." She believed, therefore, inasmuch as the question had been raised in that manner, the best course to follow would be for the Assembly itself to express its opinion. She put to the vote the motion that the draft resolution be carried by a simple majority. The motion was adopted by 30 votes to 26. Draft resolution I was adopted as resolution 742 (VIII) by 32 votes to 19, with 6 abstentions. Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously as resolution 743 (VIII). Draft resolution III was adopted as resolution 744 (VIII) by 43 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution IV was adopted as resolution 745 (VIII) by 48 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. Draft resolution V was adopted as resolution 746 (VIII) by 39 votes to 15, with 6 abstentions.

37. Before draft resolutions VI and VII were put to the vote, the President was requested to regard both these draft resolutions as raising important questions and, as such, subject to the application of rule 85 of the rules of procedure. The President stated that she could not put the proposal to the vote because the earlier proposal was intended to cover draft resolutions VI and VII as well as draft resolution I. A discussion followed on that point. The President stated that she was prepared to ask the General Assembly whether it wished the decision taken earlier to be interpreted as including draft resolutions VI and VII. A request having been made that the question should be put to the Assembly as to whether it was or was not an important question within the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter, it was pointed out by one representative that this might amount to reconsideration of an earlier decision. In order to dispel the confusion and in order to enable the Assembly to have the fullest opportunity of deciding the situation, the President suggested that the matter be taken up "in the form of ascertaining whether it is the wish of the Assembly to interpret the decision taken on voting procedure as applying only to draft resolution I". The proposal was put to the vote "that the decision taken on voting procedure shall apply only to resolution I". The proposal was rejected by 34 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions. The President declared therefore that draft resolutions VI and VII "may be carried by a simple majority". Draft resolution VI as a whole was adopted as resolution 747 (VIII) by 33 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions. Draft resolution VII as a whole was adopted as resolution 748 (VIII) by 26 votes to 16, with 18 abstentions.

H. Action taken by the General Assembly at its eleventh session

38. At the 656th plenary meeting, the Fourth Committee submitted to the Assembly a report (A/3531 and Add.1) on two agenda items:

"34. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

"(a) Information on educational conditions;

"(b) Information on other conditions;

⁶⁴ Ibid., *Eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 459th meeting. The discussion is summarized in the *Repertory of United Nations Practice*, Article 18, paras 91-99.

"(c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.

"35. Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General."

39. Seven draft resolutions were proposed for adoption. Draft resolution I concerned educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories; draft resolution II dealt with educational development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories; draft resolution III concerned educational advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories; draft resolution IV dealt with the procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter; draft resolution V related to summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories; draft resolution VI concerned general questions relating to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter; draft resolution VII referred to the progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter.

40. Draft resolution VI recalled resolutions 66 (I) and 334 (IV) of the General Assembly and "considering that, with the admission of new Members to the United Nations, there may be other Territories which fall within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter, and that this matter requires careful study" asked the Assembly to set up an *ad hoc* committee to study the application of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter in the case of Members newly admitted to the United Nations and, in particular, the replies to the Secretary-General's letter on this subject. It further invited the new Members to transmit statements of their views, together with the reasons therefor, and requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session the results of its studies, and to make any recommendations which it might deem appropriate. In connexion with this draft resolution one representative formally moved "that draft resolution VI be considered an important question within the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 2, requiring a two-thirds majority".⁶⁵ Following a discussion, the President (Prince Wan Waithayakon) said that he understood one of the interventions to be a point of order as to whether the motion was to be entertained or not. He stated:

"I would say that that motion is to be entertained and is to be considered by the Assembly. My reasons are that, apart from the addition of a new category of important questions, the General Assembly has taken votes on particular questions to consider them important questions requiring a two-thirds majority... The... motion is to the effect that draft resolution VI should be considered an important question requiring a two-thirds majority. Therefore, the motion is not concerned with the addition of a new category."⁶⁶

41. Following further discussion, the President explained that he had merely submitted the motion for consideration by the Assembly, and that he was not concerned with the merits of the case or the substance of the motion. He stated that the Assembly was master of its proceedings and, furthermore, "the question whether a particular matter should be voted upon by a simple majority or a two-thirds majority should be decided by the Assembly".⁶⁷

42. The proposal to the effect "that draft resolution VI shall be considered an important question within the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 2, requiring a two-

⁶⁵ Ibid., *Eleventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 656th meeting, para. 120.

⁶⁶ Ibid., para. 148.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 657th meeting, para. 86.

thirds majority" ⁶⁸ was put to the vote, and was adopted by 38 votes to 34, with 6 abstentions. The result of the vote on draft resolution VI was 35 in favour, 35 against, and 5 abstentions. The draft resolution was thus not adopted.

**SUMMARY RESPECTING VOTING ON MATTERS
CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

43. As has been already stated, sixty-five out of the sixty-seven resolutions of the General Assembly on Non-Self-Governing Territories have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds or more, and on the great majority of occasions there has been no discussion of the vote required. On several occasions there has been such discussion, but sometimes there has been no ruling by the President or decision by the General Assembly. There have been votes of the General Assembly on five occasions on the majority required for the adoption of particular draft resolutions. The General Assembly has voted that

three draft resolutions (two of which were adopted) would require a two-thirds majority. They are resolution 66 (I) on the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter; resolution 146 (II) on the creation of a special committee on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter; and a draft resolution on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee to study the application of Chapter XI of the Charter, which was voted on during the eleventh session at the 657th plenary meeting, but was not adopted. The General Assembly in two votes decided that draft resolutions, voted on during the eighth session at the 459th plenary meeting, would be adopted by a simple majority. These decisions related most directly to resolution 742 (VIII) on the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government; resolution 747 (VIII) on the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; and resolution 748 (VIII) on similar cessation in respect of Puerto Rico.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 105.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.410

Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter

Afghanistan : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[26 November 1957]

The Sixth Committee,

Considering that the General Assembly has already voted on the reports of the Fourth Committee regarding the questions connected with Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Considering that the request of the Fourth Committee requires extended examination,

Resolves to reply to the Fourth Committee that the general question raised by that Committee should be put on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly by the request of one or more delegations, in case further consideration is deemed necessary.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.411

Syria : amendments to document A/C.6/L.410

[Original text ; French]
[27 November 1957]

1. Replace the first preambulatory paragraph by the following text :

"Having been seized by the Fourth Committee of an item entitled 'Request for an opinion on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter'".

2. In the operative part delete the phrase : "in case further consideration is deemed necessary".

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.412

Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter

Afghanistan and Mexico : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[27 November 1957]

The Sixth Committee,

In view of the fact that the item concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories has been disposed of by the General Assembly at its 722nd meeting held on 26 November 1957,

Considers that, in these circumstances, the appropriate way to handle this question would be by dealing with it as an item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.413

Syria : amendments to document A/C.6/L.412

[Original text : French]
[29 November 1957]

In the operative part :

1. Add the following text after the words "this question" :
"entitled 'Request for an opinion on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations'".
2. Replace the words "an item" by the words "a separate item".

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.414

Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter

Afghanistan, Mexico and Poland : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[29 November 1957]

The Sixth Committee,

Recalling that, according to General Assembly resolution 684 (VII) of 6 November 1952, when a Committee considers the legal aspects of a question important the Committee should refer it for legal advice to the Sixth Committee,

Considering, however, that the item in connexion with which the Fourth Committee requested the Sixth Committee for an advice is no more on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly,

Informs that it is not in a position to reply to the request made by the Fourth Committee at the present session.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.415

Portugal : amendments to document A/C.6/L.414

[Original text : French]
[29 November 1957]

1. Retain the title of the joint draft resolution.
2. Delete the first preambulatory paragraph.
3. Replace the second preambulatory paragraph by the following text :
"Considering that the General Assembly took a decision at its 722nd meeting, on 26 November 1957, on the agenda item relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories,".
4. Replace the operative paragraph by the following text :
"Believes that, in the circumstances, the best means of settling the question would be to examine it as an agenda item of the General Assembly".

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.416

Cuba, Dominican Republic and Peru: amendment to document A/C.6/L.414

[Original text: Spanish]
[29 November 1957]

Replace the operative paragraph by the following text: "States that it is not appropriate to reply to the request of the Fourth Committee".

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.417

Request by the Fourth Committee for an opinion by the Sixth Committee on the majority required for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions relating to matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations

Resolution adopted by the Sixth Committee at its 544th meeting on 2 December 1957

[Original text: English]
[2 December 1957]

The Sixth Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 684 (VII) of 6 November 1952,

Noting, however, that the item in connexion with which the Fourth Committee requested the Sixth Committee for an advice is no more on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly,

States that it is not opportune at the present session to reply to the request of the Fourth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/3733

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original text: English]
[14 November 1957]

1. At its 682nd meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee item 35 of its agenda entitled:

"Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General⁶⁹ and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:⁷⁰

"(a) Information on economic conditions;⁷¹

"(b) Information on other conditions;⁷²

"(c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;⁷³

"(d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955;⁷⁴

"(e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General."⁷⁵

2. At its 670th meeting, the Fourth Committee decided that, after a general debate on the item as a whole, it would discuss the sub-item in four phases, taking sub-

items (a) and (b) jointly, followed by separate discussions of (c), (d) and (e). At the request of the representatives of Ceylon and India, the Committee decided to circulate to its members the correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Government of Belgium (A/C.4/359) and the articles of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and of the Implementing Convention relating to the Association with the Community of the Overseas Countries and Territories (A/C.4/360), to which reference had been made in the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647 and Corr.1, part two, sect. IX).

3. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain stated that his Government had given serious attention to the communication addressed by the Secretary-General to new Members in connexion with Article 73 of the Charter. He explained Spain's apparent delay in replying to this communication, and assured the Committee that his Government's reply would be received in due course and that it would be entirely in accordance with the spirit of the Charter.

4. Also at the 670th meeting, the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their Governments in respect of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland Island Dependencies; the representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their Governments in respect of British Honduras (Belize); the representatives of Spain and of the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their Governments in respect of Gibraltar; and the representatives of Yemen and of the United Kingdom

⁶⁹ Documents A/3601 and Corr.1, A/3601/Add.1, A/3602-3605, A/3606/Rev.1, A/3607-3609.

⁷⁰ Document A/3647 and Corr.1.

⁷¹ Document A/3647 and Corr.1, part one, sect. VI, and part two.

⁷² *Ibid.*, part one, sect. VII, VIII and IX.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, sect. X (b).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. IX (c), and documents A/3618 and Add.1.

⁷⁵ Document A/3647 and Corr.1, part one, sect. X (a), and document A/3619.

reserved the positions of their Governments in respect of Aden and the Aden Protectorate. The representative of Mexico stated that, if the status of British Honduras (Belize) were changed, the right of his Government over part of that Territory would have to be taken into account. The representative of Chile stated that his Government regarded its rights over the Antarctic Territory as unquestionable.

5. The representative of Indonesia reserved the position of his Government in respect of sovereignty over, and transmission of information on, West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea). The representative of the Netherlands reserved the position of his Government in respect of sovereignty over, and transmission of information on, Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian). The representatives of Ceylon, India, and Iraq stated the positions of their Governments on this question.

6. The representative of Morocco reserved the position of his Government in respect of Mauretania, Ifni and Spanish Sahara. The representative of France reserved the position of his Government in respect of Mauretania. The representative of Spain reserved the position of his Government in respect of Ifni and Spanish Sahara.

General debate

7. At the 675th meeting, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on voting procedure in matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/L.497). Costa Rica and Greece subsequently joined as co-sponsors (A/C.4/L.497/Add.1 and 2). Under the terms of this draft resolution the General Assembly would request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following points: (a) Which is the voting procedure that is applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations? (b) Is it in accordance with the Charter to submit to a two-thirds majority vote a resolution on a matter that is not included in the categories of questions listed in Article 18 (2) or in the additional categories of questions that may be established in the terms of Article 18 (3)?

8. The Committee discussed this draft resolution at its 679th to 681st meetings inclusive.

9. At the 679th meeting, the six sponsors of the draft resolution, Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia, submitted a revised text (A/C.4/L.497/Rev.1) which, in sub-paragraph (a), replaced the words "voting procedure" by "voting majority" and replaced sub-paragraph (b), by the following:

"Considering that matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories are not included in the questions listed in Article 18 (2), would it be in accordance with the Charter to submit a resolution on Non-Self-Governing Territories to a two-thirds vote if an additional category to that effect has not been established beforehand for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the terms of Article 18 (3)?"

10. At the 680th meeting, Colombia submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.499) which would replace, at the beginning of the preamble, "The General Assembly" by "The Fourth Committee"; replace, in the operative part, the words "Requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion" by the words "Requests the Sixth Committee to consider"; and in sub-paragraph (b) of the operative part delete the words "included in the questions".

11. These amendments were accepted by the representative of Mexico on behalf of the sponsors and were incorporated in the second revised text (A/C.4/L.497/

Rev.2), which was submitted to the Committee at the 681st meeting. This revision also provided that the Fourth Committee would request the Sixth Committee to consider the points listed in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and "to give an opinion thereon to the Fourth Committee".

12. At the 681st meeting, Czechoslovakia submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.500) which would delete the second paragraph of the preamble (referring to the need of having a precise interpretation of the voting procedure applicable to General Assembly resolutions on matters pertaining to Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter) and the words "of this point" in the third paragraph of the preamble. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors.

13. At the same meeting the Committee voted on the six-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.497/Rev.2) and the Czechoslovak amendments (A/C.4/L.500). The representative of Colombia requested a separate vote on the Czechoslovak amendments. The voting was as follows:

The amendments were adopted by 28 votes to 6, with 33 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 votes to 29, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Malaya (Federation of), Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

14. The resolution adopted by the Fourth Committee (A/C.4/L.501) reads as follows:

"The Fourth Committee,

"Considering the terms of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the discussion that took place at the General Assembly, particularly at its 459th plenary meeting held on 27 November 1953, and at its 656th and 657th plenary meetings held on 20 February 1957, as well as all other relevant matters,

"Requests the Sixth Committee to consider the following points and to give an opinion thereon to the Committee;

"(a) Which is the voting majority that is applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations?

"(b) Considering that matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories are not enumerated in Article 18 (2), would it be in accordance with the terms of the Charter to submit a resolution on Non-Self-Governing Territories to a two-thirds vote if an additional category to that effect has not been established beforehand for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the terms of Article 18 (3)?"

15. On 29 October 1957, the Chairman communicated the resolution to the President of the General Assembly

with a request that he transmit it to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee. On the same day the President referred the resolution to the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/355).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

16. The Committee discussed economic and other conditions from the 670th to 678th meetings inclusive. The draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647 and Corr.1, part one, annex II, draft resolution A) proposed that the General Assembly, noting the report on economic conditions prepared in 1957 by that Committee, should: (1) approve this new report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and consider that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1951 and 1954; and (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

17. At its 679th meeting, the Fourth Committee unanimously adopted this draft resolution.

18. The text as approved by the Committee is annexed to paragraph 54 of the present report as draft resolution I.

19. References were made by a number of representatives to the possible effects on the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of their association with the European Economic Community as provided in the Treaty establishing the Community and in the implementing Convention.

20. At the 672nd meeting, the representative of France, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France and with the consent of the Federal Republic of Germany, reserved the position of the signatory States to the Treaty with regard to a debate on this subject during the current session.

21. At the 682nd meeting Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Saudi Arabia and Sudan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.498), under the terms of which the General Assembly would: (1) invite the Administering Members concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General, in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, information on the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community; (2) request the Secretary-General to prepare for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly a study of this question, taking into account the studies that may be undertaken in this connexion by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other international organs; and (3) decide to resume consideration of this question at the thirteenth session.

22. The Committee discussed this draft resolution from its 682nd to its 684th meetings, inclusive.

23. At the 682nd meeting, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Panama and Uruguay joined as co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada suggested to the sponsors that as an alternative they might include an account of the discussions in the report of the Committee. He submitted an informal working paper (A/C.4/L.502) for their consideration.

25. At the 684th meeting the sponsors submitted a revised text (A/C.4/L.498/Rev.1) which in operative paragraph 2 replaced the words "a study of this question" by the words "a report on the developments connected with the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community", and added at the end "in so far as these studies may be relevant to the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories".

26. As his suggestion had not been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, the representative of Canada did not ask for a vote on it.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the nineteen-Power revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.498/Rev.1). The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 51 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, China, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain.

28. The text as approved by the Committee is annexed to paragraph 54 of the present report as draft resolution II.

GENERAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION AND EXAMINATION OF INFORMATION

29. The Committee discussed this sub-item at its 685th, and 687th to 694th meetings inclusive.

30. At the 689th meeting, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, under the terms of which the General Assembly would: (1) invite the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the opinions as given in replies of the Members to the communications of the Secretary-General on the subject of the transmission of information, in the statements made by the Members during discussions in the Committees concerned, and in relevant treatises on the interpretation of the Charter; and (2) decide to establish a committee of six Members to be elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly in order to study the Secretary-General's summary and to report on the results of its study to the next regular session of the Assembly.

31. At the same meeting, Costa Rica joined as co-sponsor of the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.504).

32. The representative of the Philippines orally proposed amendments to the third paragraph of the preamble which contained the phrase "Noting that Members of the United Nations have expressed differing opinions as to the application of the provisions of Chapter XI, including the obligation to transmit information contained in Article 73 e". The amendments would insert after "Chapter XI" the words "to Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government",

and replace the words "contained in" by the words "called for".

33. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors and were incorporated in a revised text (A/C.4/L.504/Rev.1). This revised text also replaced, in operative paragraph 1, the words "in the statements made by the Members during discussions in" by the words "in the relevant deliberations of".

34. At its 690th meeting, the Committee considered this revised text, of which Uruguay became a co-sponsor. The representative of the Philippines orally proposed amendments which would: (a) in operative paragraph 1, insert after "in the relevant deliberations of" the words "the plenary meetings of the General Assembly or of", and (b) in operative paragraph 2, insert a comma after the word "summary" and add the words "to consider the question of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter".

35. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors and incorporated in a second revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.504/Rev.2), to which the Philippines was added as a sponsor.

36. At the 691st meeting the representative of the Dominican Republic suggested that operative paragraph 1 of the second revised text of the draft resolution might be redrafted so as to list as (a), (b) and (c) the three categories of material on which the Secretary-General's summary would be based, and to insert "legal" before the word "treatises". The Dominican Republic also submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.505) which would replace operative paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. Decides to refer the Secretary-General's summary to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, so that the Committee at its next regular session may study and analyse the report, formulate conclusions on the subject, and transmit a report on it to the General Assembly."

37. At the 692nd meeting, the sponsors accepted the suggestion of the Dominican Republic to insert "legal" before the word "treatises" in operative paragraph 1. The Dominican Republic withdrew its amendment (A/C.4/L.505).

38. The representative of China informally suggested that the reference to treatises by jurists should be omitted from the text of operative paragraph 1. He also suggested that any summary which might be prepared should be examined by the Fourth Committee at the next session of the Assembly. These suggestions were not accepted by the sponsors.

39. At the 693rd meeting, Venezuela submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.506) which would add the following as operative paragraph 3:

"3. Decides that three of the six members of the Committee shall be elected from among those Member States which have responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government."

40. The representative of Guatemala proposed to reword the last part of the Venezuelan amendment to read:

"... Member States which have the responsibility for transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter, if they do not decline to serve on it."

Venezuela, however, withdrew the amendment.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the seventeen-Power draft resolution as revised (A/C.4/L.504/Rev.2) with the following results:

The preamble and operative paragraph 1 were adopted by 45 votes to 23, with 6 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 43 votes to 29, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Ecuador, Ireland, Turkey, Venezuela.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 42 votes to 27, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ireland, Japan, Malaya (Federation of), Venezuela.

42. The text as approved by the Committee is annexed to paragraph 54 of the present report as draft resolution III.

43. The Portuguese delegation made a statement reserving the position of its Government in regard to the draft resolution and to its eventual implementation.

44. At the 694th meeting, in compliance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure, the Committee was informed of the financial implications arising from this resolution if it were adopted by the General Assembly.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 845 (IX) AND 931 (X)

45. At the 686th and 687th meetings, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities (A/3618 and Add.1), submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955. It also had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in its report to the General Assembly (A/3647 and Corr.1, part one, annex II, draft resolution B).

46. This draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly would: (1) request Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), and Members which offer facilities,

to consider the applications with all possible speed; (2) request the Secretary-General to give any assistance that may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants; (3) invite the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of the scholarships awarded by them; (4) request the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the Assembly information on the action taken as a result of this resolution.

47. At the 686th meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally proposed amendments to this draft resolution. These amendments would replace, in operative paragraph 2, the words "to give any assistance that may be sought" by the words "to give all possible assistance that it is in his power to grant", and, in operative paragraph 3, the word "awarded" by the word "offered".

48. At the 687th meeting, the representative of Venezuela suggested that the relevant words in operative paragraph 2 should read "to give, within his powers, the assistance that may be sought". The representative of Ceylon suggested the wording "to give such assistance as is possible". The latter suggestion was accepted by the representatives of Venezuela and the Philippines. The second Philippine amendment was also accepted.

49. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution (A/3647 and Corr.1, part one, annex II, draft resolution B), as amended, and adopted it by 61 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

50. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 54 of this report as draft resolution IV.

METHODS OF REPRODUCING SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

51. By resolution 1052 (XI) the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to prepare a report for its twelfth session showing the comparative costs of the various methods of reproducing the summaries of information in order to enable the General Assembly to examine the relative advantages of the two systems of printed summaries and of fascicles produced by the offset process in two years out of three.

52. In his report to the General Assembly (A/3619), the Secretary-General, after reviewing the new system of reproduction, suggested that, without prejudice to the action of the General Assembly: (a) the system of fascicles reproduced by the offset process had not yet been in use long enough for a final judgement to be made; (b) for a better distribution of information, a fascicle system for the supplementary summaries, whether the fascicles were printed or prepared by an offset process, was to be commended; and (c) certain delays, which had occurred this year, should be reduced next year, when there might be better elements for a final judgement by the Assembly.

53. At the 687th meeting, the Chairman suggested and the Committee agreed that, in the light of the views expressed on this question during the general debate (674th meeting), the Committee would not at the current session give further consideration to the question of reproduction and distribution of summaries on the understanding that this decision would not in any way prejudice the consideration of this matter at the next session of the General Assembly.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

54. The Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution II

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution III

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 E OF THE CHARTER

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter,

Recalling that, by its resolution 334 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly considered that it is within its responsibility to express its opinion on the principles which have guided, or which may in future guide, the Administering Members in enumerating the Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

Noting that Members of the United Nations have expressed differing opinions as to the application of the provisions of Chapter XI to Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, including the obligation to transmit information called for in Article 73 e and the interpretation of the "constitutional considerations" which may constitute a limitation on the transmission of information,

Considering that it is desirable for the General Assembly, in conformity with resolution 334 (IV), to express its opinion on the principles which underlie the enumeration of Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the opinions as furnished in the replies of Members to the communications of the Secretary-General regarding the transmission of information, in the relevant deliberations of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly or of the Committees concerned, and in the relevant legal treatises on the interpretation of the Charter;

Decides to establish a committee of six Members to be elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly in order to study the Secretary-General's summary, to consider the question of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and to report on the results of its study to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution IV

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3734**Nineteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733**

[Original text: English]
[13 November 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/729) on the financial implications of draft resolution III recommended to the General Assembly by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733.

2. The draft resolution would invite the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of certain matters affecting Article 73 of the Charter and proposes to establish a six-member committee to examine this summary. The Committee would make a report, and it is estimated that the printing of the two documents in five languages would cost \$3,400. In addition, the committee would require the Secretariat to provide both substantive and conference services. Travel and subsistence would not be paid because the members of the committee would be Government representatives.

3. Evidence given to the Advisory Committee indicates that the Secretary-General will make every effort to absorb the \$3,400 printing cost within the 1958 appropriation for section 14. In principle, the Secretary-General will also attempt to absorb the costs of servicing the committee, but he cannot give a definite assurance on this point until he knows how many similar bodies may be established in 1958, in addition to the basic conference programme. At the present time, there are indications that the 1958 conference programme may exceed the capacity of the Secretariat, at least in respect of the production of summary records.

4. Nevertheless, the Advisory Committee does not, on the basis of information currently available, believe that the draft resolution of the Fourth Committee, if adopted by the General Assembly, will involve additional appropriations in 1958.

DOCUMENT A/3736**Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733: report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original text: English]
[15 November 1957]

1. Pursuant to rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, at its 624th meeting, considered the financial implications of a draft resolution adopted by the Fourth Committee (A/3733, draft resolution III) on the basis of a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/729) and a report thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3734).

2. The Fifth Committee decided, by 48 votes to none, with 10 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that, though the committee to be established under the draft resolution would add to the workload of the conferences services for 1958, it did not appear on the basis of information currently available that the adoption by the Assembly of the draft resolution in question would involve additional appropriations for 1958.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 722nd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II and IV submitted by the Fourth Committee. For the final texts, see resolutions 1152 (XII), 1153 (XII) and 1154 (XII) respectively, below.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that a two-thirds majority was required for the adoption of the draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee. As a two-thirds majority was not obtained, the draft resolution was not adopted.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly**1152 (XII). ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

The General Assembly,

Considering that, by resolution 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952, it approved the special report drawn up in 1951 (A/1836, part three) as a brief but considered indication

of economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development,

Considering that, by resolution 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954, it approved a further special report on economic conditions (A/2729, part two) as a supplement to the 1951 report,

Noting the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647 and Corr.1, part two),

prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Approves the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1951 and 1954 ;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

722nd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1153 (XII). ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647, and Corr.1, part two), prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Having noted that the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community provides for the association with the Community of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/360),

Believing that this association may have important effects on the economic development of these Territories,

1. Invites the Administering Members concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General, in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, information on the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community ;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly a report on the developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community, taking into account the studies that may be undertaken in this connexion by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the

Economic Commission for Latin America and other international organs, in so far as these studies may be relevant to the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories ;

3. Decides to resume consideration of this question at its thirteenth session.

722nd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1154 (XII). SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

The General Assembly,

Having taken note of the report presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twelfth session (A/3618 and Add.1) in compliance with resolution 931 (X) of 8 November 1955,

Noting with satisfaction the further response to resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, inviting Member States to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Taking into account the interest in the offers indicated by the steadily increasing number of applications,

1. Requests Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, and Members which offer facilities, to consider the applications with all possible speed ;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give such assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants ;

3. Invites the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of the scholarships offered by them ;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the General Assembly, prepared in accordance with resolution 931 (X) of 8 November 1955, information on the action taken as a result of the present resolution.

722nd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 35 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/1836 and Corr.1 and erratum	Report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under article 73 e of the Charter (2-27 October 1951)	Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14.
A/2729 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18
A/2908	Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16
A/2937 and Add.1, 2, 3/Rev.1 and 4	Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 : report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 31 and 33
A/2937/Add.5	Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 : addendum to the report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 34

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3165 and Add.1 to 4	Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3531 and Add.1	Report of the Fourth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3601 and Corr.1, A/3601/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on Central African Territories	For the summaries, see ST/TRI/B.1956/1 and Add.1
A/3602	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on East African Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/2
A/3603	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on South African Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/3 and Corr.1
A/3604	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on Indian Ocean Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/4
A/3605	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on West African Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/5
A/3606/Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/6 and Add.1
A/3607	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on Asian Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/7 and Corr.1
A/3608	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on Pacific Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/8
A/3609	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly summaries of information on other Territories	<i>Idem</i> , ST/TRI/B.1956/9 and Corr.1
A/3647 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15.</i>
A/AC.17/W.10	India: working paper on general questions arising out of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1948	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Supplement No. 12, appendix B, section I</i>
A/AC.35/L.8 and Corr.1	Factors relating to the application of Chapter XI of the Charter: background data compiled by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
A/AC.35/L.30 and Add.1	Factors relating to the application of Chapter XI of the Charter: background data compiled by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.241	Government measures for the promotion of manufacturing industries in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.243	Diversification of agricultural production: report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.244 and Corr.1	External trade: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.245	Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1953-1956: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.247	International technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.248	Social aspects of economic development—Peasant societies in transition: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.249	Eradication of illiteracy: report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.250	Social aspects of industrialization of rural areas in Africa south of the Sahara: report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Ditto
A/AC.35/L.253	Statistical information: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/BUR/54	Letter dated 1 November 1956 from the delegation of the Philippines to the President of the General Assembly	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Second part of the first session, Sixth Committee, annex 18</i>
A/C.2/L.334 and Add.1 and 2	Proposed Economic Commission for Africa—Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 18, resolution 1155 (XII)</i>
A/C.4/331 and Add.1 and 2	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 34</i>
A/C.4/357	General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/C.4/357/Rev.1

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.4/360	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Fourth Committee the text of the articles of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community which concern Non-Self-Governing Territories	Mimeographed
A/C.4/361	Statement made by the representative of the United States of America at the 674th meeting of the Fourth Committee	Mimeographed: for summary see A/C.4/SR. 674, paras. 10-14
A/C.4/362	Consideration of the European Common Market question by organs of the United Nations: statement made by the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at the 679th meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 679, paras. 5-12
A/C.4/363	Statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 678th meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 678, paras. 50-60
A/C.4/364	Statement made by the representative of France at the 678th meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 678, paras. 61-74
A/C.4/365	Statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 675th meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 675, paras. 3-23
A/C.4/366	Statement made by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 672nd meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 672, paras. 34-47
A/C.4/368	Statement made by the representative of Guatemala at the 690th meeting of the Fourth Committee	<i>Idem</i> , A/C.4/SR. 690, paras. 30-38
A/C.4/373	Letter dated 3 December 1957 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee transmitting the resolution adopted by the Sixth Committee at its 544th meeting on 2 December 1957 (A/C.6/L.417)	Mimeographed
AC.4/L.446	India: draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 37</i>
A/C.4/L.467	General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information—Ceylon, Greece, Liberia, Nepal and Syria: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3531 and Add.1, para. 40
A/C.4/L.468	Tunisia: amendments to document A/C.4/L.467	<i>Idem</i> , para. 42
A/C.4/L.497/Rev.1	Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories—Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3733, para. 9
A/C.4/L.498/Rev.1	Economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories—Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Uruguay: revised draft resolution	Same text as A/3733, para. 54, draft resolution II
A/C.4/L.499	Colombia: amendments to document A/C.4/L.497/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3733, para. 10
A/C.4/L.500	Czechoslovakia: amendments to document A/C.4/L.497/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i> , para. 12
A/C.4/L.501	Voting procedure on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories—Resolution adopted by the Fourth Committee at its 681st meeting, on 25 October 1957	<i>Idem</i> , para. 14
A/C.4/L.503	Scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX)—Draft resolution adopted by the Fourth Committee at its 687th meeting on 31 October 1957	Same text as A/3733, para. 54, draft resolution IV
A/C.4/L.504/Rev.2	Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution III
A/C.4/L.505	Dominican Republic: amendment to document A/C.4/L.504/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3733, para. 36
A/C.4/L.506	Venezuela: amendment to document A/C.4/L.504/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i> , para. 39
A/C.4/L.507	Draft report of the Fourth Committee	For the text of this document, as amended by the Fourth Committee at its 700th and 701st meetings, see A/3733
A/C.6/355	Letter dated 29 October 1957 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee, transmitting the resolution adopted by the Fourth Committee at its 681st meeting, on 25 October 1957 (A/C.4/L.501)	Mimeographed
A/L.178	Guatemala and Lebanon: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 21, resolution 904 (IX)</i>

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/CN.12/449 and Add.1	Possible repercussions of the European Common Market on Latin American exports: note by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
E/CN.12/483	Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America relating to payments and a regional market in Latin America: report by the Secretariat	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/1 and Add.1	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Central African Territories)	Offset
ST/TRI/B.1956/2	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (East African Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/3 and Corr.1	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (South African Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/4	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Indian Ocean Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/5	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (West African Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/6 and Add.1	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/7 and Corr.1	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Asian Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/8	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Pacific Territories)	Ditto
ST/TRI/B.1956/9 and Corr.1	Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956 (Other Territories)	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 35 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee : 670th to 694th, 700th, 701st and 734th meetings

Fifth Committee : 624th meeting

Sixth Committee : 538th to 544th meetings

Plenary meeting : 722nd meeting



Agenda item 36: Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

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DOCUMENT A/3760

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original text: English]
[2 December 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee the following item on its agenda:

“36. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.”

2. The term of office of Peru having expired, the Fourth Committee, at its 725th meeting, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, elected Brazil as a member of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a period of three years.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly confirmed the decision taken by the Fourth Committee.

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 36 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee: 725th meeting

Plenary meetings: 729th meeting

GENERAL
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ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 37: The future of Togoland under French administration: report of the Trusteeship Council

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DOCUMENT A/3676*

Special report of the Trusteeship Council

[Original text : English and French]
[24 September 1957]

1. By its resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957 on the future of Togoland under French administration, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, resolved to dispatch to Togoland under French administration a Commission of six members, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, in order to examine the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the recently adopted Statute and the conditions under which that Statute was being applied. The Commission was requested to submit a report, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration. The Council was in its turn requested to study the question, taking into account the report of the Commission, and to transmit the results of its study to the Assembly at its twelfth session.

2. The Commission, after visiting the Territory during June 1957, adopted its report¹ at Geneva on 25 July 1957. The observations and suggestions of the Commission appear in chapter V of the report.

* Incorporating document A/3676/Corr.1.

¹ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2.

3. The Trusteeship Council, at its seventh special session,² considered the question of the future of Togoland under French administration, taking into consideration the report of the Commission. The Council decided to examine at the same time political conditions in that Territory, the consideration of which it had decided to postpone from the nineteenth session to the seventh special session.

4. At the opening meeting, the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Charles T. O. King (Liberia), introduced the Commission's report. At the same meeting, Mr. Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet, representative of France on the Trusteeship Council, and Mr. Georges Apedo-Amah, the representative of the Togoland Government, speaking as a member of the French delegation, made statements in which they commented on the report of the Commission, gave further explanations of the existing situation in the Territory and mentioned certain additional powers which the French Government proposed to transfer to the Togoland authorities on the termination of

² Ibid., Seventh Special Session, 841st to 847th meetings.

trusteeship. These statements are reproduced in annex II to the present report.

5. From its 842nd to 845th meetings, the Council held a general debate, in the course of which the United States of America submitted a draft resolution.³

6. During the discussion of the United States draft resolution, a number of delegations made suggestions concerning possible revisions of its text, some of which were incorporated into a revised text presented by the sponsor at the 846th meeting (T/L.808/Rev.1).⁴ At the same meeting, the sponsor made orally a further revision of the text.

7. The United States draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by the Council as resolution 1785 (S-VII) at its 846th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

8. Before the vote was taken, the representative of Guatemala asked that one of his suggestions, which had not been incorporated in the final text of the United States draft resolution, be recorded in the present report. This suggestion, which had been made by the representative of Guatemala at the 845th meeting, was to insert the following paragraph after operative paragraph 3:

"Notes in particular the Commission's observations and suggestions:

"(a) That full autonomy will be attained through the progressive transfer of those powers not yet within the competence of the Government of Togoland;

"(b) That the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage to representative organs in Togoland would represent the implementation of an important democratic principle embodied in the Statute and might contribute towards the creation of a more favourable political atmosphere;

"(c) That at an appropriate time the people of the Territory would have to be consulted by appropriate means concerning their desires for the future status of the Territory, and that such consultation should be undertaken in full agreement with the General Assembly of the United Nations as one of the two parties to the Trusteeship Agreement."

9. In accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its twentieth session (805th meeting), the observations on political advancement in Togoland under French administration made by individual members of the Council during the examination of the annual report on the Territory for 1955 at the nineteenth session as well as during the consideration of the question of the future of the Territory at the seventh special session are reproduced as annex III to the present report.

10. The present report was adopted by the Council at its 847th meeting, on 20 September 1957.

ANNEX I

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1785 (S-VII) OF 19 SEPTEMBER 1957

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 1785 (S-VII)]

³ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2, Annexes, agenda item 2, document T/L.808.

⁴ For the text of this document, as amended at the 846th meeting, see Trusteeship Council resolution 1785 (S-VII).

ANNEX II

Statements made at the 841st meeting of the Trusteeship Council, on 12 September 1957, by Mr. Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, representative of France, and Mr. Georges Apedo-Amah, representative of the Togoland Government

I. STATEMENT BY MR. JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET

The special session of the Trusteeship Council which was convened a little over a year ago—in July 1956—to consider the question of the future of Togoland is no doubt still fresh in the minds of members of the Council. The date is worth recalling, not in order to awaken memories that may well be viewed in a different light, but in order to bring out the vital importance of the events that have taken place since that date in Togoland, then under French administration. A brief backward glance will therefore be in order.

On 30 July 1956, after defining the broad outlines of the new Statute that had been drawn up in collaboration with elected Togoland representatives, the French Government announced its intention of holding a referendum on the Statute. The Statute was promulgated by a decree of 24 August 1956⁵ and entered into force immediately, and, on 28 October 1956, a Territory-wide referendum, organized impartially and free from local political pressures, was held on the basis of direct and universal adult suffrage. In the Territory as a whole, 71 per cent of the registered voters voted in favour of the Statute, and only 5 per cent in favour of the continuation of trusteeship. In all except two *circonscriptions* (Lomé and Palimé), over 50 per cent of the registered voters voted for the Statute and in favour of the termination of trusteeship, and in the two *circonscriptions* mentioned the number of votes in favour of the Statute greatly exceeded the number in favour of the continuation of trusteeship.

After considering the whole problem, the General Assembly decided on 23 January 1957, in agreement with the French Government and at the invitation of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, to dispatch a six-member Commission to Togoland to examine the new situation. In consequence, the Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the request for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement which had been presented to it.

Since that date, an extremely important development has taken place: the visit of the six-member United Nations Commission to the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, where it was received by the Government of the new Republic and was able to see for itself how that Government exercised its new responsibilities.

The Commission's main function, under its terms of reference as set out in General Assembly resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957, was to examine, in the light of the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the entire situation in the Autonomous Republic of Togoland resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which the Statute was being applied.

This the Commission did. It noted the large measure of autonomy enjoyed by the Republic of Togoland and reported: "the Statute has been interpreted in a broad manner . . . some of the competences specifically reserved to the French authorities have been much attenuated through interpretation" [A/3677, para. 459]. It concluded: "the Statute, which represents a very significant step in the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter . . . has been broadly interpreted and liberally applied, and . . . in consequence Togoland possesses a large measure of internal autonomy" [*ibid.*, para. 466].

The Commission thus found not only that the Statute was being applied in practice but that it was being liberally applied. "As a result of that broad interpretation and liberal application," it stated, "amendments to the Statute have been adopted" [*ibid.*].

Thus, the Statute, which the General Assembly noted with satisfaction, has already been substantially broadened in a number of respects, and it will not escape the Council's attention that, despite the misgivings on this point entertained

⁵ Decree No. 56-847. See document A/3169/Add.1, annex I.

by certain Member States, the French Government has gone far beyond the reforms which it announced to the Council a year ago, in July 1956.

The Council will also no doubt note the view expressed orally by the spokesman of a non-governmental party "that the Statute, if properly applied, would represent a major political advancement" [*ibid.*, para. 414]. The French Government accordingly welcomes the Commission's unambiguous findings on that point. The Statute has been interpreted, not only properly but liberally, and has already been the subject of substantial improvement.

Many services have been transferred, including the police force, which was transferred some time ago. As the Commission points out, the maintenance of internal law and order is now within the competence of the Togoland Government. In addition, a systematic policy of Togolization of the civil service is being applied. In this connexion, the Commission noted with approval the laudable plans of the Togoland Government for placing Togoland in high posts in the civil service, and the French Government's plans to increase substantially the number of Africans in the service of the French Republic.

In discussing the processes by which the new institutions were developed, the Commission stressed that the Statute was a negotiated instrument. Although the formal procedure adopted may suggest that the Statute was granted unilaterally, the actual procedure was in fact bilateral and essentially contractual. The Statute was not imposed. It was the result of free discussion at various levels between Togoland representatives, responsible for their actions to those who elected them, and the Government of the French Republic, and was approved by the people by a decisive majority vote. This free discussion was initiated in the French Parliament, where the representatives of Togoland were able to make a decisive contribution, and was continued at the local level in the Togoland Assembly. The discussion has not yet ended.

Although its terms of reference were primarily political, the Commission also examined the entire situation in the economic and social fields and in the field of education. In its study of the economic implications of the new Statute, the Commission noted the importance of the plans for the development of hydroelectric resources, in particular the large hydroelectric dam on the Mono river, as well as "the commendable scheme by which several thousand Cabrais from the over-populated Lama-Kara District are being settled under carefully controlled conditions in the hitherto sparsely populated region of East Mono" [*ibid.*, para. 374].

The entire report conveys the impression that the Commission was very much aware that the Government of the Autonomous Republic was a reality and was effectively exercising its powers.

The Commission found a highly developed political consciousness and a lively interest in the political future of the Territory, and reported the existence of well organized political parties with active local branches. All this is to the credit of the Togoland Government and the democratic system it has sought to establish.

The Commission was also pleased to note the eagerness with which Togoland youth takes advantage of educational facilities available in the Territory, a factor which augurs well for the continued progress of self-government in Togoland. Those are the words of the Commission, not of the French Government.

Finally, the Commission reported that the Togoland Government appears to have matters well in hand in the competences in those fields which it has taken over and specifically referred to the excellent working and social relationships existing between the French and Togoland, and to the ease and courtesy of social contacts. The Commission added that this was remarkable and reflected credit on both sides.

Naturally the Commission's report did not limit itself to stressing the positive aspects of the new Statute as it has been applied. The Commission considered that certain improvements could be made, and that the position could be clarified in certain respects. The Commission noted the highly democratic bases of the new institutions, and suggested that certain measures would further strengthen them.

The objection—based on the provisions of the Statute—has been raised, and will no doubt be raised again, that the present Assembly was elected in 1955 on the basis of limited suffrage by an electorate which comprised less than half the present electorate and that its term of office will not expire until 1960, whereas article 6 of the Statute provides that the Assembly shall be elected by universal adult suffrage. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that the Statute forms a whole, and that article 40 specifically provided that the Territorial Assembly, now the Legislative Assembly, could continue to exercise its functions until 1960. The French Government has already presented its views on this question at length, and I shall briefly restate them.

Under the provisions of the Statute, the Assembly elected in 1955 was to continue to function until 1960. The Statute has been approved by a referendum held on the basis of universal direct adult suffrage. The present Assembly has therefore been approved by a plebiscite based on universal suffrage—to which General Assembly resolution 1046 (XI) refers—and the technical arrangements for the plebiscite were, as the General Assembly has recognized, satisfactory. In any case, the French Government must point out that the question of the organization of elections is now within the jurisdiction of the Togoland authorities, and their discretion and responsibilities in the matter cannot be dissociated from the general responsibilities which have been entrusted to them. When the occasion arises, the French Government will therefore support by the appropriate procedure the position freely adopted in this matter by the Togoland Government.

While recognizing that the Statute confers on the Togoland authorities many powers formerly exercised by the French authorities, the Commission has suggested that certain amendments, most of which would be mere clarifications, be made to the Statute.

In so far as it still is competent to do so, the French Government, upon the initiative of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, would consider favourably measures enabling the Territory to take a new and substantial step forward. In the light of the sympathetic consideration the French Government has given during the past year to requests for the amendment of the Statute, there can be no doubt regarding its future attitude in this connexion. The Commission was clear on this point and noted the substantial changes that have been made in the Statute as adopted in October 1956. The first—and substantial—amendments to the Statute were made on 22 March 1957 and further improvements have been made since that date. Further amendments are under consideration in the light of the prospective termination of trusteeship.

Decisive transfers of powers will be made in three fields: public freedoms, justice and constitutional review.

With the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the last obstacle to the free exercise of full autonomy will be removed, and the Togoland Legislative Assembly will then receive the power to enact legislation in the field of public freedoms, which will then be within its exclusive jurisdiction. This right will be accorded to it, subject to no limitations other than those deriving from the high moral obligations which the Togoland Government has accepted as binding on it, since article 10 provides that the laws of Togoland must be in conformity with the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the preamble to the Constitution of the French Republic, and in international treaties and conventions.

While recognizing the high independence of the French judiciary (the independence of the judiciary is one of the basic principles of French public law and is safeguarded by the fundamental rule of the separation of powers) the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland has expressed the view that the absence of a specifically Togoland judiciary might be construed as a limitation of its autonomy. This situation is justified by the special safeguards afforded by the independence of the judiciary as it exists in France and as it was applied in Togoland, in respect to other powers, and it was considered that the judicial system might continue to function as a common service. The Togoland authorities, however, considered that these reasons, weighty though they are, would not be understood in some quarters, and that it might be suspected by some that a covert attempt was being made in

this way to continue trusteeship, which, although officially terminated, would still be exercised in practice.

Although these arguments are based on a purely psychological and therefore subjective appreciation of the situation, they have led the French Government to reconsider its position in the matter. As a result, articles 26 and 27 of the Statute will be amended to permit the organization of a specifically Togoland judiciary.

This will undoubtedly impose further burdens on the Togoland budget, which will have to provide the funds required to run the services concerned. However, the expenditure will no doubt be largely compensated for by the elimination of any possibility of misunderstanding in this matter.

Thus, in the Autonomous Republic, there will be a specifically Togoland judiciary, existing side by side with the other powers, just as in France itself. This extension to Togoland of the principle of the separation of powers—introduced in France some 150 years ago—will be a powerful safeguard of the citizen's right to justice.

In addition, the Togoland Government, anxious not to limit the rights of appeal available to citizens, and mindful of the community of thought defined in article 1 of the Statute, agrees that appeal from the judgements of Togoland courts shall lie, through the normal channels, to a common tribunal of final jurisdiction which will judge independently and justly, far from the scene of local quarrels. The *Conseil d'Etat* and the Court of Cassation, whose independence is recognized to be the chief guarantee of justice for all citizens, will thus be vested with the functions and attributes of supreme courts for Togoland as well as for French courts and tribunals.

Finally, it has been considered proper that the people and Government of Togoland should themselves decide the form of their internal political organization. That has always been the opinion of the French Government.

Consequently, full and complete freedom will be given to the competent Togoland authorities to determine their own internal constitutional rules on such matters as the term of office of assemblies, the procedure for investiture, governmental organization, and so forth.

These final transfers of responsibility have been envisaged for some time, and the French Government has refrained from putting them into effect only because, the Trusteeship Agreement being still in force, it was anxious to retain the power to discharge all the responsibilities incumbent on it as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Other changes are contemplated. In particular, the Government of Togoland would participate, by means of joint decrees, in the assignment and appointment of officials charged with general co-ordination. Finally, a number of detailed changes would clarify certain points in the Statute, particularly in regard to the maintenance of public order.

In any case, all these modifications would take effect only upon the termination of trusteeship. Thus, in terminating trusteeship, the United Nations will confirm the Togoland Republic's full freedom to manage its own affairs in the future. Nevertheless, the Statute would not be immutable. What has been given cannot be taken away, and the provisions of the Statute preclude any step backward.

It is, of course, impossible to foresee what form relations between the French Government and the Government of the Togoland Republic will take in future, after the termination of trusteeship. What is important is that provision is made for the continuing revision of the Statute, and that procedure for revision, under which the initiative is in the hands of the Togoland authorities alone, exists and is precise, bilateral and essentially contractual.

In the steady advance towards a better future, the Autonomous Republic of Togoland cannot afford to lag behind. Its Statute, drafted in accordance with the higher traditions of French revolutionary liberalism, to which many democratic States throughout the world are a living testimony, is the surest guarantee that Togoland will continue to progress.

The French Government can therefore affirm without hesitation—and in this it agrees with the Commission—

that the present Statute does not unalterably fix the relationship between France and Togoland, but that that relationship continues to be capable of evolution.

II. STATEMENT BY MR. GEORGES APEDO-AMAH

Last January, I had the honour, on behalf of the Togoland Government, to invite the United Nations to send a mission to Togoland to observe for itself the conditions under which the Statute of Togoland was being applied and the functioning of the new institutions in the Autonomous Republic of Togoland. Today, it is my pleasant duty to express my Government's thanks to the United Nations for having accepted that invitation.

The Government and the people of Togoland have had the privilege of receiving such a mission, which remained in our country for a month. We were especially gratified at the fact that the Chairman was a representative of Liberia, in other words, a representative of Africa.

During the time that this mission of inquiry was in our country, the Government and the various Togoland authorities spared no effort to give it as detailed a picture as possible of the situation resulting from the application of the Statute, so that it might accordingly be in the best possible position to report to the United Nations.

We particularly appreciated the gratitude which the Commission expressed to us through its Chairman, and its warm thanks for the hospitality extended by our young Republic, despite our modest means and our lack of experience. It was our desire that the members of the Commission, who were our guests, should enjoy the best possible conditions of working, gathering information, travel and accommodation. To the extent that we succeeded, we are happy.

The Commission's report notes that the Statute confers upon the Togoland authorities a large number of competences previously exercised by the Administering Authority.

The Togoland Government took part in the various negotiations which resulted in the preparation of the original Statute and later amendments thereto. As a member of that Government, I believe that it would be useful to give the Trusteeship Council some additional information on the subject.

The powers of the Togoland authorities are very extensive. In constitutional matters, the Togoland authorities are on an equal footing with the French authorities as regards the preparation and revision of the Statute. Henceforth the Togoland authorities will have prior and even exclusive rights in the legal procedure for amending the Statute, since the first official step in any revision is the expression of a wish (*vœu*) or a vote by the Legislative Assembly. It should also be noted that there is no restriction on the Assembly's power of initiative in this connexion. On the contrary, when there are preliminary discussions between the Togoland Government and the French Government concerning amendment of the Statute, the drafts drawn up as a result of such discussions—which may be submitted to the Assembly only by the Togoland Government—are not binding on the Assembly, which may adopt, reject or amend them, and no amendment can enter into force until it has received the Assembly's favourable vote. Hence, not only must the Togoland Legislative Assembly discuss all proposed modifications of the Statute, but, in addition, the drafts which are submitted to the Assembly for discussion are the result of preliminary negotiations and discussions between the Togoland authorities and the French authorities.

Thus, the original draft statute, which had been the subject of preliminary negotiations between the elected representatives of Togoland and the French Government, was submitted in July 1956 to the Togoland Assembly, which introduced extensive modifications before it became the Statute of Togoland.

In the same way, the modifications ratified by the Decree of 22 March 1957 were prepared by governmental negotiations at Lomé and Paris before they were discussed by the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly has usually modified considerably the drafts submitted to it for discussion, and the changes which it has made in the original drafts have always been confirmed by the French Government. I should like to take this occasion to stress the fact that the French Government fully understands our desire for evolution.

It cannot therefore be said that the Statute of Togoland is a unilateral instrument conferring a new set of rules on Togoland: it is, in law as in fact, a bilateral instrument which cannot be modified without the consent of the Togoland authorities, and to which they have introduced a number of modifications and substantial additions. This will continue to be the case.

Certain matters traditionally pertaining to the constitutional structure fall exclusively within the competence of the Togoland authorities. One case in point is the right of dissolution. The Statute provides only that the Prime Minister may dissolve the Legislative Assembly under conditions fixed by a Togoland law, which was enacted last June. Similarly, all matters concerning the electoral system fall exclusively within the competence of the Togoland authorities, and specifically of the Legislative Assembly.

In the legislative field, the competence of the Togoland authorities is very broad. As the Commission's report states, the Togoland legislators exercise power in all the affairs proper to the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, that is, all Togoland affairs, with the strict exception of matters expressly reserved by the Statute to the central organs of the French Republic.

Since the Statute specifies only the powers reserved to the French Republic, some readers may have the mistaken impression that the powers transferred to the Togoland authorities are of minor importance. In these circumstances, I believe that it is necessary to give the Council some details of the powers that have been transferred.

The following matters fall within the competence of the Togoland Legislative Assembly, both in fact and in law, but they do not constitute an exhaustive list of the matters which may be dealt with by that body:

- the political and administrative organization of the Republic of Togoland, including the structure of the ministries, organization and functioning of *circonscriptions*, communes and other local collective units, the Togoland judicial system, civil servants, maintenance of internal public order, protection of the exercise of public freedoms, information, the press and radio;

- financial matters, including budgets, loans, taxes, customs duties, public lands;

- economic affairs, including plans of development and investment, agriculture, animal husbandry, commerce and industry, transportation, the postal system, telecommunications;

- social affairs, including social insurance, application of the labour code, public assistance and social aid, health and hygiene, education, youth welfare;

- private law, including status of persons and property, except for matters concerning French citizens, commercial legislation, and fiscal legislation.

The only limitation on this power results from the obligation to respect certain philosophical and juridical principles: the supremacy of treaties and international conventions, the rights of man and of the citizen as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Preamble of the French Constitution, and the Statute of the Autonomous Republic, that is to say, the constitutional provisions which prevail over Togoland laws.

As can be seen, these are not limitations peculiar to the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, but principles which have been affirmed, and restrictions which have therefore been generally accepted, by modern democratic States, and which make it possible for these States to fulfil their obligations towards other States and towards their own citizens. This point should be kept in mind in speaking of civil liberty in Togoland, a question to which I shall return later.

Certain powers are, however, reserved to the French legislative body. They are not numerous and the list is exhaustive; it should be noted, furthermore, that the elected representatives of Togoland participate in the drawing up of legislation on the matters concerned.

Lastly, the report notes that certain administrative acts do not fall within the competence of the Assembly, but in this case there has been a transfer of power by the Togoland legislature itself to another Togoland authority: the executive branch. This division of powers therefore represents an act of internal sovereignty.

The Togoland Government is a true executive authority. The Ministers are not merely high officials at the head of a department: in addition to the technical, administrative or financial responsibilities mentioned in the Commission's report, they have political functions, severally as the heads of their respective Ministries, whose activities they direct and supervise jointly within the Government.

The Togoland Government discusses all political questions concerning the Autonomous Republic of Togoland; this is done at meetings of the Cabinet Council, which are held at least twice a week, and the weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Government examines, for example, matters concerning the relations between the Autonomous Republic of Togoland and the French Republic, or general measures related to the formulation of domestic policy.

It should be emphasized that the Togoland public services, whose main responsibility is the application of laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, are empowered also to apply various laws relating to reserved matters, to the exclusion of the French services. The Commission noted this fact on various occasions, especially in connexion with foreign trade.

Lastly, the Togoland Government, which is responsible for internal public order, has authority, in principle, over everything pertaining to the application of the penal code in the territory of the Autonomous Republic.

The Commission observed that the Statute of Togoland had been "broadly interpreted and liberally applied" [A/3677, para. 466]. Other equally important facts may be added to the various points noted by the Commission in this connexion. None of the machinery of legislative control reserved to the French authorities by the Statute, either while the Trusteeship Agreement remains in force or after its termination, has, thus far, ever had to be set in motion. Neither the Minister for Overseas France nor the High Commissioner has exercised the right of veto which the Statute has granted them for the duration of trusteeship, nor has the High Commissioner exercised, with respect to Togoland laws, his power to request a new deliberation or the right of appeal, vested in him by articles 11 and 12 of the Statute.

The existence of these powers of appeal led the Commission to determine what guarantees there were against violations of the Statute. This question must be examined from two angles: the guarantee which Togoland citizens enjoy, and the guarantee which the Togoland authorities themselves possess.

Togoland citizens enjoy all the guarantees offered by French public law, which have been adapted to the needs of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland. They may, among other things, take legal action against any decision of the Togoland Government, whether it takes the form of a regulation or a ruling on an individual case. It is interesting to note in this regard that none of the acts which some citizens or parties have labelled arbitrary has ever been brought before the competent courts. In Togoland, as is the case in a great many countries, there is no appeal against a law.

The guarantees enjoyed by the Togoland authorities are many, and they have been mentioned by the Commission in several connexions. I believe that it would be useful, however, to present an over-all view of these guarantees which will enable the Council to appreciate the binding force of the Statute with respect to the French authorities.

With regard to legal matters, there may be recourse to the Conseil d'Etat against any French regulation which is contrary to the Statute, on the grounds that it violates the Statute. There is no recourse to a court against a French law. Although in theory, therefore, there is no recourse against laws which might prove contrary to the Statute, it should be pointed out, as the Togoland Government stated in its reply to the Commission's questions, that if a French law deals with a matter which is not reserved to the French Republic, that is to say in contravention of the Statute, this does not prevent the Togoland legislature from taking action on the same matter, in accordance with article 6 of the Statute. This is, however, a highly theoretical case, in view of the fact that no French law can be enforced in Togoland until it has been promulgated by the High Commissioner, who first consults the Togoland Government and obtains its

agreement. The fact that elected Togoland representatives sit in the Assembly of the French Republic affords them a safe and effective means of opposing the passage of any law which is contrary to the Statute or even simply inadvisable. This would prove, if proof were needed, that the participation of Togoland representatives in the French assemblies is warranted. Such participation has already proved most useful in the past. In point of fact, it was not the draft prepared by the French Government, but an amended version prepared by one of the Togoland Senators, Mr. Ajavon, which served as the legislative basis for the Statute.

This problem of guarantees should not be allowed to obscure the number and importance of the practical questions which the Togoland authorities now have to solve as a result of the transfer of powers effected by the Statute. The Commission's report has mentioned some of them. Indeed, Togoland has to deal with all the problems confronting an under-developed country that wishes to modernize itself. Whether it is a matter of basic transport and communication equipment, of agricultural equipment for the building of dams and the technical training of agricultural workers, of the industrialization of Togoland and the training of craftsmen, or of fundamental education and adult education—all these problems, and many more besides, have to be considered and solved. These are not easy problems which can be settled in the immediate future. Anyone who has been concerned with the development of the under-developed countries in the different parts of the world knows the difficulties it entails.

It could not be expected that the Statute would settle in advance problems which are now the sole responsibility of the Togoland authorities, and it is to the credit of the Statute that it left the problem of organizing the country's local administration, for example, to the Togoland themselves.

Since taking over from the French authorities, the Government and legislators of Togoland have applied themselves to the task of solving these different problems. It would not be fair, however, to blame them for the fact that Togoland has the social structure and economic framework of an under-developed country, the improvement of which requires a long-term effort. The Togoland Government, with the financial support of France, is now making that effort.

In order to modernize the social structure of Togoland, it is first necessary to give the leaders elected by the tribal or rural communities the training and means necessary for the accomplishment of an increasing number of tasks, more complex than those they have traditionally been called upon to fulfil.

In this respect I should like to correct a mistaken impression which the report might leave in the minds of the members of the Trusteeship Council.

As I have already said here on several occasions, the customary and traditional chiefs are not appointed by the Togoland Government authorities, just as they were not previously appointed by the Administering Authority. They are appointed in accordance with customary rules, and in most cases by customary assemblies of the communities concerned. The Government merely recognizes and confirms their appointment; it has no initiative or responsibility in the matter. How else could one explain the fact that many traditional chiefs have declared their opposition to the policy followed by the Togoland Government? Was not the first delegation received by the Commission during its stay at Lomé a delegation of traditional chiefs belonging to the opposition party? The fact is that the opposition between rival clans or between enemy brothers within the tribal communities drives each adversary, as the Commission indicated in its report in connexion with the *cercle* of Dapango, to seek the support of one or another of the political parties. Those who have not been appointed chiefs naturally turn to the opposition parties, not for ideological reasons but in the hope of obtaining revenge in their personal rivalries.

The traditional chiefs are both the representatives and the leaders of the local communities; their importance should not be under-estimated, in Togoland or in any other African country. It is a question of developing the traditional institutions of our country, not of destroying them at the risk of creating disorder and anarchy. We should certainly

be blamed if we allowed that to happen. We are as democratic as anyone else, but we are also Togoland, and we are therefore anxious to provide our country with institutions in keeping with its traditions and its needs.

Certain incidents and statements reported by the Commission may give the impression that public freedom does not exist in Togoland. Public freedom does indeed exist in Togoland, not only because it is guaranteed by the Statute of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland but also—and mainly—because the Togoland legislative and executive authorities want the citizens of Togoland to enjoy all freedoms, among which the freedom to govern themselves is the principal one.

The Commission, which was instructed to report on what was happening in Togoland as a result of the application of the Statute, had occasion to hear representatives of the opposition parties in almost every place it visited, just as it was able to hear representatives of the majority parties. It was able to observe that these parties, including the opposition parties, were allowed to meet freely. It was able to see that these opposition parties freely published many more newspapers than the majority parties. It was able to observe that representatives of the opposition were present at all official functions and at receptions organized by the Togoland Government. It was able to observe that trade-union rights existed in Togoland and it had even witnessed a forty-eight-hour strike called especially for its benefit by one of the Togoland trade unions.

It would be difficult to conclude from these different observations that freedom does not exist in Togoland. It is easy to see, however, that all the incidents that took place during the visit of the United Nations Commission were provoked by leaders or members of the opposition parties. Indeed, it was as though the arrival of a United Nations Commission was the occasion for a number of people to expand their influence inordinately; at such times, to create disorder and disturbances is the best way to attract notice.

The Togoland Government, which is responsible for the maintenance of public order, prefers whenever possible to take preventive steps to avoid violent disturbances rather than to allow serious incidents to occur which would then have to be suppressed and which might lead to the prohibition of one or another of the political organizations. So far the steps taken have made it possible to avoid such an eventuality.

The Togoland Government is proud to be able to say that no political group is legally excluded from political life in the Territory of the Republic of Togoland. Consequently, while the opposition parties have, since 1951, refused to take any part in the many intercalary electoral consultations held, it should be noted: firstly, that they did so on their own initiative and that their policy of absenteeism could not be used to discredit the Government; secondly, that the majority candidates or programmes were approved by 71 to 80 per cent of the electorate at all these consultations; thirdly, that the opposition's deliberate abstention was only a ruse to conceal its loss of popular support—after the political reorganization of the *Parti togolais du progrès* and the *Union des chefs et des populations du Nord*—by falsely claiming as its supporters all those who had abstained, for the most part a minority in any case. The further effort which is now being made to cast doubt on the clearly-expressed will of the people of Togoland, to the benefit of politicians who are deliberately making capital out of these minority abstentions, should be clearly exposed.

Freedom exists for all the citizens of Togoland. It is their responsibility to make the best use of that freedom in order to assist in the development and progress of our country, which cannot be achieved without the full participation of all its sons.

Anxious as we are for democratic freedom, we do not want a one-party system to be established in our country; on the contrary, we should like all political parties and every shade of opinion to participate in Togoland's new political life, while respecting the rules of its institutions. On several occasions, in particular upon the establishment of the Togoland Government and upon the arrival of the United Nations Commission, the Prime Minister has offered representatives of the opposition places in the Government. There, again, not only have they refused but by incitement

to violence and abuse they have even tried to discredit the Togoland Government and the Autonomous Republic itself. Nevertheless, we feel that our hopes will not always be disappointed, and that the opposition, abandoning henceforth its policy of abstention and sterile obstruction, will take a step towards the reconciliation of all Togoland and will participate in the elections, to be held on the basis of direct universal suffrage, to the new Assembly; recent developments may perhaps make it possible to hold the elections before the regularly scheduled date.

A second point which is important for the development of our country concerns relations between France and Togoland. As we have always said, and as the French Government for its part has always proclaimed, the provisions of the Statute are subject to amendment, which means to progress. As experience is acquired, further transfers of authority will be made and the Togoland authorities will themselves be able to amend the relevant institutional rules. We rejoice at the progress of the negotiations now taking place and the amendments agreed upon jointly by the French and Togoland authorities.

In his opening statement the permanent representative of the French Republic discussed these negotiations and amendments, whose full implications the Council will be able to determine. The institution of these reforms will bring the principles underlying the Statute into full play and will permit of the full application of the Statute, whether in the matter of the relations between the French Republic and the Republic of Togoland, the holding of new elections on the basis of universal suffrage or the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The transfer thus effected of the residual French powers to the Togoland authorities would, in fact, be devoid of true significance and value if the trusteeship were maintained.

I think that the results of the Commission's visit to Togoland will fully enlighten the United Nations on the true nature of the Statute, and will enable it to take this year a decision which last year it considered premature.

ANNEX III

Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council on political advancement in Togoland under French administration, representing their individual opinions only

I. OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

1. The representative of China stated that he was glad to be reassured that the parties which had so far taken part in the election of the Legislative Assembly were ready to co-operate with the Government by participating in the free election of a new Legislative Assembly. Such a freely elected Legislative Assembly would demonstrate the true wishes of the Togoland people. Pending receipt of the report of the Commission on Togoland, his delegation would not comment further on political advancement.

2. The representative of New Zealand said he would not attempt to review the progress reported in the political sections of the annual report for 1955, since, on the one hand, they had been by-passed by later events to such an extent that any comment on them would be quite unrealistic, and, on the other hand, it would be elementary courtesy to reserve for the members of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French administration the explanations and comments which the implementation of the new institutions in Togoland might call for.

3. The representative of Guatemala considered that the Statute of Togoland under French administration could not be regarded as a definitive instrument leading towards the objectives of self-government or independence, *inter alia*, since the Government of the Territory did not possess full legislative, executive and judicial powers, since its representation in the central organs of the French Republic was not an association of two independent or sovereign States on a basis of equal footing, and since the Legislative Assembly was restricted to the right to propose amendments to the Statute. To remedy this state of affairs, elections

organized on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be held, if possible before the United Nations Commission visited the Territory, for both the Legislative Assembly and for the municipal councils. The measures prohibiting public meetings or hindering the political activities of opposition parties should be rescinded. The Administering Authority should demonstrate its impartiality, and the Togoland Government should adhere strictly to democratic principles. The Togoland Government and the Administering Authority should moreover give the *conseils de circonscription* the support which they should have for carrying out their role in the economic life of the Territory.

4. The representative of Haiti was disturbed that the municipal elections in Togoland had been postponed *sine die*, and that there was nothing to indicate that elections to the Legislative Assembly would be held in the near future. Furthermore, his delegation considered the grant of dual citizenship to be extremely dangerous for a young State which had to defend the principle of its independence.

5. The representative of India stated that the Territory was neither autonomous nor a republic, although it did have a certain measure of internal self-government and the beginnings of a parliamentary system were present. A decision to terminate trusteeship as long as the Territory was not self-governing or independent would be contrary to the Charter and to the Trusteeship Agreement. While it was perhaps true that in a strictly constitutional sense the Trust Territory had not been made an integral part of the French Republic, certain characteristics of *de facto* integration were unmistakably present.

6. The representative of India considered that the request of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise for new elections was very reasonable, that the new legislation introducing universal adult suffrage had not been applied, and that, therefore, the practical application of the Statute was not in the hands of the people's representatives elected by universal suffrage. The existing Legislative Assembly had been elected by half the present electorate. There were apparently no practical difficulties in the way of holding elections, and it was the responsibility of the Administering Authority under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement to establish democratic and representative bodies in the Territory.

7. The representative of India considered it regrettable that the political activities of the opposition parties were being hampered, and considered that ultimately it was the responsibility of the Administering Authority to guarantee public freedoms.

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that, by means of a number of reforms, the Administering Authority was seeking to remove Togoland from United Nations control and virtually to annex it to its own territories, and that there was nothing to show that Togoland was being helped towards independence. The Administering Authority had not given effect to the General Assembly's recommendation concerning the organization of general elections by universal adult suffrage for a Legislative Assembly to replace the existing Assembly, which had been elected on the basis of a limited suffrage and was not representative. The reforms might have some significance only if they were considered as a step towards independence, and if the Administering Authority qualified them by indicating the exact time within which the aims of trusteeship would be fulfilled.

9. The representative of Italy stated that his delegation had taken note of the amendments made to the Statute in response to the wishes of the Togoland Assembly, but considered that it was unrealistic to discuss the report on conditions in the Territory before the report of the United Nations Commission was available.

10. The representative of the United States of America considered that general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory should take place as soon as possible in conformity with the terms of and as authorized by the *loi-cadre* of 23 June 1956.

11. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would refrain from commenting on political developments in the Trust Territory, since it did not consider that the Council was in a position to make recommendations in that connexion at the present time.

12. The representative of Belgium considered that there was no point in the United Nations addressing recommendations to the Administering Authority on matters which it had transferred to the Togoland Government, and his delegation had the most serious reservations concerning the holding of a general debate on the Territory. The only important point which deserved attention at the present stage was the substantial amendment to the Statute which, barely seven months after the promulgation of the original Decree, had greatly enlarged the prerogatives of the Togoland Government.

13. The representative of Syria stated that the Statute, even as amended by the Decree of 22 March 1957, purported to set up an autonomous republic which was in fact neither autonomous nor a republic. Noting that, under the Decree of 22 March 1957, the question of political freedoms came within the competence of the Togoland Government, he stated there was reason to believe that the Government was in no position to guarantee those freedoms, and considered that the Administering Authority should take steps in accordance with its specific obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement to ensure the exercise of such freedoms.

14. The representative of Syria did not consider that the Territorial Assembly, elected on 12 June 1955 on the basis of restricted suffrage and without the participation of the opposition parties, possessed the necessary qualifications for a Legislative Assembly. The Council, while endorsing the General Assembly's views that the Statute was an important step towards the achievement of the objectives of the Charter, should reiterate the General Assembly's recommendation that the Legislative Assembly should be constituted as soon as possible on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and should emphasize that progress towards the objectives of the Charter could not continue satisfactorily without the guarantee of public freedoms.

15. The representative of Australia considered that it would be especially inadvisable to touch upon political developments in the Territory, for to draw conclusions on that subject would be to risk prejudging the findings of the Commission which was being sent to the Territory. He would, however, like to express his delegation's satisfaction at the manner in which the Administering Authority had implemented its policy of introducing indigenous people into the Territorial and local public service. The progress made in that field was a good augury for the future.

16. The representative of Burma stated that the Statute was a commendable step towards the ultimate achievement of self-government. Before, however, Togoland became in fact autonomous, the people would have to be given full legislative, executive and judicial powers. The future relationship of the Trust Territory with the metropolitan country should be decided by the people themselves through a representative body elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and only after a full measure of independence or self-government had been granted.

17. The representative of Burma considered that, now that the Statute had been introduced, it was appropriate that a new legislature should be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Administering Authority should remove existing restrictions on civil liberties so as to permit free and fair elections, and should hold such elections at the earliest possible opportunity.

18. The representative of France stated that both the Administering Authority and the Government of the Republic of Togoland must withhold comment on the establishment of the new Togoland institutions until the forthcoming Commission had drawn up its report, for premature official declarations by either of them might have some influence on the opinion of members of the Commission. At the same time, he could not leave unanswered certain statements made by other representatives.

19. He found it hard to understand, he stated, how the Indian representative could argue that the autonomous Republic of Togoland was neither a republic nor autonomous. The organization of the French Republic, and consequently of the Republic of Togoland which was patterned upon it, seemed to him to come as close as any to the generally accepted idea of a republican régime, namely, a government representing the interests of all. As far as autonomy was

concerned, the Republic of Togoland was autonomous in that it managed its own affairs under its own laws. If the local organs were to be given full legislative, executive and judicial powers, as the representative of Burma had urged, leaving nothing within the competence of the central organs of the French Republic, Togoland would not be autonomous but fully independent. Yet the Administering Authority had made it very clear that the Statute provided for autonomy rather than independence.

20. The representative of France, noting that certain delegations had urged that a new Legislative Assembly should be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, pointed out that the existing Assembly had been chosen by an electorate numbering more than 200,000 citizens, whereas lists drawn up on the basis of universal suffrage contained more than 400,000 names.

21. The representative of France stated that Togoland legislation concerning the exercise of civil rights was exactly the same as the legislation existing in France, which was not reputed to be a country where civil rights were suppressed. It was the duty of the authorities to ban meetings that threatened to disturb public order, as had been expressly indicated in article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

II. OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

22. The representative of Syria stated that the suggestions outlined in the Commissioner's report would unquestionably contribute to the evolution of the Territory along the lines envisaged by the Charter. He further stated that the Administering Authority's contention,⁶ that the Statute was an integral whole and that under the provisions of article 40 the Assembly could continue to exercise its functions until 1960, merely strengthened his belief that the Statute had been unilaterally imposed on the people of Togoland by a procedure more akin to a plebiscite than to a referendum. He could not agree that the final transfers of responsibility in such matters as civil liberties, justice and constitutional review must await the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement; on the contrary, such transfers must take place before the Agreement could be terminated. It was incompatible with Togoland's full independence that the judgements of Togoland courts should be subject in the last instance to the approval of a French court. It was important that the relationship to be established between the French Government and the Republic of Togoland should be published before the Trusteeship Agreement was terminated. The United Nations could not recommend the termination of trusteeship without knowing, at least in broad outline, what that relationship would be. It must be in a position to ascertain whether the conditions laid down by the Charter had been met in full.

23. The representative of Syria could not agree with the representative of the Togoland Government who had stated⁷ that the Togolese authorities were, constitutionally speaking, on an equal footing with the French authorities so far as amendment of the Statute was concerned. He also pointed out that the Commission had not observed that, as the representative of the Togoland Government claimed, opposition parties could meet freely in the Territory. He warmly commended the Togoland Government's preparedness to agree to make a conciliatory gesture towards the opposition.

24. The representative of Haiti noted the Commission's statement that the Statute had been broadly interpreted and liberally applied, and that the Togoland Government was exercising competently the powers that had been transferred to it. That was an important advance, upon which the French and Togoland Governments alike were to be congratulated.

25. The representative considered that three passages in the Commission's report were particularly pertinent to the conclusions which the Council should make on the Commission's report and the situation described therein. Firstly, the Commission expressed the view that there existed little doubt that a trend of events had been set in motion which made inevitable a further broadening of the degree of

⁶ See annex II, sect. I above.

⁷ See annex II, sect. II above.

autonomy achieved by Togoland towards its full autonomy. Secondly, the Commission pointed out that until such time as new elections were held by universal suffrage the implementation of the principle of universal adult suffrage provided for in article 3 of the Statute would not have taken place. It therefore considered that the holding of elections to the Legislative Assembly and other representative organs in Togoland on the basis of universal adult suffrage would represent the implementation of an important democratic principle embodied in the Statute, and might contribute towards the creation of a more favourable political atmosphere, in which the support of the entire population of Togoland would be thrown behind the new political institutions created by the Statute. Lastly, with regard to the termination of trusteeship, it was the opinion of the Commission that at an appropriate time the people of the Territory would need to be consulted by suitable means concerning their desires for the future status of the Territory. That consultation should, however, be undertaken in full agreement with the United Nations as one of the two parties to the Trusteeship Agreement. His delegation considered that the Council should take note of those conclusions and bring them to the attention of the General Assembly and the authorities concerned.

26. The representative of China found it encouraging to note that, according to the report of the Commission, the new Statute had been liberally applied and that the Territory possessed a large measure of internal autonomy. He observed, however, that there must be social peace and political unity in the Territory if the new economic and financial advantages provided by the Administering Authority were to bear full fruit. He further expressed the hope that all parties would co-operate with the present Togoland Government by participating in the free election of a new Legislative Assembly. He also stressed the importance of the observations of the Commission in this connexion.

27. The representative of India pointed out that the statement contained in the Commission's report that the Statute represented a very significant step in the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter obviously implied that, although much progress had been made, the goal had not yet been achieved. Moreover, since the representatives of the Togoland Assembly had been elected on a very restricted franchise, the Statute had been examined only by the representatives of a few groups. It should be noted, however, that the relations between the Administering Authority and the Togolandians were excellent, a fact which favoured the future development of the Territory. With regard to the organization of elections, the representative of India noted that the Administering Authority had emphasized that that question fell within the competence of the Togolandians, and that it would support the position taken by the Government at Lomé. He hoped, however, that such support would not make it possible for the Togoland Government to extend its term of office indefinitely.

28. To terminate the Trusteeship Agreement at the present stage, in the opinion of the representative of India, would be tantamount to handing over that trust to the Administering Authority for the future. The Trusteeship Agreement did not allow of any residuary trust being left with the Administering Authority. The representative of the Administering Authority had admitted that the present Statute was not the final stage of relations between his country and Togoland. A process of development was of course taking place, and that was to be commended; his Government hoped that the next step would be taken as soon as possible.

29. The representative of Belgium observed that it was evident from the Commission's report that Togoland now had a large degree of internal autonomy, that the Statute had been broadly interpreted and liberally applied, and that there had been a genuine transfer of authority to the Government of Togoland in all the fields which were within that Government's competence. In his opinion, the Commission's statement that "the competences reserved to the French Authorities are mostly those of a financially or technically onerous character" [A/3677, para. 458], and the fact that the Government of Togoland was relying on the economic, financial and technical assistance of the Administering Authority to carry out its new plans for the economic and social development of the Territory, proved that at the

present stage, and no doubt for some time to come, independence for Togoland would present more disadvantages than advantages. Thus, self-government, in the form of association with the former Administering Authority, seemed to be the only solution capable of maintaining the present rhythm of economic and social progress.

30. He was glad that the Commission had found a highly developed political consciousness in the Territory and that it had emphasized the good social relationships existing between the French and the Togolandians. It was unfortunate that the relationship between opposing political parties was marked by a certain bitterness, but in his view the conclusion of the Commission that the political situation in the Territory was somewhat tense did not seem to be borne out by the petitions coming from it. In connexion with the Commission's statement that "in many areas opposition parties do not enjoy the same measure of political freedom of expression and assembly as do the pro-Government parties" [*ibid.*, para. 476], the representative of Belgium pointed out that freedom of assembly was never unconditional and was always subject to the over-riding requirements of public order and economic life, and, secondly, that the accusation came from political parties which systematically refused to take part in any electoral consultations and which resorted to agitation and violence.

31. He called attention to the way in which the Administering Authority had extended the competence of the Togoland authorities by reducing the scope of some of the powers which it had expressly reserved to itself. In connexion with the machinery provided for the modification of the Statute, he questioned the interpretation which the Commission had placed on article 38 of the Statute. He pointed out that only the Togoland Assembly had the right of initiative in the matter of amending the Statute. If the separate agreement between Togoland and the Administering Authority advocated by the Commission were entered into, whereby both parties could modify or terminate the Statute according to their free wishes, Togoland would lose the benefit of its privileged position in the matter of revision.

32. The representative of Belgium pointed out that the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would result in the disappearance of the right of veto over Togolese legislation held by the Minister for Overseas France and of the High Commissioner's right of veto over the decisions of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers, as also in decisive transfers of authority in matters of civil liberties, judicial organization and initiative with regard to constitutional revision. Moreover, the representative of the Government of Togoland had clearly implied that the termination of trusteeship could be followed shortly by new elections under universal suffrage. Consequently, the further political development of the Territory depended in practice on the recognition by the General Assembly of the fact that the goals of Article 76 of the Charter had been attained, and that the existence of the Trusteeship Agreement was the only obstacle still remaining to the autonomy of the people of Togoland.

33. The report of the Commission had reinforced his Government's conviction that the goals of the Trusteeship System had been attained in the Territory. It would therefore consider favourably any solution which, while safeguarding the principles set forth in the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, would take into account the aspirations of the vast majority of the Togolese people and would make it possible to emerge from the present impasse. The Togolese people were to be congratulated on the amazing progress they had made during the year.

34. The representative of the United States of America observed that the Commission's report was most constructive, and that it paid a well-deserved tribute to the Administering Authority for the important reforms it had undertaken in Togoland. He congratulated the Togolese people on the great ability they had demonstrated in putting those reforms into effect.

35. His delegation believed that there was general agreement that there had been a very significant transfer of powers from Paris to Lomé, and that these powers were being extended to the point where internal autonomy would shortly be realized. There was also general agreement that the Territory should hold new elections on the basis of

universal suffrage as soon as possible, to set up a Legislative Assembly fully qualified to express its views as to the future of Togoland.

36. It was the considered view of his delegation that the holding of free and fair elections on a universal suffrage basis, and perhaps with United Nations observers, represented a democratic and fair means of determining the country's future. The Council had been told by the leaders of groups and parties in Togoland that all would participate in such elections, if freely and fairly conducted. His delegation believed that the Council should not prejudge the future of the people of Togoland, or interfere with them ahead of time in the free expression of their wishes through such free elections. If the elections were to be delayed for the purpose of giving an advantage to one party or the other, it would seem to be an unjust interference in the affairs of the people of Togoland. His delegation believed that the people of Togoland were ready to participate in such a democratic and well-tried method of determining their wishes.

37. The representative of Italy observed that the documentation before the Council showed clearly that the Administering Authority had carried out its obligations most satisfactorily. Togoland under French administration was now enjoying a very large measure of autonomy, thanks to the Statute, which had been applied in a liberal way. The Territory had reached a stage at which no further major reforms could be introduced without a reconsideration of the responsibility devolving on the Administering Authority by virtue of the Trusteeship Agreement.

38. The representative of New Zealand considered that the Commission's finding that the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland had broadly interpreted and liberally applied the Statute fulfilled the Council's expectations, based on its long association with the problems of the Territory and the French Government's handling of those problems.

39. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that attempts had been made to concentrate the Council's attention on those remarks in the Commission's report relating to the so-called broad interpretation and liberal application of the Statute. It was quite clear, however, that the Statute could not be considered an alternative to self-government or independence. He stated that, even on the most liberal interpretation, the Commission had seen it as only the beginning of "a trend of events . . . which makes inevitable a further broadening of the degree of autonomy achieved by Togoland towards its full autonomy" [*ibid.*, para. 466]. The report clearly indicated the many restrictions on the autonomy enjoyed by Togoland. Article 26 of the Statute, in particular, proved conclusively that there were no grounds whatever for terminating the Trusteeship Agreement on the basis of the existing situation: the reserved powers related not only to such matters as external affairs, defence, currency and the foreign exchange system, but also to the penal code, the code of criminal procedure, the commercial code and administrative tribunals, the organization of justice, the system of public freedoms, the educational curricula and the labour code. The Administering Authority's statement that a further extension of the powers of the Togoland Government was under consideration would be of greater significance were it not for the proviso that the changes under discussion would be introduced only after the Trusteeship Agreement had been terminated. It was clear from the principles underlying the International Trusteeship System that a Territory must first attain independence or self-government, and that only then could the Trusteeship Agreement come to an end. He hoped that the Administering Authority would review its position in that respect and negotiate and carry out the further transfer of power to the Togoland Government within the framework of the Trusteeship Agreement.

40. He observed that the report raised a number of other important questions, first and foremost among which was the political tension prevailing in the Territory. The Commission rightly linked that tension to another important issue, namely, the need for immediate elections to the representative organs in Togoland on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Council could not turn a blind eye to the Commission's conclusions in that respect. Such measures could not be made conditional on requirements outside the

Trusteeship Agreement, but ought, rather, to be adopted as part of the trusteeship programme.

41. The representative of Guatemala noted that the observations and suggestions set forth in the Commission's report coincided in many points with the views expressed by his delegation at previous sessions of the Council and of the General Assembly. It could be asserted that the facts brought out in the report as well as the observations and suggestions contained in it were based upon voluminous documentation, upon direct observation and also upon what the members of the Commission heard directly from the people throughout the Territory. The observations and suggestions of the Commission indicated that although the Statute and its application constituted a very significant step in the political development of the Territory, the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter had not yet been fulfilled. Important limitations still existed by virtue of the retention of certain specific powers and functions by the Administering Authority. A course of events had been set in train in Togoland which would ultimately culminate in complete self-government or independence. His delegation was concerned lest the relations between the Administering Authority and the Territory by virtue of certain articles of the Statute might lead to the integration of the Territory into the French Republic or the French Union. The arrangements whereby some of the highest officials of the Government of Togoland shared in the exercise of French sovereignty could be a step in this direction, even if it was not intended to be so. The future political status of Togoland and its relations with France should be left open for decision in accordance with the wishes of the population of the Territory.

42. The implementation of the provision for holding elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage might go far to remove the political tension referred to in the Commission's report. In that connexion, it should be noted that Togoland was the only one of the territories affected by the *loi-cadre* in which elections to the Assembly and to municipal bodies had not yet been held. Now that the Commission itself had recommended the holding of elections, and the representative of the Government of Togoland had stated that his Government was contemplating that step, it was to be hoped that a new and truly representative Legislative Assembly would be brought into being in the near future. The Commission's remarks on political freedoms were particularly important in relation to the question whether adequate provision would be made for the free expression of political opinion and the holding of meetings in all parts of the Territory, as also for the fair registration of the electorate, so that when elections were held their results could be interpreted as the true expression of the will of the majority.

43. The representative of Guatemala further stated that, if the Commission felt that the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter had not yet been attained in Togoland, it was logical for it to state, as it did in paragraph 482 of its report, that when that goal was eventually reached the people of the Territory should be consulted with regard to their wishes for the future of their country. The General Assembly, as one of the parties to the Trusteeship Agreement, must give its consent to the manner in which such consultation would be carried out, and must also participate in such consultation, so as to certify its results both before the Togolese and international public opinion.

44. His delegation had been pleased to note from the statement made by the representative of the Administering Authority that the transfer of powers in three major fields was contemplated. Nevertheless, the statement that those and other changes could come about only after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would seem to lead to an impasse. Before any such decision was taken, his delegation would wish to consider whether the transfer of powers actually constituted the achievement of the objectives of the Charter. That problem, however, was one which it should be possible to overcome without undue difficulty. The statement by the representative of the Togoland Government that it hoped elections could be held before 1960 was encouraging.

45. The representative of Burma stated that the report of the Commission threw considerable light on the progress of Togoland towards the achievement of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. While Togoland could be said to enjoy

a relatively large measure of internal autonomy, it must also be stated that there existed substantial limitations on the enjoyment of that autonomy as a result of the reservation of important executive and legislative powers to the French Government. The Decree of 22 March 1957 had improved the situation to some extent, but there must be further transfer of powers for the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. His delegation also considered that it was important that new elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be held as soon as possible. Such a step would not only serve to implement the provisions of article 6 of the Statute but would also give expression to one of the fundamental principles of democracy. Furthermore, it would remove what the Commission considered to be one of the causes of dissatisfaction among the opposition parties, and might thereby contribute to the easing of tension and the creation of a more favourable political atmosphere.

46. The representative of Burma concluded that, while the report left no doubt that important progress had been made towards the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter, there was still much to be done before the Territory could be said to enjoy all the attributes of self-government. The process of evolution towards self-government or independence was very much in evidence, but further political progress must take place before it could be said that the final stage of the Territory's political evolution had been reached. The delegation of Burma hoped that the final stage would be reached soon, so that the people of Togoland could be properly consulted in the near future concerning their desires for the future status of the Territory. Before that stage was reached there could, however, be no question of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement; such action would not only be impossible under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, it would also be contrary to their provisions.

47. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the Commission's report offered a detailed analysis of the complicated constitutional and other problems involved in the matter under discussion, that it gave full consideration to the views of all concerned, and that it included specific recommendations which should serve as a basis for discussion by the United Nations. The statements of the representatives of the Administering Authority and of the Togoland Government had made it clear that due importance had been attached to the matter of future changes in the relationship between France and Togoland. Since those changes related to the responsibilities of France as the Administering Authority, it seemed to him that they must inevitably await termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. In any case, the important thing was to consider the two questions in relation to each other and he saw no reason why the United Nations should not take into account the changes which the Administering Authority envisaged.

48. With regard to the concern voiced by certain delegations about the political tension which was understood to exist in some areas, he could only say that, while violence was to be deplored, it must be recognized that a certain amount of political liveliness was an inevitable part of the democratic process in any free country.

49. The representative of Australia considered the report of the Commission a document of great significance, not only to the people of Togoland but to all the States Members of the United Nations. Clearly, the Charter prohibited any Administering Authority from placing any restriction on the right of the people to determine their own political régime and their own political future, and the Council was indebted to the representative of the Administering Authority for the assurance he had given on that point. Equally, it prohibited any members of the Council from placing restrictions on the right of the people of Togoland to attain self-government and independence, whether they did so in association with the French Union or with other States or without any form of association whatsoever. The Charter imposed a solemn obligation on Member States not to fetter the freely expressed wishes of the people of Togoland, whose aspirations alone could properly shape their future. His delegation did not wish to determine in advance the future of any people.

50. The representative of the Togoland Government, speaking as a member of the French delegation, replied to

observations which had been made on the fact that, whereas general elections had been held by universal suffrage in all French Overseas Territories in 1957, no such elections had been held in Togoland, and stated that Togoland was a particular case and should not be confused with the Overseas Territories. As a matter of record, however, three elections had been held since 1946 for the Togoland Assembly and three for the Assemblies in the Overseas Territories. The difference was that the last elections to the Togoland Assembly had taken place in June 1955, which was somewhat earlier than the last elections in the Overseas Territories. Subsequent elections had shown, however, that the electorate had remained faithful to the Government parties. In particular, in the referendum of 28 October 1956 carried out on the basis of universal adult suffrage, 71 per cent of the total electorate had, despite the abstention of the opposition parties, voted in favour of the Statute approved by the Legislative Assembly. The electorate had thus made it clear that a new election was not necessary.

51. No one in Togoland, the representative stated, had then called for a new election, and everyone had interpreted the result as being a decisive one even on the morrow of the referendum. The majority party had been confirmed not only by the percentage of the votes, but also by the geographical distribution of its supporters. This distribution appeared to be almost identical with that prevailing in June 1955 and January 1956. There were therefore no grounds for calling for a new election, and the abstention of a minority, which preferred not to stand up and be counted, could not harm a substantial majority. Under these conditions, any pressure for elections before the expiration of the term of the present Assembly might appear as interference in the internal affairs of Togoland.

52. As to the setting of an early date for new elections to the Assembly, the Government of Togoland considered that the matter should be evaluated in relation to the mandate given to it and the stage of development achieved under the mandate. The present Assembly was the first to receive expanded powers to deal with political matters, and was regarded both by the parties composing it and by public opinion as carrying out the work of a Constituent Assembly. The constituent nature of the Assembly and its policy of development were reflected in the words "susceptible of evolution" which supplemented article 38 of the Statute and expressly reserved to the Assembly the right to modify the Statute.

53. With regard to the Togolization of the administration, the Government had plans for this, but did not consider that self-government of Togoland meant the systematic election of European officials. No French official was sent to Togoland without the formal agreement of the Government of Togoland, and those serving on the Government staff had been requested, or designated, by the officials of Togoland.

54. In conclusion, the representative stated that since residual authority would be transferred to Togoland when the provisions of the Statute had been achieved, the task of the Assembly would then be regarded as completed, and it could stand aside with pride. Togoland would then have a sound structure of government, characterized by the elimination of vetoes, the transfer of residual competence, the renewal of the Legislative Assembly and of the Government, which would then be free to exercise domestic sovereignty without restriction, and with subjection to no other Power.

55. The representative of France stated that the presence of armed forces and the gendarmerie was not a restriction on self-government but a corollary to it, and a logical consequence of the fact that Togoland citizens were not subject to military service. The presence of armed forces was, in fact, the result of a request of the Togoland people themselves, whose representatives had requested that the Statute should explicitly state that the Administering Authority would be responsible for the defence of the Territory. Furthermore, these forces amounted to only 250 persons and the unit had been almost completely Togolized.

56. The representative further stated that the Administering Authority had clearly announced its intention of transferring to the autonomous Republic of Togoland judicial powers, a transfer which would coincide with the termination of

trusteeship. The fact that in the last instance a French court would have jurisdiction did not in any way prohibit the existence of an independent judiciary.

57. With regard to the Togolization of the administration, the Europeans who held posts in the Togoland Government departments had been nominated and selected by the Togolese themselves. At the same time, it was the policy to Africanize the higher cadres.

58. As to the relationship between the Administering Authority and Togoland, this was governed by the bilateral act represented by the Statute of the autonomous Republic of Togoland, an act not fixed forever, but capable of evolution and modification, particularly at the initiative of the people of Togoland themselves. The future was not prejudged in any way, and the Republic of Togoland, free from trusteeship, would be free to choose, in agreement with the French Republic, the form of relationship that would or would not link it to the whole French community. It was impossible to tell what the form of this relationship would be, because that would depend on Togoland itself and upon the French community existing at that time. It

would be for Togoland alone, however, to decide whether it wished to continue to be associated with this community of interests, and what form this association was to take. On this point, the representative, in reply to a question by the United States representative, stated that, should the Trusteeship System be terminated and should the duly elected Assembly of Togoland express the wish to leave the French Union, the Government and Parliament of France would undoubtedly have no choice but to accept and to meet by due legal procedures the expressed wishes of the Togoland Assembly.

59. The residual powers had been specifically assigned by the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement to the Administering Authority, and these responsibilities covered, for instance, "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms" and "the maintenance of law and order within the Trust Territory" in Articles 76 c and 84 of the Charter. The Administering Authority was desirous of effecting, as soon as possible, the final transfer of power, but considered that its obligations as an Administering Authority must cease on the date of such a transfer.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.508

Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ireland and Liberia: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[15 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957 concerning the future of Togoland under French administration,

Having received from the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, a special report (A/3676) transmitting the report of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration (A/3677) and the proceedings of the Council on the subject,

Taking note of the further statements made in the Fourth Committee on behalf of the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland concerning, in particular, their proposals for the further political development of the Territory, including the proposed transfer of additional powers to the Togoland Government, and the renewal in 1958 by universal adult suffrage of the Legislative Assembly,

Having heard, during the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee, the points of view expressed by the petitioners,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration for its valuable report;

2. Endorses the opinion of the Trusteeship Council that the report of the Commission and the statements made on the subject by the representatives of the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland provide a useful and constructive basis for consideration and action by the General Assembly, with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution in accordance with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and that an appropriate procedure should be set in motion for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System;

3. Agrees that the new Legislative Assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage in 1958 should be entrusted, in consultation with the Administering Authority, with the formulation of proposals for the final attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System;

4. Accepts, having regard to the special responsibilities to be entrusted to the new Legislative Assembly, the invitation of the Government of Togoland to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Administering Authority, to observe the elections by the United Nations;

5. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Commissioner who shall observe the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

6. Requests the Commissioner to submit a report on the conduct and results of the election to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session;

7. Invites the Administering Authority to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of additional powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French Administration;

8. Requests the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/730

Financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3751: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[26 November 1957]

1. The present note is submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

2. Under the draft resolution (A/3751, para. 17) approved by the Fourth Committee at its 713th meeting, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, decide to elect a Commissioner who would supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Togoland under French administration to be held in 1958, and who would be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him. The Commissioner would submit a report for consideration by the Trusteeship Council and transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

3. For the purpose of the present estimates, the Secretary-General has taken, as a general guide, the expenditure incurred in 1956 by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Togoland under British administration, adjusted in the light of information at present available on local conditions and facilities in Togoland under French administration.

4. It is estimated that the electoral process to be supervised would last between three and four months. The Commissioner's presence at New York will be required for one additional month for the preparation of his report and for two months during the sessions of the Trusteeship Council and General Assembly, or a total of seven months, including the four months in the field.

5. Under the estimate for temporary assistance (\$15,800), provision is made for the salary of the Commissioner (\$14,000—7 months at \$2,000 gross per month)⁸ and wages for locally recruited staff \$1,800.

6. The estimate for travel and subsistence of staff includes \$46,600 for travel and \$53,200 for subsistence as follows:

(a) Travel for the Commissioner from his home country to Lomé via Headquarters and return, as well as an additional trip from his home country to New York and return in order to allow for his attending the General Assembly;

(b) Travel of thirty-two staff to be detailed from Headquarters to Lomé and return, as well as travel of four Field Service personnel from their respective duty stations to Lomé; and

⁸ The revenue to be derived from staff assessment applied to the salary of the Commissioner is estimated at \$5,000.

(c) Subsistence for the Commissioner and the thirty-six Secretariat staff at the standard rates for a period of four months in the field.

7. Provision for "Local transportation" (\$29,000) is required to cover the cost of local hiring of cars, including chauffeur, petrol, oil and maintenance. This estimate is based on the expenditure incurred under this account for the plebiscite in Togoland under British administration, increased to a certain extent in view of the larger size of Togoland under French administration and the larger number of observers thus required.

8. Under "Miscellaneous supplies and services" (\$11,800), provision is made for communication services (\$2,000), clothing allowances for thirty staff members (\$3,000), rental and maintenance of premises and equipment (\$1,000), stationery and office supplies (\$400), freight cartage and express (\$2,400) and other miscellaneous supplies and services, including medical and special supplies and equipment (\$3,000).

9. Provision is made under "Hospitality" for two large receptions at \$500 each.

10. No financial implications are anticipated for contractual printing.

11. The Secretary-General accordingly estimates that the following costs would be incurred should the draft resolution be adopted by the General Assembly:

	Dollars (US)
Temporary assistance	15,800
Travel and subsistence of staff	99,800
Local transportation	29,000
Miscellaneous supplies and services	11,800
Hospitality	1,000
TOTAL	157,400

12. These estimates are based on the following manning table:

Commissioner	1
Principal Secretary	1
Observers	25
Political Affairs Officer	1
Legal Affairs Officer	1
Information Officer	1
Administrative and Finance Officer	1
Secretarial and clerical	2
Field Service personnel	4
TOTAL	37

DOCUMENT A/3751

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original text: English]
[25 November 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting, held on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee item 37 of its agenda entitled: "The future of Togoland under French administration: report of the Trusteeship Council."

2. The Committee considered the report of the Trusteeship Council on this question (A/3676), together

with the report of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French administration (A/3677) which had been transmitted by the Council to the General Assembly.

3. In connexion with this item, three political organizations had submitted requests for hearings before the Committee. At its 651st meeting, the Committee granted

the request of the All-Ewe Conference (A/C.4/354) by 60 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. It granted, without objection, those of the Mouvement de la jeunesse togolaise (Juvento) (A/C.4/354/Add.1) and the Mouvement populaire togolais (A/C.4/354/Add.2) at its 652nd and 655th meetings, respectively.

4. At the 694th and 695th meetings, opening statements were made by the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French administration (A/C.4/369), by Mr. Robert Ajavon, President of the Legislative Assembly of Togoland and a member of the French delegation (A/C.4/370), and by the representative of France (A/C.4/371).

5. From the 695th to the 700th meetings, the Committee heard the petitioners, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, representative of the All-Ewe Conference, Mr. Anani Ignacio Santos, representative of the Mouvement de la jeunesse togolaise, and Mr. André Akakpo and Mr. Alexandre John Ohin, representatives of the Mouvement populaire togolais. Statements were made by the four petitioners at the 695th and 696th meetings, and, from the 696th to the 699th meetings, questions were put to them by members of the Committee. At the latter meeting, Mr. Georges Apedo-Amah, Minister of Finance in the Togoland Government and a member of the French delegation, replied to certain points raised during the hearing of petitioners. Finally, at the 700th meeting, the Committee heard supplementary statements by two petitioners, Mr. Olympio and Mr. Ohin, as well as a statement by the representative of France.

6. At the latter meeting, the Committee began a general debate on the item, which was concluded at the 707th meeting.

7. In the course of the general debate, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ireland and Liberia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.508), which was considered by the Committee from its 707th meeting to its 713th meeting.

8. At the 711th meeting, the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a revised text of their proposal (A/C.4/L.508/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the objectives of the International Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957 concerning the future of Togoland under French administration,

"Having received from the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, a special report (A/3676) transmitting the report of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration (A/3677) and the proceedings of the Council on the subject,

"Taking note of Trusteeship Council resolution 1785 (S-VII), in which the Council considers that the report, as well as the statements made before the Council at its seventh special session by the representative of the Government of France and the representative of the Government of Togoland, provides a useful and constructive basis for consideration and action by the General Assembly with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement, and decides to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Commission, together with the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council (T/SR.841 to 847) in order to set in motion an appropriate procedure for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System,

"Taking note of the further statements made in the Fourth Committee on behalf of the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland concerning, in particular, their proposals for the further political development of the Territory, including the transfer of additional powers to the Togoland Government and the renewal in 1958 by universal adult suffrage of the Legislative Assembly,

"Having heard, during the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee, the points of view expressed by the petitioners,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration for its valuable report ;

"2. Notes the statement of the Administering Authority that the Legislative Assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage in 1958 and the Togoland Government will be asked to formulate, in consultation with the Administering Authority, proposals for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System ;

"3. Accepts, having regard to the responsibilities of the new Legislative Assembly mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the invitation of the Government of Togoland, transmitted by the Administering Authority, to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for supervision of the elections by the United Nations ;

"4. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Commissioner who shall supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him ;

"5. Requests the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland to keep the United Nations Commissioner fully informed of the arrangements made for the organization and conduct of the elections to the Legislative Assembly ;

"6. Requests the Commissioner to submit a report on the conduct and results of the election to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session ;

"7. Invites the Administering Authority to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of additional powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French administration ;

"8. Requests the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

9. At the 712th meeting, Ecuador and Venezuela submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.509) to the revised draft resolution, to insert after the word "decision" in operative paragraph 8, the phrase "in the light of the circumstances then prevailing".

10. Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Syria, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted seven amendments (A/C.4/L.510) to the draft resolution as follows:

"1. In the fifth preambular paragraph, replace the word "additional" by "all", and insert after "Togoland Government" the words "except defence, diplomacy and currency".

"2. In operative paragraph 1, add at the end: "and commends the observations and suggestions contained therein to the consideration of the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland."

"3. In operative paragraph 4, replace the phrase "Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Commissioner" by "Decides to elect a Commission of three members".

"4. In operative paragraph 5, replace the words "keep the United Nations Commissioner fully informed of the arrangements made" by "make, in consultation with the United Nations Commission, the arrangements".

"5. In operative 6, insert the word "organization" before the word "conduct".

"6. In operative paragraph 7, replace the words "termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for" by "future of".

"7. In operative paragraph 8, delete the words following "so as to enable it" and substitute:

"... to examine the entire situation in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, and to reach a decision concerning the attainment of the final objective of the International Trusteeship System and the consequent termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

11. At the 713th meeting, the representative of Peru proposed orally a sub-amendment to the third eleven-Power amendment, which would replace "Decides to elect a Commission of three members" by "Decides to elect a Commissioner".

12. The representative of the United States of America proposed orally a sub-amendment to the seventh eleven-Power amendment which would replace the proposed phrase by:

"... if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations."

13. The sponsors of the eleven-Power amendments orally revised their second amendment by redrafting the proposed phrase as follows: "and draws the attention of the Administering Authority and the Togoland Government to the observations and suggestions contained therein".

14. The sponsors of the draft resolution orally revised their proposal as follows:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the eleven-Power amendment was incorporated;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the revised eleven-Power amendment was incorporated;

(c) In operative paragraph 5, the eleven-Power amendment was incorporated;

(d) In operative paragraph 7 the word "additional" was deleted and the words "the new Statute and" were inserted after "concerning";

(e) In operative paragraph 8, the amendment submitted by Ecuador and Venezuela was incorporated.

15. Consequently, only the following amendments and sub-amendments remained before the Committee:

(a) The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 4 and the Peruvian sub-amendment;

(b) The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 6;

(c) The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 7;

(d) The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 8 and the United States sub-amendment.

16. At its 713th meeting, the Committee voted on the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.508/Rev.1), as orally revised, and the above amendments as follows:

The preamble as orally revised was approved unanimously.

Operative paragraph 1 as orally revised was approved unanimously.

Operative paragraph 2 was approved by 63 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

The phrase "having regard to the responsibilities of the new Legislative Assembly mentioned in the preceding paragraph" in operative paragraph 3 was approved by 52 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 as a whole was approved unanimously.

The Peruvian sub-amendment to redraft the eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 4 was approved by a roll-call vote of 48 to 15, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, Yemen.

Operative paragraph 4 as amended was approved by a roll-call vote of 51 to 3, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Hungary, Morocco, Syria.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Operative paragraph 5 as orally revised was approved unanimously.

The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 6 was approved by 39 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 6 as amended was approved unanimously.

The eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 7 was not adopted, 33 votes being cast in favour and 33 against, with 10 abstentions. The voting, by roll-call, was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cambodia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iran, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 7 as orally revised was approved by 44 votes to 10, with 18 abstentions.

The United States sub-amendment to redraft the eleven-Power amendment to operative paragraph 8 was approved by a roll-call vote of 40 to 9, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet So-

cialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Operative paragraph 8 as amended was approved by 40 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by a roll-call vote of 50 votes to none, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

17. The Fourth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3758

Financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3751: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[28 November 1957]

1. In accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, at its 629th meeting, considered the financial implications of the draft resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee (A/3751, para. 17) regarding the future of Togoland under French administration.

2. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/730) in which he estimated that the draft resolution, if adopted, would give rise to expenditures of the order of \$157,400. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reported orally on the conclusions reached by that Committee as a result of its review of the estimates.

3. The Advisory Committee felt that it would be possible to achieve some savings in the proposed estimates, especially in the estimates for travel and subsistence of staff and for local transportation. It noted that the estimate for subsistence costs was based on the normal rates applicable to staff, although the possibility of

establishing special mission rates, as had been done in the case of the 1956 mission to Togoland under British administration, in the light of local living costs and other factors, had not been precluded. The Advisory Committee suggested that, within a month after the arrival of the mission in the field, the Controller might send one of his staff to undertake a survey of local conditions as they affected the mission personnel and to make recommendations to him concerning an appropriate rate of subsistence allowance for the staff.

4. The Advisory Committee further drew attention to the fact that the actual expenditures for the 1956 mission to Togoland under British administration had amounted only to some \$106,000 as against an approved estimate of \$135,000, a point which was underlined in the discussion in the Fifth Committee with reference to the Secretary-General's estimates for the present mission. The Advisory Committee concluded that the draft resolution, if adopted, would give rise to expenditures which would certainly not exceed the estimate submitted by the

Secretary-General, and which might indeed prove to be considerably less.

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that the draft resolution

of the Fourth Committee on the future of Togoland under French administration, if adopted by the General Assembly, would give rise to expenditures estimated not to exceed \$157,400.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 724th plenary meeting, on 29 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee. For the final text see resolution 1122 (XII) below.

At its 730th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly elected by secret ballot Mr. Max Dorsinville (Haiti) to the office of United Nations Commissioner for the elections in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1122 (XII). THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the International Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957 concerning the future of Togoland under French administration,

Having received from the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, a special report (A/3676) transmitting the report of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration (A/3677) and the proceedings of the Council on the subject,⁹

Taking note of Trusteeship Council resolution 1785 (S-VII) of 19 September 1957, in which the Council considers that the report, as well as the statements made before the Council at its seventh special session by the representative of the Government of France and the representative of the Government of Togoland, provides a useful and constructive basis for consideration and action by the General Assembly with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement, and decides to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Commission, together with the proceedings of the Council, in order to set in motion an appropriate procedure for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System,

Taking note of the further statements made in the Fourth Committee on behalf of the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland concerning, in particular, their proposals for the further political development of the Territory, including the transfer of all powers to the Togoland Government except defence, diplomacy and currency, and the renewal in 1958 by universal adult suffrage of the Legislative Assembly,

Having heard, during the hearings granted by the Fourth Committee, the points of view expressed by the petitioners,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration for its valuable report and draws the attention of the

Administering Authority and the Togoland Government to the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. *Notes* the statement of the Administering Authority that the Legislative Assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage in 1958 and the Togoland Government will be asked to formulate, in consultation with the Administering Authority, proposals for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System;

3. *Accepts*, having regard to the responsibilities of the new Legislative Assembly mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the invitation of the Government of Togoland, transmitted by the Administering Authority, to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for supervision of the elections by the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to elect a Commissioner who shall supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

5. *Requests* the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland to make, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner, the arrangements for the organization and conduct of the elections to the Legislative Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Commissioner to submit to the Trusteeship Council, for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections;

7. *Invites* the Administering Authority to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French administration;

8. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations.

724th plenary meeting,
29 November 1957.

⁹ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, 841st to 847th meetings.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 37 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3169/Add.1	Addendum to the special report of the Trusteeship Council	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 39
A/3677	Report of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration	Same text as T/1336 and Add.1 and 2. See Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2
A/C.4/351	Plebiscites held since 1920 under the control or supervision of international organizations: memorandum prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
A/C.4/354	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 7 September 1957 from Mr. Agbeko, All-Ewe Conference, to the Secretary-General; telegram dated 15 September 1957 from Mr. Ahtson, National Secretary of Juvento, to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/354/Add.1	Requests for hearings: letter dated 17 September 1957 from Mr. Ben Apaloo (Juvento) to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/354/Add.2	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 26 September 1957 from Mr. Atayi, Vice Chairman of the Mouvement populaire togolais, to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/354/Add.3	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 21 September 1957 from Mr. Ben Apaloo, National Chairman of Juvento, to the Secretary-General; extract from a letter dated 15 September 1957 from Mr. Ahtson, National Secretary of Juvento, to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/354/Add.4	Requests for hearings: telegram dated 31 October 1957 from Mr. Salomon Atayi, Chairman of the Mouvement populaire togolais, to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.4/367	List of petitions and communications circulated by the Secretary-General to members of the Trusteeship Council pursuant to rule 24 and rule 85, paragraph 2, of the Council's rules of procedure	Ditto
A/C.4/369	Statement made by Mr. C. T. O. King (Liberia), Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration, at the 694th meeting of the Fourth Committee	Mimeographed; for summary see A/C.4/SR.694, paras. 11-19
A/C.4/370	Statement made by Mr. Robert Ajavon, President of the Legislative Assembly of Togoland and members of the French delegation, at the 694th meeting of the Fourth Committee	Idem, paras. 20-29
A/C.4/371	Statement made by the representative of France at the 695th meeting of the Fourth Committee	Idem, A/C.4/SR.695, paras. 1-30
A/C.4/L.455	Philippines: amendment to document A/C.4/L.452/Rev.1	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 39, document A/3449/Add.1, para. 20
A/C.4/L.508/Rev.1	Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ireland and Liberia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3751, para. 8
A/C.4/L.509	Ecuador and Venezuela: amendment to document A/C.4/L.508/Rev.1	Incorporated in substance in A/3751, para. 9
A/C.4/L.510	Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Syria, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: amendments to document A/C.4/L.508/Rev.1	Idem, para. 10
A/C.4/L.511	Draft report of the Fourth Committee	Replaced by A/3751
T/1218	Special report on the Togoland unification problem and on the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955, together with related documents	Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fifth Special Session, Supplement No. 2
T/1274/Rev.1	Memorandum by the Administering Authority	Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
T/1290	Memorandum by the Administering Authority	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 39, document A/5169/Add.1, annex I
T/COM.7/L.51	Communication from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise, concerning Togoland under French administration	Mimeographed
T/SR.841 to 847	Summary records of the 841st to 847th meetings of the Trusteeship Council	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Special Session</i>
T/PET . . . / . . .		Documents in this series are mimeographed only

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 37 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee : 694th to 714th and 717th meetings

Fifth Committee : 629th meeting

Plenary meetings : 724th, 727th and 730th meetings



Agenda item 38: Question of South West Africa:

- (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
- (b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: special report of the Committee on South West Africa;
- (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa

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DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.487

**Conditions in the Territory of South West Africa
Liberia: draft resolution**

[Original text: English]
[2 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fourth report submitted to it, in accordance with resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, by the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626),

1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee on South West Africa;

2. Takes note of the report of the Committee concerning conditions in the Territory (A/3626, annex I);

3. Notes with concern that, in the opinion of the Committee, there has been a continued trend in the administration of the Territory toward the deliberate subordination and relegation of the vast majority of the population to an inferior status, through the application of such measures as the forced alienation of their land and arbitrary controls over their residence, movement, employment and ownership of livestock, while depriving them of opportunities of education and of minimum

political rights, and giving them no opportunity to take part in the various branches of government in the Territory ;

4. *Notes also with concern* that, in the opinion of the Committee, conditions in the Territory and the trend of the administration represent a situation contrary to the Mandates System, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and the resolutions of the General Assembly ;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Government of the Union of South Africa continues to have the international obligations stated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandate for South West Africa ;

6. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Committee that the programme of *apartheid*, or racial separation, on which the administration of the Territory is based, cannot be reconciled with the obligation solemnly undertaken by the Government of the Union of South Africa to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory ;

7. *Approves and endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee as to the action which should be taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa, as the Mandatory Power, to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate ;

8. *Calls upon* the Mandatory Power to give its urgent attention to these conclusions and recommendations and in particular those relating to :

(a) The obligation to transfer responsibility progressively to fully representative institutions proper to the Territory ;

(b) The obligation to repeal all racially discriminatory legislation and practices in the Territory and to revise existing policies and practices of "Native" administration ;

(c) The urgent need to introduce a planned programme of economic development designed primarily to assist and equip the indigenous inhabitants to play a wider and fuller part in the economy of the Territory ;

(d) The obligation to cease the alienation, solely for the benefit of the "European" settler community, of land inhabited by "Non-Europeans" and to take immediate steps to ensure that the "Non-European" majority are not deprived of the land necessary for their present and future needs according to the criteria defined by the Committee ;

(e) The obligation to revise the labour legislation applied in the Territory ;

(f) The obligation to improve and expand educational facilities for indigenous children and to establish a programme for the racial unification of the educational system in the Territory ;

9. *Requests* the Government of the Union of South Africa to submit to the United Nations information concerning its consideration of these conclusions and recommendations and the action taken by it in each case in order to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.488

Status of the Territory of South West Africa Liberia : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[2 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having recommended, by its resolutions 65 (I) of 14 December 1946, 141 (II) of 1 November 1947, 227 (III) of 26 November 1948, 337 (IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852 (IX) of 23 November 1954, 940 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1055 (XI) of 26 February 1957, that the Mandated Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System, and having repeatedly invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa,

Having accepted, by its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

Considering that, in accordance with Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, all Mandated Territories

which have not achieved independence have been brought under the International Trusteeship System with the sole exception of the Territory of South West Africa,

1. *Reiterates* its resolutions 65 (I) of 14 December 1946, 141 (II) of 1 November 1947, 227 (III) of 26 November 1948, 337 (IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852 (IX) of 23 November 1954, 940 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1055 (XI) of 26 February 1957, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System ;

2. *Reasserts* that the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory would be to place it under the International Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.489

Guatemala: amendments to document A/C.4/L.487

[Original text: Spanish]
[3 October 1957]

1. Operative paragraph 4:

(a) Delete the phrase "in the opinion of the Committee";

(b) Insert the phrase "as described by the Committee in its report," after the word "Territory".

2. Operative paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (a):

(a) Insert the words "for territorial affairs" after the word "responsibility";

(b) Substitute the words "South West Africa" for the words "the Territory".

3. Operative paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (c):

Substitute the words "assist, equip and prepare" for the words "assist and equip".

4. Operative paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (e):

Insert after the words "the Territory" the words "with a view to eliminating any provisions which discriminate against or restrict the fundamental human rights of the majority of the population".

5. Operative paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (f):

Substitute the words "the indigenous population" for the words "indigenous children".

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.493/REV.1

India: revised amendments to document A/C.4/L.492

[Original text: English]
[10 October 1957]

In operative paragraph 1:

1. Replace the words "nominated by the President of" by the words "elected by";

2. Delete the words "an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory an international status" and substitute "a solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.493/REV.2

India and Uruguay: revised amendments to document A/C.4/L.492

[Original text: English]
[10 October 1957]

In operative paragraph 1:

1. Replace the words "nominated by the President of" by the words "elected by";

2. Delete the words "an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory an international status" and substitute "a solution in conformity with the international status of the Territory and the Charter of the United Nations".

DOCUMENT A/C.4/L.494

Uruguay: amendments to document A/C.4/L.492

[Original text: Spanish]
[9 October 1957]

1. Replace the second paragraph of the preamble by the following:

"Considering that the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter make it incumbent on each Member State to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems on the basis of respect for the principles of the Charter,"

2. Replace paragraph 1 of the operative part by the following:

"Decides to establish a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, consisting of seven members elected by the General Assembly, to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for a settlement in accordance with the principles and standards of the Charter and in keeping with the international status of the Territory:"

DOCUMENT A/C.5/723

Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[18 October 1957]

1. The draft resolution which the Fourth Committee has put forward for adoption by the General Assembly (A/3701, draft resolution VI) establishes a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa consisting of three members which would report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

2. Additional funds would be required to cover the travel and subsistence costs of members, and might also be required for the necessary servicing staff as well as for miscellaneous expenses. The cost of printing the report would be met from the contractual printing appropriation.

3. Since the amount of these additional expenses cannot be determined at this stage, the Secretary-General would propose that he be authorized to enter into these commitments under the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. This would require an amendment to the relevant draft resolution for 1958 (A/3624, chap. I, appendix II) to include after sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 an additional sub-paragraph reading as follows:

“(c) Such commitments as are required for the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa established by General Assembly resolution . . . (XII).”

DOCUMENT A/3701

Report of the Fourth Committee — Part I

[Original text: English]
[17 October 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee agenda item 38 entitled:

“Question of South West Africa:

“(a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa [A/3626];

“(b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: special report of the Committee on South West Africa [A/3625];

“(c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.”

2. The Committee considered concurrently parts (a) and (b) of the item from its 652nd to 669th meetings held between 25 September and 11 October 1957. Part (c) of the item, to be considered at a later stage, will be reported on separately [see A/3763 below].

3. The Committee had before it requests for hearings concerning South West Africa submitted by Mr. Mburumba ua'Kerina Getzen and the Reverend Michael Scott (A/C.4/353). At its 651st meeting held on 24 September 1957, it granted the request of Mr. Getzen by 49 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions, and the request of the Reverend Michael Scott by 50 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions.

4. At the 652nd meeting held on 25 September 1957, the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee on South West Africa made statements introducing the report and special report of that Committee.

5. At the 653rd meeting held on 26 September 1957, the Fourth Committee heard statements by Mr. Getzen and the Reverend Michael Scott, who, at that meeting and at the 654th and 655th meetings held on 26 and 27 September, also answered questions put to them by members of the Committee.

6. At the 653rd meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Mexico, the Committee decided, without objection, that who other petitioners, Mr. Wilhelm Heyn

and Dr. Joachim Seegert, who, in a petition dated 3 January 1957 (A/3626, annex XI, (a)), had indicated that they were prepared to prove statements made in their petition “either here in South West Africa or in New York before a United Nations commission of inquiry or a meeting of the General Assembly”, should be asked whether they wished to be heard by the Committee and be informed that the Committee had expressed its willingness to grant them a hearing. The Secretariat was accordingly instructed to communicate with the petitioners. No reply had been received from the petitioners at the time of adoption of the present report.

7. The Committee also decided, without objection, at the 654th meeting, on the proposal of the representative of India, that the Secretariat should send a similar communication to Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, whose request for a hearing had been orally transmitted to the Committee by the Reverend Michael Scott in the course of his statement. At the time of adoption of the present report, Mr. Kozonguizi had confirmed his request for a hearing and had informed the Committee that he would advise it of the results of his efforts to secure travel arrangements; no further reply had been received.

8. The Committee held a general debate on the question of South West Africa from its 656th to 662nd meetings, held between 30 September and 3 October 1957.

9. At its 663rd to 669th meetings, from 7 to 11 October 1957, the Committee considered concurrently draft resolutions relating to the following matters:

A. Petitions and related communications from Mr. Jacobus Beukes of the Rehoboth Community;

B. Petitions and related communications from Mr. Johannes Dausab and others, Chief Hosea Kutako, Mr. Wilhelm Heyn and Dr. Joachim Seegert, and Mr. Jacobus Beukes;

C. Conditions in the Territory of South West Africa;

D. Status of the Territory of South West Africa;

E. Legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union of South Africa in respect of the Territory of South West Africa;

F. Establishment of a good offices committee on South West Africa.

10. A detailed account of the committee's consideration of these draft resolutions and of amendments thereto is given below in sections A to F.

A. PETITIONS AND RELATED COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JACOBUS BEUKES OF THE REHOBOTH COMMUNITY

11. The Committee had before it a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626, annex VIII), according to which the General Assembly would: (1) draw the attention of the Union of South Africa, as the Mandatory Power, to the observations and allegations made by the petitioner and request it to investigate the matters raised by him; and (2) further draw the attention of the Mandatory Power to General Assembly resolution 935 (X) of 3 December 1955 concerning the rights granted to the Rehoboth Community by the Agreement of 17 August 1923 between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Rehoboth Community, ratified and confirmed by Proclamation No. 28 of 1923.

12. The draft resolution was approved at the 669th meeting by 51 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

13. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution I.

B. PETITIONS AND RELATED COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JOHANES DAUSAB AND OTHERS, CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO, MR. WILHELM HEYN AND DR. JOACHIM SEEGER, AND MR. JACOBUS BEUKES

14. The Committee had before it a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626, annex XIII), according to which the General Assembly would draw the attention of the petitioners to the report and observations of the Committee on South West Africa regarding conditions in the Territory, submitted to the Assembly at its twelfth session, and to the action taken by the Assembly on that report.

15. The draft resolution was approved at the 669th meeting by 60 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

16. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution II.

C. CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

17. At the 660th meeting, Liberia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.487) on conditions in the Territory. A revised text (A/C.4/L.487/Rev.1), incorporating certain amendments proposed by Guatemala (A/C.4/L.489) and an amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.4/L.491), was later introduced, reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the fourth report submitted to it, in accordance with resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, by the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626),

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee on South West Africa;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Committee concerning conditions in the Territory (A/3626, annex I);

"3. Notes with concern that there has been a continued trend in the administration of the Territory toward the deliberate subordination and relegation of the vast majority of the population to an inferior status,

through the application of such measures as the forced alienation of their land and arbitrary controls over their residence, movement, employment and ownership of livestock, while depriving them of opportunities of education and of minimum political rights, and giving them no opportunity to take part in the various branches of government in the Territory;

"4. Notes also with concern that conditions in the Territory and the trend of the administration, as described by the Committee in its report, represent a situation contrary to the Mandates System, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"5. Reaffirms that the Government of the Union of South Africa continues to have the international obligations stated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandate for South West Africa;

"6. Endorses the conclusion of the Committee that the programme of apartheid, or racial separation, on which the administration of the Territory is based, cannot be reconciled with the obligation solemnly undertaken by the Government of the Union of South Africa to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory;

"7. Approves and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee as to the action which should be taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa, as the Mandatory Power, to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate;

"8. Calls upon the Mandatory Power to give its urgent attention to these conclusions and recommendations, and in particular those relating to:

"(a) The obligation to transfer responsibility for territorial affairs progressively to fully representative institutions proper to the Territory;

"(b) The obligation to repeal all racially discriminatory legislation and practices in the Territory and to revise existing policies and practices of 'Native' administration;

"(c) The urgent need to introduce a planned programme of economic development designed primarily to assist, equip and prepare the indigenous inhabitants to play a wider and fuller part in the economy of the Territory;

"(d) The obligation to cease the alienation, solely for the benefit of the 'European' settler community, of land inhabited by 'Non-Europeans' and to take immediate steps to ensure that the 'Non-European' majority are not deprived of the land necessary for their present and future needs according to the criteria defined by the Committee;

"(e) The obligation to revise the labour legislation applied in the Territory with a view to eliminating any provisions which are contrary to the standards approved by the International Labour Organisation for non-metropolitan territories and to the principles of the Mandates System;

"(f) The obligation to improve and expand educational facilities for the indigenous population and to establish a programme for the racial unification of the educational system in the Territory;

"9. Requests the Government of the Union of South Africa to submit to the United Nations information concerning its consideration of these conclusions and recommendations and the action taken by it in each

case in order to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate and the United Nations Charter."

18. Following the introduction by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee of a draft resolution to establish a good offices committee on South West Africa (see section F below), Liberia further revised its draft resolution (A/C.4/L.487/Rev.2) by deleting operative paragraphs 3 to 9 and altering operative paragraph 2 to read: "Approves the report of the Committee concerning conditions in the Territory".

19. An amendment to substitute in operative paragraph 2 the word "Notes" for "Approves" was proposed orally by the representative of Canada at the 669th meeting.

20. The revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.487/Rev.2) and the amendment thereto were voted upon at the same meeting as follows:

The Canadian amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 20, with 9 abstentions.

The revised draft resolution was approved by 60 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

21. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution III.

D. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

22. At the 660th meeting, Liberia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.488) under which, as later revised (A/C.4/L.488/Rev.1), the General Assembly would: (1) reiterate its ten previous resolutions to the effect that South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System; and (2) assert that, in the present conditions of political and economic development of the Territory, the normal way of modifying its international status is to place it under the Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter.

23. The revised draft resolution was approved at the 669th meeting by 55 votes to 3, with 18 abstentions.

24. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution IV.

E. LEGAL ACTION TO ENSURE THE FULFILMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN RESPECT OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

25. At the 663rd meeting, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Syria and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.490) containing two parts, A and B. Under part A, it was proposed, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly should draw the attention of Members to the failure of the Union of South Africa to render annual reports to the United Nations and to the legal action provided for in article 7 of the Mandate, and should decide to resume consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa (A/3625) at its thirteenth session. Under part B, the Assembly would request the Committee on South West Africa to consider further the question of securing advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice in regard to the administration of the Territory, and to make recommendations concerning acts of the administration on which a reference to the Court might usefully be made as to their compatibility with the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Mandate and the Charter.

26. The draft resolution was voted upon at the 669th meeting, as follows:

Operative paragraph 4 of part A was approved by 51 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was approved by 55 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions.

27. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution V.

F. ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

28. At the 664th meeting, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.492) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous endeavours to find a settlement with the Union of South Africa regarding the status of South West Africa, particularly under the provisions of resolution 449 (V) of 13 December 1950 establishing an *ad hoc* Committee for the purpose, resolution 570 (VI) of 19 January 1952 establishing a further *ad hoc* Committee, resolution 749 (VIII) of 28 November 1953 establishing the Committee on South West Africa, and resolution 1059 (XI) of 26 February 1957 requesting the intervention of the Secretary-General to secure through negotiation with the Union of South Africa an agreement concerning the Territory of South West Africa based on the international status accorded to it by Mandate of the League of Nations dated 17 December 1920,

"Considering that the principles and purposes of the Charter make it incumbent upon the United Nations and upon each of its Member States to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems,

"Being of the opinion that the Union of South Africa will wish, in the light of its obligations under the Charter, to co-operate in a further endeavour to arrive at a settlement of the question of South West Africa,

"1. Decides to establish a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, consisting of the United States, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the President of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory an international status;

"2. Requests the Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session such a report on its activities as it may deem desirable;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary staff and facilities."

29. At the 665th meeting, India submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.493) which, as revised at the 666th meeting (A/C.4/L.493/Rev.1), would: (a) provide that the third member of the Good Offices Committee should be elected by the General Assembly instead of being nominated by the President; and (b) alter the terms of reference of the Good Offices Committee by proposing that it should discuss with the Union Government a basis for "a solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations". A second revised text of the amendments was submitted jointly by India and Uruguay at the 667th meeting. This revised text (A/C.4/L.493/Rev.2) would further alter the terms of reference of the Good Offices Committee by proposing that it should discuss a basis for "a solution in conformity with the international status of the Territory and the Charter of the United Nations".

30. At the 665th meeting, Uruguay submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.494) proposing new texts: (a) for the

second preambular paragraph, whereby the General Assembly would consider that the Purposes and Principles of the Charter made it incumbent on each Member State to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems on the basis of respect for the principles of the Charter; and (b) for operative paragraph 1, whereby, *inter alia*, the Good Offices Committee would consist of seven members elected by the Assembly. After co-sponsoring with India the amendment (A/C.4/L.493/Rev.2) to provide for the election of the third member of the Good Offices Committee, Uruguay submitted a revised amendment (A/C.4/L.494/Rev.1) in which the proposal concerning operative paragraph 1 was deleted.

31. At the 666th meeting, Ecuador and Guatemala submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.495) which would substitute the phrase "*Being confident*" for the phrase "*Being of the opinion*" in the third preambular paragraph of the Chairman's draft resolution; and replace operative paragraph 2 by a new text reading as follows:

"Requests the Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a report on its activities for examination and decision by the Assembly".

32. At the 669th meeting, the three amendments were orally revised as follows:

(a) The representative of India suggested a sub-amendment to the amendment of Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.4/L.495) to add at the end of operative paragraph 2 the words "in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations". This sub-amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

(b) Thereupon, the representative of India withdrew as a sponsor of the amendment jointly submitted by India and Uruguay (A/C.4/L.493/Rev.2). The representative of Uruguay then withdrew the proposed amendment to the terms of reference of the Good Offices Committee (*ibid.*, para. 2), and retained as a Uruguayan amendment the proposal that the third member of the Committee should be elected by the General Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 1).

(c) The representative of Uruguay also made a drafting change in his amendment (A/C.4/L.494/Rev.1) to the second preambular paragraph.

33. The Committee consequently had before it the following amendments to the Chairman's draft resolution:

(a) The Uruguayan amendment (A/C.4/L.493/Rev.2, para. 1) to operative paragraph 1 to replace the words "nominated by the President of" by the words "elected by".

(b) The Uruguayan amendment (A/C.4/L.494/Rev.1), as orally revised at the 669th meeting, by which the second preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following text:

"Considering that the United Nations Charter makes it incumbent on each Member State to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems on the basis of respect for the Purposes and Principles of the Charter,".

(c) The joint amendments by Ecuador and Guatemala (A/C.4/L.495) which would alter the third preambular paragraph by replacing the phrase "*Being of the opinion*" by the phrase "*Being confident*", and would replace operative paragraph 2 by a new text which, as orally revised, read as follows:

"Requests the Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a report on its activities for examination and decision by the Assembly in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations";.

34. At the 669th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Chairman (A/C.4/L.492) and the above amendments, as follows:

The first preambular paragraph was approved by 60 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

The Uruguayan amendment, as orally revised, to replace the second preambular paragraph by a new text was approved by a roll-call vote of 33 to 19, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Laos, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela.

The amendment by Ecuador and Guatemala to the third preambular paragraph was approved by 58 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

The third preambular paragraph, as amended, was approved by 57 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

The Uruguayan amendment to operative paragraph 1 was rejected by a roll-call vote of 35 to 28, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 1 was approved by 53 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions.

The amendment by Ecuador and Guatemala, as orally revised, to replace operative paragraph 2 by a new text was approved by 67 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was approved without objection.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by a roll-call vote of 52 to 10, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against : Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining : Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

35. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to paragraph 36 of the present report as draft resolution VI.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

36. The Fourth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions :

Draft resolution I

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JACOBUS BEUKES OF THE REHOBOTH COMMUNITY CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution II

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JOHANES DAUSAB AND OTHERS, CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO, MR. WILLIAM HEYN AND DR. JOACHIM SEEGER, AND MR. JACOBUS BEUKES CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution III

CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution IV

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution V

LEGAL ACTION TO ENSURE THE FULFILMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN RESPECT OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution VI

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3706

Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701 : report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text ; English]
[21 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/723) on the financial implications of a draft resolution concerning the establishment of a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa (A/3701, draft resolution VI).

2. The draft resolution, which the Fourth Committee has submitted for adoption by the General Assembly, establishes a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa consisting of three members who would receive, under General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI), operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d) (iii), payment of travel and subsistence expenses. Additional funds may also be required for servicing staff and facilities.

3. The Secretary-General does not find it possible at present to estimate the additional expenses, and he has consequently requested authority for an open credit under the draft resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses which may be incurred during 1958.

4. The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General should report to it when he is in a position to estimate the expenditures for the Good Offices Committee, but, preferably, not later than the close of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. If an estimate cannot be made before the latter date, the Advisory Committee will suggest an appropriate course of action.

DOCUMENT A/3711

Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701 : report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text ; English]
[22 October 1957]

1. In accordance with the provisions of rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee at its 609th meeting, held on 22 October 1957, considered the financial implications of the draft resolution approved by the Fourth Committee concerning the

establishment of a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa (A/3701, draft resolution VI).

2. For its consideration of this item, the Fifth Committee had before it a note submitted by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the proposal

(A/C.5/723), and a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3706), made as a result of the Advisory Committee's prior examination of the Secretary-General's note.

3. In the light of its examination of this matter, the Fifth Committee advises the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee would entail travel and subsistence expenditures for the three members of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa. Additional expenditures may also be required for servicing staff and facilities. The Fifth Committee further recommends that, as proposed

by the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General submit an estimate of the cost, when he is in a position to do so, but preferably not later than the close of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. If this is not possible, the Fifth Committee will propose later an appropriate course for financing the activities in question on the basis of further consultation with the Advisory Committee.

4. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee on the above matter was adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENT A/3763

Report of the Fourth Committee—Part II

[Original text; English]
[4 December 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee agenda item 38 entitled:

"Question of South West Africa:

"(a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa [A/3626];

"(b) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: special report of the Committee on South West Africa [A/3625];

"(c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa."

2. The Committee has already submitted to the Assembly a report (A/3701) on parts (a) and (b) of the item. The present report concerns part (c), which was dealt with by the Committee at its 725th meeting on 2 December 1957.

3. By resolution 1061 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the General Assembly decided that the composition of the

Committee on South West Africa should be increased to nine members appointed by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. It also decided that one-third of the membership of the Committee should be renewed by the same procedure annually.

4. The Fourth Committee was informed that, in the absence of precise rules as to the renewal of one-third of the membership, an agreement had been reached by the members of the Committee on South West Africa to the effect that the three members who had served the longest terms on the Committee should withdraw as of 31 December 1957. These three members were Syria, Thailand and Uruguay.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

5. The Fourth Committee accordingly elected Egypt and Indonesia and re-elected Uruguay, and recommends to the General Assembly that it appoint these States members of the Committees on South West Africa as from 1 January 1958.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 709th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I, II, III IV, V and VI submitted by the Fourth Committee (A/3701, para. 36). For the final texts, see resolutions 1138 (XII), 1139 (XII), 1140 (XII), 1141 (XII), 1142 (XII), 1143 (XII) respectively, below.

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee (A/3763, para. 5), appointed Egypt, Indonesia and Uruguay as members of the Committee on South West Africa from 1 January 1958.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1138 (XII). PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JACOBUS BEUKES OF THE REHOBOTH COMMUNITY CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,¹

Having authorized the Committee on South West Africa by its resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to examine petitions in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

Having received a report from the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626, chap. VI, sect. A) dealing with a petition dated 16 July 1956 and a petition dated 23 January 1957, together with related communications, from Mr. Jacobus Beukes of the Rehoboth Community of South West Africa,

Noting that the petitioner, by his petition dated 16 July 1956 (A/3626, annex VI), alleges that the 1956

¹ *International status of South-West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.*

elections to the Advisory Board of the Rehoboth Community were surrounded by confusion and were not conducted in accordance with the patriarchal law of the Community,

Noting that the petitioner, in his petition dated 23 January 1957 (A/3626, annex VII), raises questions concerning the disposal of Community property and makes allegations concerning the exercise of the functions of the Magistrate of the Rehoboth District and the Advisory Board of the Community,

1. *Draws the attention* of the Union of South Africa, as the Mandatory Power, to the observations and allegations made by the petitioner and requests it to investigate the matters raised by him ;

2. *Further draws the attention* of the Mandatory Power to General Assembly resolution 935 (X) of 3 December 1955 concerning the rights granted to the Rehoboth Community by the Agreement of 17 August 1923 between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Rehoboth Community, ratified and confirmed by Proclamation No. 28 of 1923.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

1139 (XII). PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JOHANES DAUSAB AND OTHERS, CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO, MR. WILHELM HEYN AND DR. JOACHIM SEEGERT, AND MR. JACOBUS BEUKES CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,²

Having authorized the Committee on South West Africa, by resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to examine petitions in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

Having received a report from the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626, chap. VI, sects. B and C), arrived at without the assistance of the Mandatory Power, dealing with a petition dated 10 October 1956 from Mr. Johannes Dausab and others in the Hoachanas Native Reserve (A/3626, annex IX) ; a petition dated 30 October 1956 and related communications dated 28 May and 26 June 1957 from Chief Hosea Kutako (A/3626, annex X) ; a petition dated 3 January 1957 and a related communication dated 16 March 1957 from Mr. Wilhelm Heyn and Dr. Joachim Seegert (A/3626, annex XI) ; and a petition dated 27 March 1957 from Mr. Jacobus Beukes of the Rehoboth Community (A/3626, annex XII),

Noting that these petitions and communications raise questions relating to various aspects of the administration of the Territory of South West Africa and of conditions in the Territory upon which the Committee has presented a report,

Decides to draw the attention of the petitioners to the report and observations of the Committee on South West Africa regarding conditions in the Territory, submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session, and to the action taken by the General Assembly on this report.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

1140 (XII). CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fourth report submitted to it, in accordance with resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, by the Committee on South West Africa (A/3626),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work of the Committee on South West Africa ;

2. *Approves* the report of the Committee concerning conditions in the Territory of South West Africa (A/3626, annex I).

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

1141 (XII). STATUS OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having recommended, by its resolutions 65 (I) of 14 December 1946, 141 (II) of 1 November 1947, 227 (III) of 26 November 1948, 337 (IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852 (IX) of 23 November 1954, 940 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1055 (XI) of 26 February 1957, that the Mandated Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System, and having repeatedly invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa,

Having accepted, by its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,³

Considering that, in accordance with Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, all Mandated Territories which have not achieved independence have been brought under the International Trusteeship System with the sole exception of the Territory of South West Africa,

1. *Reiterates* its resolutions 65 (I) of 14 December 1946, 141 (II) of 1 November 1947, 227 (III) of 26 November 1948, 337 (IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852 (IX) of 23 November 1954, 940 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1055 (XI) of 26 February 1957, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System ;

2. *Asserts* that, in the present conditions of political and economic development of South West Africa, the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory is to place it under the International Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

1142 (XII). LEGAL ACTION TO ENSURE THE FULFILMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN RESPECT OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, by which the General Assembly accepted the opinion of

³ Ibid.

² Ibid.

11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice⁴ to the effect that:

(a) South West Africa is a Territory under the international Mandate assumed by the Union of South Africa on 17 December 1920,

(b) The Union of South Africa continues to have the international obligations stated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandate for South West Africa, the supervisory functions to be exercised by the United Nations,

(c) The reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice is to be replaced by a reference to the International Court of Justice in accordance with article 7 of the Mandate and Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Recalling also its resolution 1060 (XI) of 26 February 1957, by which it requested the Committee on South West Africa to study what legal action was open to ensure that the Union of South Africa fulfilled the obligations assumed by it under the Mandate for South West Africa,

Having received the Committee's special report (A/3625) on the study referred to in the previous paragraph,

1. Commends the Committee on South West Africa for its useful report;

2. Notes with deep concern that:

(a) The Union of South Africa contends that, the Mandate having "lapsed", it has no obligations of which the United Nations has cognizance;

(b) The Union of South Africa has not rendered annual reports to the United Nations in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, article 6 of the Mandate, and General resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950;

3. Draws the attention of Member States to the failure of the Union of South Africa to render annual reports to the United Nations and to the legal action provided for in article 7 of the Mandate read with Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

4. Decides to resume, at its thirteenth session, consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

B

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the observation in the report of the Committee on South West Africa, that existing conditions in the Territory of South West Africa and the trend of the administration represent a situation contrary to the Mandates System, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and the resolutions of the General Assembly (A/3626, para. 161),

Noting also that, in its special report, the Committee on South West Africa has stated that questions may be put to the International Court of Justice for its advisory opinion as to whether specific acts of the Mandatory State are in conformity with the obligations assumed by it (A/3625, para. 18),

⁴ Ibid.

Requests the Committee on South West Africa to consider further the question of securing from the International Court of Justice advisory opinions in regard to the administration of the Territory of South West Africa, and to make recommendations in its next report concerning acts of the administration on which a reference to the Court may usefully be made as to their compatibility or otherwise with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Mandate for South West Africa and the Charter of the United Nations.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

1143 (XII). ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous endeavours to find a settlement with the Union of South Africa regarding the status of South West Africa, particularly under the provisions of resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950 establishing an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose, resolution 570 A (VI) of 19 January 1952 re-establishing the *ad hoc* committee, resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953 establishing the Committee on South West Africa, and resolution 1059 (XI) of 26 February 1957 requesting the intervention of the Secretary-General to secure, through negotiation with the Union of South Africa, an agreement concerning the Territory of South West Africa based on the international status accorded to it by Mandate of the League of Nations dated 17 December 1920,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations makes it incumbent on each Member State to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems on the basis of respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Being confident that the Union of South Africa will wish, in the light of its obligations under the Charter, to co-operate in a further endeavour to arrive at a settlement of the question of South West Africa,

1. Decides to establish a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, consisting of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a third member to be nominated by the President of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory of South West Africa an international status;

2. Requests the Committee to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, a report on its activities for examination and decision by the Assembly in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary staff and facilities.

709th plenary meeting,
25 October 1957.

**

At the 714th plenary meeting on 1 November 1957, the President of the General Assembly appointed Brazil as the third member of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 38 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/334	Consideration of proposed new trusteeship agreements: communication from the Government of the Union of South Africa on the future status of South West Africa (General Assembly resolutions 9 (I) of 9 February 1946 and 65 (I) of 14 December 1946)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Fourth Committee, annex 3a,</i>
A/2913	Report of the Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly	<i>Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
A/3151	Report of the Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly	<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
A/3625	Special report of the Committee on South West Africa	<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 12A</i>
A/3626	Report of the Committee on South West Africa	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 12</i>
A/AC.73/L.10	Information and documentation in respect of the Territory of South West Africa	Mimeographed
A/C.4/95	Communication received by the Secretary-General relating to South West Africa	Ditto
A/C.4/96	Communications received by the Secretary-General relating to South West Africa	Ditto
A/C.4/352	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 21 September 1957 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Fourth Committee, prefatory fascicle, agenda</i>
A/C.4/353	Requests for hearings: letter dated 16 September 1957 from Mr. Mburumba ua'Kerina Getzen to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee: telegram dated 21 September 1957 from the Reverend Michael Scott to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	Mimeographed
A/C.4/358	Statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 666th meeting of the Fourth Committee	Mimeographed; for summary see A/C.4/SR.666, paras. 14-22
A/C.4/L.446	India: draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 37</i>
A/C.4/L.487/Rev.1	Liberia: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3701, para. 17
A/C.4/L.487/Rev.2	Liberia: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document, see A/3701, para. 36, draft resolution III
A/C.4/L.488/Rev.1	Liberia: revised draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution IV
A/C.4/L.490	Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Syria and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	<i>Idem</i> , draft resolution V
A/C.4/L.491	Poland: amendment to document A/C.4/L.487	Incorporated in A/C.4/SR.663, para. 10
A/C.4/L.492	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	Incorporated in A/3701, para. 28
A/C.4/L.493	India: amendment to document A/C.4/L.492	Replaced by A/C.4/L.493/Rev.1
A/C.4/L.494/Rev.1	Uruguay: revised amendment to document A/C.4/L.492	Incorporated in substance in A/3701, para. 30.
A/C.4/L.495	Ecuador and Guatemala: amendments to document A/C.4/L.492	Incorporated in A/3701, para. 31
A/C.4/L.496	Draft report of the Fourth Committee — Part I	Same text as A/3701
A/C.4/L.496/Add.1	Draft report of the Fourth Committee — Part II	Same text as A/3763

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 38 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee: 652nd to 669th, 672nd, 725th and 729th meetings ⁵

Plenary meetings: 709th meeting

⁵ Requests for hearings were also dealt with at the following meetings of the Fourth Committee: 651st, 679th, 719th and 736th meetings.

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 39: Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy

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Report of the Ethiopian Government on the progress of direct negotiations between the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy concerning the delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia

[Original text: English]
[27 November 1957]

1. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy gave full accounts of the negotiations concerning the delimitation of the frontiers between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland. Each delegation furnished written as well as oral statements on the subject. At that time the discussions in question had concerned solely the northern half of the frontier, as defined by article IV of the Convention of 16 May 1908 between Ethiopia and Italy.

2. As was pointed out in the report transmitted by the Ethiopian Governments,¹ the essential issue turned on the following phrase appearing in article IV of the 1908 Convention: "following the line accepted by the Italian Government in 1897". Since the line "accepted" was the line approved by the Italian Government after examination of the copy of the Habenicht map of East Africa brought back to that Government by the Italian negotiator, Major Nerazzini—the map on which the Emperor Menelik had traced a line—the problem was that of determining

the exact position of that line as so traced. The Italian Government, having declared that it was unable to produce the copy of the map bearing the "line accepted" by it, the task, as the Ethiopian Government saw it, became one of determining the actual position of that line as drawn on that map and as proved by other sources.

3. As understood by the Ethiopian Government, the position adopted by the Italian Government was that, by a memorandum addressed to the League of Nations in 1934, the Ethiopian Government had interpreted article IV of the Convention to mean that the frontier ran parallel to and following the sinuosities of the coast at a distance of 180 miles.

4. The Ethiopian Government has maintained that the memorandum of 1934 did not interpret the Convention, the Ethiopian Government's interpretation of that agreement being contained only in another separate but contemporaneous memorandum, also addressed to the League of Nations. On the contrary, the memorandum of 1934 was concerned solely with the Italian aggression at Walwal which, according to that memorandum, even

* Incorporating document A/3753/Corr.1 See annex II.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/3502.

under the most extreme Italian claims, was still far within Ethiopian territory. Consequently, the question of the actual content of the copy of the Habenicht map brought to Rome by Major Nerazzini had still to be determined. Since the Italian Government had declared that that copy was "irretrievably lost", the Ethiopian Government felt fully justified and, indeed, compelled, under the best-evidence rule, to have recourse to other documents to prove what, in fact, was the line actually accepted by the Italian Government in 1897. By numerous official Italian declarations, including maps published by the Italian Ministry of Foreign affairs and Ministry of Colonies, the Ethiopian Government sought to demonstrate that that line on the Habenicht map commenced at the intersection of longitude 48° east and latitude 8° north.

5. Following discussions in the Fourth Committee on the subject of the reports and statements of the Ethiopian and Italian delegations, the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, recommended that the ensuing discussions relate to the entirety of the frontier, including the southern half as then yet to be discussed.

6. Such were the circumstances under which, on 8 July 1957, discussions were resumed at Addis Ababa between the two delegations. In the ensuing period, problems involving the southern half of the frontier formed the object of almost all the discussions. No further discussion took place on the northern half of the frontier. On the other hand, at the last two sessions (13th and 14th meetings) the delegations studied the possibility of reaching a compromise formula. Since it was finally recognized, however, that, under the circumstances, a compromise formula was not achievable, the discussions were left strictly on the juridical plane upon which they had been engaged, and upon which they have always moved.

7. On this last point it should be remembered that, at the very inception of the negotiations in 1956, and out of a desire to reach an immediate solution of the underlying problem of attaining an agreed interpretation of the 1908 Convention, so as thereby to lay the basis for the procedure of delimitation as required by General Assembly resolution 392 (V), the Ethiopian delegation, leaving aside its juridical position and rights, proposed a compromise formula. That formula was rejected by the Italian delegation and, in consequence, the Ethiopian Government has not, since that time, renewed it. After this rejection, it was agreed by both sides that the discussions should be conducted purely on a juridical plane (6th and 9th meetings of 1956). Furthermore, at the 13th meeting on 10 October 1957, the Italian delegation, ostensibly by way of compromise, proposed a frontier which, in fact, coincided essentially with their basic claims as formulated during the juridical discussions. In reply, the Ethiopian delegation observed that, since the so-called compromise formula, in fact, coincided with the juridical claims previously formulated by the Italian delegation, it was difficult to consider the formula as a compromise formula. In consequence, the entire discussion remains as before, strictly on the juridical plane. It would seem clear, under the circumstances, that neither side is disposed to abandon its legal rights. The Ethiopian Government is, therefore, in agreement with the Italian delegation's statement: "We have never seen a compromise *de jure* if one [party] believes its own rights to be the right ones" (10th meeting).

8. Notwithstanding the absence of an agreed compromise solution, and the fact that both sides insist upon legal positions, substantial areas of agreement and, in consequence, elements of progress have been achieved in the course of the two phases of negotiation. Those areas and elements of agreement might, briefly, be summarized as follows:

(a) Throughout negotiations, both sides have recognized that the frontier must be determined by the provisions of the 1908 Convention.

(b) Both sides have agreed that *de facto* considerations must be excluded in the negotiations and in the application of the provisions of the 1908 Convention (6th and 8th meetings of 1956 and 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 10th meetings of 1957).

(c) The Ethiopian Government agreed with the position of the Italian delegation in regard to yet a third principle, as reflected in the latter's statement that:

"Logic and practice, since the early days of diplomacy, tell us that it is one thing to *delimitate a territory*, i.e., to draw its frontier line with a contiguous territory belonging to another State, and quite a different thing to *acknowledge to which State the said territory belongs*.

"Now, there is no doubt that the 1908 Convention, while it had clearly settled the territorial rights of Italy and Ethiopia in its articles I, II, III and IV, reserved to further agreements, to be taken in compliance with article V, the delimitation of the frontier line as such." (10th meeting)

(d) Finally, both sides agreed that, in interpreting the 1908 Convention, the situation existing at the time of the conclusion of that agreement in 1908 must be controlling (2nd and 6th meetings).

9. It is the view of the Ethiopian Government that these points of agreement are of great significance, and represent considerable progress toward a solution of the problem, and in themselves should lay the basis for a possible and, it is hoped, early delimitation of the frontier.

10. Such were the circumstances under which, on 12 July 1957, the Ethiopian delegation took, at the second meeting, the initiative of opening the discussions on articles I, II and III of the 1908 Convention, and of setting forth immediately their juridical interpretation of the provisions. Those three articles read as follows, in the unofficial English translation:

"Article I: The line of frontier between the Italian possession of Somalia and the Provinces of the Ethiopian Empire starts from Dolo, at the confluence of the Dawa and Ganale, proceeds eastwards by the sources of the Baideba and continues as far as the Webi-Schebeli, following the territorial boundaries between the tribe of Rahanuin, which remains dependent on Italy, and all the other tribes to its north, which remain dependent on Ethiopia.

"Article II: The frontier on the Webi-Schebeli shall be the point of demarcation between the territory of the Baddi-Addi tribe, which remains dependent on Italy, and the territory of the tribes above the Baddi-Addi, which remain dependent on Ethiopia.

"Article III: The tribes on the left of the Juba, that of the Rahanuin, and those of the Webi-Schebeli, below the frontier point, shall be dependent on Italy. The tribes of Digodia, of Afgab, of Djedjedi and all the others to the north of the frontier line, shall be dependent on Ethiopia."

11. It should be pointed out that the English translation cannot be considered official, the Amharic and Italian texts alone being authentic. Inasmuch as the Amharic text is as valid as the Italian text, full weight must be given to the Amharic wording of the geographical and other clauses of the treaty.

12. The discussions may be said to have involved six general problems, hereinafter treated in this memorandum in the order in which they were raised in the course of the discussions under review, although it should be realized that most of them were very closely related

and were interdependent. These problems concerned the following points:

(a) The locality mentioned in article I of the Convention through which the frontier line starting from Dolo should pass, or more specifically, the precise meaning of the phrase "eastwards by the sources of the Baideba";

(b) The application of the clause "the tribes of Digodia, of Afgab, of Djedjedi and all the others to the north of the frontier line, shall be dependent on Ethiopia" (article III);

(c) The significance of the clause "following the territorial boundaries between the tribe of Rahanuin which remains dependent on Italy, and all the other tribes to its north, which remain dependent on Ethiopia" (article I);

(d) The significance of the clause "the point of demarcation between the territory of the Baddi-Addi tribe" (article II);

(e) The Macanne tribe (not mentioned in the Convention);

(f) The documentary evidence to be taken in the interpretation of the Convention.

13. Before turning to a summary of the discussions pursued in regard to these six problems, it might be appropriate to refer, briefly, to a detail of a geographical nature, which, although not yet solved, since the stage has not been reached for the particularities of delimitation, is, nevertheless, readily susceptible of solution. This matter of detail relates to the determination of the precise astronomical point at which the frontier shall commence, the geographical locality having, in any case, been determined by the Convention. The first point mentioned on the frontier is that of Dolo. The reference is but to the generic term "Dolo". As and when a basic agreement is reached for the interpretation of articles I through IV of the 1908 Convention, Ethiopia will be happy to reach an understanding as to the specific location on the ground for the commencement of the frontier, and has so informed the Italian Government, that is to say, the designation of the particular section of Dolo to be adopted as the starting point.

14. The next locality mentioned, and the first major problem, is that of Baideba (Amharic text) or Maidaba (Italian text). The wording is: "... proceeds eastwards by the sources of the Baideba". It should be realized that place-names, in English and Italian, merely constitute attempts to transliterate into the Latin alphabet the Hamitic characters common to the Amharic and Somali tongues, hence the difference in orthography, in the Amharic and Italian texts, of the locality designated "Baideba" and "Maidaba".

15. The Italian delegation insisted that the reference was to Far Osbah, or Osbada, or El Dere, meaning "salt place". The Ethiopian delegation has maintained that Baideba refers to Baidoa, on some maps indicated as Ischia (sources) Baidoa. The words Far Osbah and Osbada have been alleged to exist on one map, and El Dere can be found on some few maps, and, in fact, at various points on these same maps, being apparently a designation frequently used in the Somali tongue. However, Baidoa, or Ischia Baidoa (sources of the Baidoa), is to be found on all standard maps, and in but one location thereon (cf. map appended to this report).

16. The Ethiopian delegation has asserted that the locality "Baideba" or "Maidaba" signifies Baidoa, which designation is to be found at but one point on all maps, namely, at latitude 3° 7' north and longitude 43° 8' east, with the exception of the de Bissy map, a map to which the Italian delegation attached particular importance, where the longitude only is at variance. Without thereby assigning to the de Bissy map the validity which the

Italian delegation sought to attribute to it, the members of the Ethiopian delegation invited the attention of their Italian colleagues to the fact that, contrary to the Italian allegations, the map did refer to and locate the sources of the Baideba, therein designated as Baideba and Baidoua, in the region of latitude 3° north.

17. Moreover, apart from the fact that the names, as transliterated into the Latin alphabet, cannot accurately reflect the Hamitic characters, and must, thereby, occasion slight variants in spelling, official Italian documents confirm this conclusion. For example, no less authority than Captain Citerni, the head of the Italian group for the delimitation of the frontier, a source frequently cited by the Italian delegation in the discussions, and characterized by them as "an essential source of information", declared:

"The source of Baidoa, which, as I have said, gives its name to the region, is some two hours from Almaca and Revai, two villages which can be regarded as one, constituting a centre for all the other settlements in the region. . . . In the middle of the catchment area, many rich springs spout from beneath a single stratum. . . . This is the famous source, regarded as a tutelary deity by the inhabitants of the region, which the Rahanuin call Baidoa and the Abyssinians Maidaba — a corrupt form of the indigenous word to which they have added the prefix 'mai' which in Amharic means 'water'".²

18. Similarly, the official map of the Citerni mission, as published by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, likewise refers to *i sorgente di Baidoa* [the sources of Baidoa]. In addition, it was recognized by both sides that Baidoa as such was to be included within the area to be surveyed by the Italo-Ethiopian Commission in 1910-1911. Were El Dere to be the locality retained, there would have been no purpose in surveying Baidoa to the east-south-east.

19. As regards the argument that the phrase "eastwards by the sources" can signify only "due east", the Ethiopian delegation pointed out that Baidoa is not south, or even south-south-east of Dolo, as alleged by the Italian delegation, but considerably further east than it is south of that locality, and therefore, east-south-east. It should also be recalled that the phrase is not "eastwards to the sources", but "eastwards by the sources". To adopt the Italian interpretation, would be to deprive the phrase "eastwards by" of all essential meaning. In other words, according to the Ethiopian delegation, the frontier should proceed in an easterly direction by, or via the sources of the Baideba, and thence along the territorial limits of the Rahanuin.

20. As regard the locality El Dere, that name appears only in the penultimate draft of article I, which draft differed substantially from the text of that article as finally adopted. In consequence, the fact that the text referring to El Dere was abandoned in favour of that referring to Baidela is, in the opinion of the Ethiopian Government, conclusive proof that Baideba (Baidoa) was intended and not El Dere.

21. Finally, this reference to the sources of the Baideba is required by other provisions of the Convention: on the one hand, by the terms of article III, which stipulated that the Digodia tribe inhabiting this area shall remain dependent on Ethiopia, and, on the other hand, by the clause of article I which provides that, from Baidoa, the frontier shall pass to the Webi-Schebeli following the territorial limits of the Rahanuin. Since the Rahanuin were restricted to the cultivated area of Baidoa south of the 4th degree latitude, the stipulation concerning

² Translation by the Secretariat.

Baidoa was completely consistent with and was required by the actual territorial limits of the Rahanuin.

22. The discussion thus involved also an examination of the territory of the Digodia tribe, a second major problem in the discussions. That tribe has long been located in the region of Dolo, and has extended southwards to the sources of the Baideba (Baidoa).

23. The Italian claim in regard to the Digodia is understood to be as follows: notwithstanding the provisions of article III to the contrary, the Convention provides for cutting the Digodia tribe in two by the frontier; the dependency of that tribe (article III requires that it should be dependent on Ethiopia) is to be distinguished from its territorial integrity; the Digodia were dependent on Italy since they were alleged to be dependent, in the status of "arifa", on the Rahanuin tribe, itself dependent on Italy. Finally, it was alleged that the provision inserted in regard to the Digodia in article III was merely academic, since, in any case, almost no Digodia were to be found in Somaliland.

24. The Ethiopian delegation observed that the attempt to distinguish between dependency and territorial rights is incomprehensible. In the first place, there is no provision whatever in the Convention for the frontier to cross the territory of the Digodia. On the contrary, the provision is that they be wholly dependent on Ethiopia. The long negotiations concerning the Digodia, as reported by both Tittoni and Colli, related in no way to any status of "arifa", a question which had never been mentioned by them, but only to the problem of drawing a frontier line in such a way as to avoid cutting the tribe in two. Moreover, if article III stipulates that they shall be dependent on Ethiopia, it is difficult to understand how or why, they could or should, at the same time, be dependent on Somaliland. As regards the suggestion that the Digodia had left the territory, the Ethiopian Government drew attention, *inter alia*, to the declarations of Cerrina Ferroni, Governor of Somaliland, who had officially reported to the Italian Government in 1911 that the Digodia were living south of latitude 4° north. Moreover, if the Digodia had left, it would seem improbable in the extreme that the discussions on the 1908 Convention should have been so long protracted by the difficult and central problem with which Tittoni declared himself to have been faced, namely, that of avoiding the cutting in two of the Digodia tribe by the frontier. Citerini himself is author of the assertion that the Digodia were living in fact even south of Baidoa itself, in the region of Bardera, and that the Rahanuin, under pressure from the Ogaden and the Digodia tribes, had withdrawn to the cultivated area of Baidoa—hence the necessity of stipulating that the frontier should run from Dolo to Baidoa.

25. Consequently, in the Ethiopian view, this attempt at distinguishing between dependency and territorial status was incomprehensible. Furthermore, according to this Italian interpretation of article III, the Digodia tribe would be dependent on Ethiopia south of the frontier. However, the specific wording of article III refers to the Digodia, the Afgab, the Djedjedi, and all the other tribes "to the north of the frontier line". There is, therefore, no possibility of distinguishing between territorial and political dependency, the Convention, in effect, specifically excluding that possibility.

26. These remarks lead to observations in regard to the discussions pursued concerning the third fundamental problem mentioned, namely, the significance to be attributed to the phrase "the territorial boundaries between the tribe of Rahanuin, which remains dependent on Italy, and all the other tribes to its north, which remain dependent on Ethiopia". The Ethiopian Government took the position that the northern territorial limits

of the Rahanuin were in the region south of latitude 4° north, basing this assertion and conclusion on the position of the Digodia tribe, which, in fact, occupied territory to the south of that parallel, and the admission of that fact by the Italian negotiator, Colli. This fact was further corroborated by Governor Cerrina Ferroni himself, whose report to the Italian Government was published by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by the publication of the same Ministry entitled *L'Italia in Africa*, volume 1, *Territorio e popolazioni*. Consequently, the provision that the frontier should follow the territorial limits of the Rahanuin, only after having passed eastwards by the sources of the Maidaba, or Baideba (Baidoa), reflects this factual situation existing in 1908 as confirmed by many Italian officials, and by the declaration of Tittoni himself to the effect that the frontier was on or about latitude 4° north up to the Webi-Schebeli.

27. The position of the Italian Government in respect of the territorial limits of the Rahanuin, as the Ethiopian Government understands it, would appear, at the present juncture, to be essentially one of combating the arguments and evidence set forth by the Ethiopian Government in the course of the discussions, rather than advancing positive proofs to the contrary. The Italian claim to a frontier north of the present provisional line would seem to be based on the theory that the tribal limits of the Rahanuin started in the region of Dolo, and proceeded in a north-easterly direction up to Sul Sul on the Webi-Schebeli. It would appear that the only sources for this assertion are certain passages from Citerini's report, passages contradicted by others which have demonstrated that the Ogaden tribes had occupied all these areas, with the result that the Rahanuin were restricted to the cultivated area of Baidoa. In effect, then, the Italian interpretation which would have as a result the tracing of a line northeast from Dolo, would apparently by-pass the specific wording of articles I and III to the effect that the frontier must first pass by Baidoa, and must leave to Ethiopia the Digodia tribe, which occupied the Baidoa region.

28. The interpretation of the Ethiopian Government to the effect that the frontier must proceed eastwards to the Webi-Schebeli in the region of the 4th parallel, as asserted by Tittoni himself, finds further confirmation in article II of the Convention, which reads as follows: "The frontier on the Webi-Schebeli shall be the point of demarcation between the territory of the Baddi-Addi tribe, which remains dependent on Italy, and the territory of the tribes above the Baddi-Addi, which remain dependent on Ethiopia." Thus, in the course of the discussions this provision of the Convention was examined, and constituted the fourth general problem.

29. The Ethiopian Government maintained that the frontier on the Webi-Schebeli at the northern limits of the Baddi-Addi tribe was to be placed in the region of the Bullo Burti, and it supported this affirmation by the declarations of such authors as General Ambroglio Bollati in his *I commentari dell'Impero*, by Giuseppe Caniglia in his study on the Somali people, by Guido Fornari in *La rassegna italiana* published under the auspices of the Istituto Coloniale Fascista, by Cesare Cesari in his *La Somalia italiana* and *Manuale di storia coloniale*, both published by that same Institute, and by Puccioni in his book *Le popolazioni indigene della Somalia italiana*, published under the auspices of the Ministry of Italian Africa. Surely, none of these publications could be held to have been affected by any undue pro-Ethiopian bias. Finally, the official reports of Governors De Martino and Carlo Riveri, both published by the Italian Government, confirm this assertion. In this connexion, it should be noted that Bullo Burti is in the region of the 4th degree of north latitude, thereby confirming the assertion of the

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tittoni, that the frontier should reach the Webi-Schebéli in the region of the 4th parallel.

30. The Italian delegation, however, declared that the situation of tribes was not clearly ascertainable in 1908, and that, in consequence, it was impossible to affirm that the northern limits of the Baddi-Addi tribe were at Buló Burti. They further asserted that the boundary should follow the northern limits of the Macanne, who, being former freedmen of the Baddi-Addi, were to be included within that tribe.

31. The Ethiopian delegation pointed out that if it was true that the tribal situation was not clear in 1908, then the Italian delegation could scarcely assert that "as everyone knows" the limits were not at Buló Burti, but further to the north. Moreover, and by the same token, it could not be affirmed, as did the Italian delegation, that the Macanne were former freedmen of the Baddi-Addi tribe. On the contrary, no less an authority than Citerni himself had asserted that the Macanne were former freedmen of the Gialgiele tribe, a tribe assigned to Ethiopia. This fact is further borne out by tribal maps published by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, maps which the Ethiopian Government reserve the right to present, as and when desired.

32. Such were the geographical points at issue in interpreting the 1908 Convention. However, another matter of equal importance was raised during the course of the discussions, the sixth problem to which reference has been made in this report, namely, the use of and value to be attributed to documents. Substantially, the issues in this matter were of two sorts.

33. In the first place, the Italian delegation objected to the use, by the Ethiopian delegation, of official Italian documents and statements. The Ethiopian delegation observed that this objection was indeed surprising since, as regards the particular discussions involved, the Italian delegation itself had cited only unilateral Italian declarations. Consequently, they could scarcely object to the same action by the Ethiopian delegation, particularly in view of the fact that, in so doing, the Ethiopian delegation could, with difficulty, be accused of invoking documents infused with a pro-Ethiopian bias. Moreover, in view of the failure of the 1910-1911 delimitation commission, no documents exist which have been accepted by both countries. Consequently, resort must be had to unilateral statements and declarations. The Ethiopian Government could scarcely cite Ethiopian reports or declarations, since, although they would bind the Ethiopian Government, they could not bind the Italian Government because of their unilateral character. On the other hand, it would be entirely proper for the Ethiopian Government to cite official Italian declarations and statements as binding on the Italian Government, provided that the Italian Government had not denied such documents within a reasonable time after publication, and the same would, of course, be true as regards documents issued by the Ethiopian Government. None of the documents used by the Ethiopian delegation had been denied by the Italian Government during the half century which has ensued since their publication. Finally, the Ethiopian delegation observed that, in the first phase of the discussions which, in 1956, concerned the northern half of the frontier, the Italian delegation based its entire case, not on an Ethiopian document, but on the Italian interpretation of one single Ethiopian document. This point has been amply treated in the report to the eleventh session of the General Assembly on the first phase of the frontier discussions. On the other hand, as regards the southern half of the frontier, the entire Italian case depends on unilateral documents, documents published by the same Government which now objects to their use by the Ethiopian Government.

34. The second point under discussion, with regard to the use of and value to be attributed to documents, relates to certain official documents of Italian origin which the Italian delegation recognized, or refused to recognize, as binding upon the Italian Government.

35. Throughout more than half of the discussions concerning the southern half of the frontier, the Italian position was that the documents and statements made by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tittoni, by the Italian representative who had negotiated the 1908 Convention, Mr. Colli, and the official report addressed to the Italian Government in February 1912 by Captain Citerni concerning the survey which he had executed along the southern section of the frontier on behalf of the Italian Government, should be accepted as proof of the Italian claims.

36. At the sixth meeting of 1957, the Italian delegation declared in respect of the three general sources referred to: "It is equally clear that the Italian delegation, on the contrary, has affirmed and explicitly reaffirms it today that such documents are to be considered as genuine sources for the interpretation of the 1908 Convention from the Italian side". However, this attitude was not maintained in the latter half of the discussions, at which time the Italian delegation considerably changed its point of view. Even at the same meeting, the view of the Italian delegation was that it was not prepared to recognize the validity of statements of Italian officials, even when they are published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or by the Ministry of Colonies. Subsequently, the Italian delegation even denied that documents published under the seal of the State would necessarily be binding (11th meeting). Finally, at the same meeting, it declared that "even the reports by Minister Colli and Captain Citerni do not bind at all the Italian Government".

37. The Ethiopian Government could not, during the discussions, conceal its surprise that, after having published these documents half a century ago, and after heavily relying in the recent discussions upon the reports of Colli and Citerni, the Italian Government should suddenly proceed to assert that it refused to recognize any legal effect in those same documents.

38. The Ethiopian Government takes the view that the Italian Government must be bound by these documents emanating from its own officials, to the extent that they do not contradict the terms of the Convention, especially in view of the fact that Italy had published them and let them stand unchallenged for almost half a century (indeed, the Citerni report had been annexed to the Italian memorandum addressed to the League of Nations in 1935), and of the further fact that the Italian Government had specifically invoked them during the greater part of the recent discussions, as the sole basis of its arguments. In this last respect, the Ethiopian Government would observe that Italy has based its case on the southern half of the frontier exclusively on passages selected from these documents published by the Italian Government and emanating from its own agents. The Italian Government would appear, in consequence, to have small cause for objecting to the use of the same documents by the Ethiopian Government.

39. With the denial of juridical value to Colli's reports, it would appear that the Italian delegation has denied, in effect, juridical value to their position in regard to the Digodia tribe, which was based on certain passages from his reports. What is, perhaps, of yet greater importance, is the fact that the description of the frontier from Dolo to the Webi-Schebéli as claimed by the Italian delegation, based as it is on certain passages from Citerni's report, would now appear to have little basis in law for the Italian case.

40. Under the circumstances, there remain unchallenged by the Italian delegation only the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tittoni. However, in this connexion, the Italian delegation denied the force of the Minister's formal declaration, to the effect that the frontier proceeded in the region of the 4th parallel to the Webi-Schebéli, by claiming that the frontier should run north of the 5th parallel.

41. Thus, a very substantial element of doubt exists in the minds of the members of the Ethiopian Government that a convincing legal basis remains for the Italian claims. For example, the Ethiopian Government fails to understand why El Dere, "the salt hill", a frequent place-name in Somaliland, appearing, moreover, in an abandoned version of the 1908 Convention, should be preferred to "the sources of the Baideba", or why the Digodia tribe should be split in two by the frontier, notwithstanding the provisions of article III, or why the frontier should proceed in a north-easterly direction from Dolo according to the Italian claim, following the alleged territorial limits of the Rahanuín, as though the phrase "eastwards by the sources of the Baideba" and the provisions of article III in regard to the Digodia tribe, did not exist. Likewise, it is not understood why, if nothing precise was known in 1908 concerning the tribes along the Webi-Schebéli in the region of Buló Burti, so much importance should be attributed to an alleged former master-slave relationship, abandoned before even the conclusion of the treaty, a relationship which, as already pointed out, the Ethiopian delegation deny. Similarly, the Ethiopian delegation fails to understand why the Italian delegation should object to the use, by the Ethiopian delegation, of official Italian documents, when the entire Italian case on the northern half of the frontier rested on an Italian interpretation of an Ethiopian document, and the Italian case on the southern half rested exclusively on the very documents to which exception is now taken. Nor is it apparent why, after having stressed throughout the discussions the importance of the reports of Colli and Citeri, the Italian delegation should have declared, towards the end of the negotiations, that such reports "do not bind at all the Italian Government".

42. The Italian Government has affirmed that its juridical position is an "irremovable" one. On the other hand, it would seem apparent that much, in that position, calls for clarification. Under the circumstances, the Ethiopian Government feels that it must maintain the views set out in the course of the recent discussions.

43. The purpose of the present report is not to reargue any of the points discussed, particularly in view of the "irremovable" attitude of the Italian delegation, nor to defend at the United Nations the position and arguments advanced by the Ethiopian delegation. It would appear to the Ethiopian Government that the only legitimate purpose of the present report—a purpose which has constantly presided over and influenced its preparation—is to indicate to the General Assembly the actual extent to which there has been agreement or disagreement, and the reasons for such disagreement as exists. The Ethiopian Government can, therefore, only set out the reasons for which it finds itself obligated to maintain their legal arguments and claims, and, on the other hand, the reasons they are unable to agree with arguments and claims as advanced on the other side, although, as indicated, certain areas of agreement have nevertheless been reached. If reference has been made to what the Ethiopian Government has been compelled to consider to be inconsistencies and gaps in the case as presented by the other side, it is only for the purpose of explaining their own difficulties in accepting the arguments and claims involved.

44. Under the circumstances, the Ethiopian Government might, perhaps, be justified in asserting that it

feels compelled to reaffirm the force and validity of the case it has developed in the course of the negotiations.

45. In so doing, the Ethiopian Government is not indulging in any new or unforeseen claims, but is simply explaining and supporting its legal position, maintained consistently since 1908, and in agreement with the proposition of the Italian delegation that "first rights must be asserted on juridical ground"; for example, as required by the specific terms of the Convention, such as those referring to Baideba, to the Digodia, and to the Baddi-Addi, or as resulting from official admissions of the Italian Government. Also, in this connexion, it should not be forgotten that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs himself declared that the frontier should reach the Webi-Schebéli, not, as the Italian Government claims today, north of the 5th degree of latitude, but in the region of the 4th parallel, which constituted the northern limits of the territory of the Baddi-Addi as required by the provisions of article II of the Convention.

46. Both sides have agreed that the problem can only be settled within the framework of the Convention of 1908. The issue has, therefore, been mutually recognized to be the juridical problem of interpreting and applying that basic instrument. Ethiopia asks only that the obligations of that Convention be fully and fairly met.

ANNEX I³

A. TERRITORY OF THE RAHANUÍN

1. Extract from *L'Italia in Africa*, vol. 1, *Territorio e popolazioni*, a publication of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"While sheep-rearing is still the main source of livelihood of the pure Somalis, agriculture is the source of subsistence of the negroids, including small Somali minorities, who live among the Uebi-Scebéli and the Giuba, and a pure Hamitic people, not Somalis—the Dighil-Rahanuín, scattered through the Doe between Dafet and Baidoa, on the alluvial plain."

2. Extract from the report of Captain Carlo Citeri, published, according to the Italian delegation, in 1912:

"For some time now, the northern boundary has been undergoing significant changes, almost from year to year, as a result of invasions; so much so that it would be extremely difficult to determine accurately the territory they occupied at the time of the Convention of 16 May 1908.

"The invasions of the Ogaden from the north and the Digodia from the east have forced the Rahanuín to congregate more and more in the neighbourhood of the cultivated area of Baidoa."

B. TERRITORIES OF THE RAHANUÍN AND OTHER ETHIOPIAN TRIBES

Extract from the report of Governor Cerrina Ferroni, published by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1911:

"To the south and south-east of Lugh, in an area extending as far as Bardera and Bur Acaba, live various tribes, all belonging to the Rahanuín group; the nearest of these tribes to Lugh is the Mohallimuein tribe; then come the Lesan, the Guion, the Gelible, the Armallah, the Elai and the Bon Elai. . . .

"A short distance from Lugh in a north-easterly direction we find the Digodia; they are nomadic herdsmen, of Aua origin, somewhat fiery and overbearing; turbulent folk continually quarrelling with the neighbouring tribes, especially the Ogaden-Afgab, who live beyond the Digodia in the same direction from Lugh."

³ Extracts translated by the Secretariat.

C. NORTHERN TERRITORIAL LIMIT OF THE BADDI-ADDI

1. Extract from the study on the Somali people made by Giuseppe Caniglia, at the expense and under the auspices of the Italian Colonial Government of Somaliland, and published by the author in 1935:

"The Baddi-Addi tribe, also of ancient and noble origin, is fairly large and consists of twenty-seven rer.

"The Baddi-Addi dwell in the Dinlave territory as far as Bulu Burti; they are rich in livestock, especially camels."

2. Extract from Colonel Guido Fornari's declarations in *La rassegna italiana*, a publication issued under the auspices of the Istituto Coloniale Fascista:

"Meanwhile, we were gradually occupying the Burhacaba-Baidoa region and after the occupation of Bulu Burti in May 1914 we came into close contact with the aforesaid stronghold of the Mullah. But our expansion up to the limits stipulated in the Italian-Ethiopian Agreement of 16 May had been accomplished."

3. Extract from *Le popolazioni indigene della Somalia italiana* by Nello Puccioni, published in 1937 under the auspices of the Ministry of Italian Africa:

"The important Bah Gheri tribe, the Gogondovo . . . dwell on the right bank of the middle Uebi Scebeli, between Hiran and Scidle; they are the Gidle who used to live in the territory which belonged to Abyssinia. They are not found any further south, except for a slight infiltration among the Hauia Molcal. One tribe of the Gihde, the Giagele, is continuously on the move; before the imperial conquest of Abyssinian territory their nomadic peregrinations used to bring the main body of these people into occasional contact even with the Rahanuin of Bur Hacaba. . . The Baddi-Addi live on the right bank of the middle Scebeli, beyond Burdere, and as far as Bul Burti."

4. Extract from the report of Governor De Martino published by the Italian Government in 1912:

"Among these villages of freedmen on both banks of the river, the only noteworthy one, as regards ethnic composition, is Mansur, some fifteen kilometres above Mahaddei-Uen; it is the headquarters of the Malkal, now few in

number, but held in great respect as descended from the same ancient strain as the Baddi-Addi, the Galgial, the Giagele and the Gidle, the four most powerful tribes of this part of Somaliland.

"Burdere marks the end of the freedmen villages and tribes; the whole right bank of the river up to Bulaburti is occupied by the Baddi-Addi, a tribe of free herdsmen, who have a political chief, a war leader, not uniformly recognized by all, and a religious chief who has advisory powers, compounds disputes, interprets the Koran, and is head of the religious sect of Tarica Salehia, which has its centre in Burdere."

D. MACANNE TRIBE

Extracts from the report of Captain Carlo Citerni on his survey of the frontier area, published, according to the Italian delegation, in 1912:

"The Gialgiel, like the Digodia, are of Haui origin. They too are nomadic herdsmen and on the south they border on the Baddi-Addi . . ."

"Macanne—these are old freedmen of the Giagiel who cultivate a short stretch along the banks of the Uebi Scebeli. If the assumption as to their origin is correct, taking into account their present relationships, they must be considered an offshoot of the Giagiel, particularly as further up-stream they have intermingled with the Gidle, a Haui people linked with the Giagiel by ties of common origin."

ANNEX II

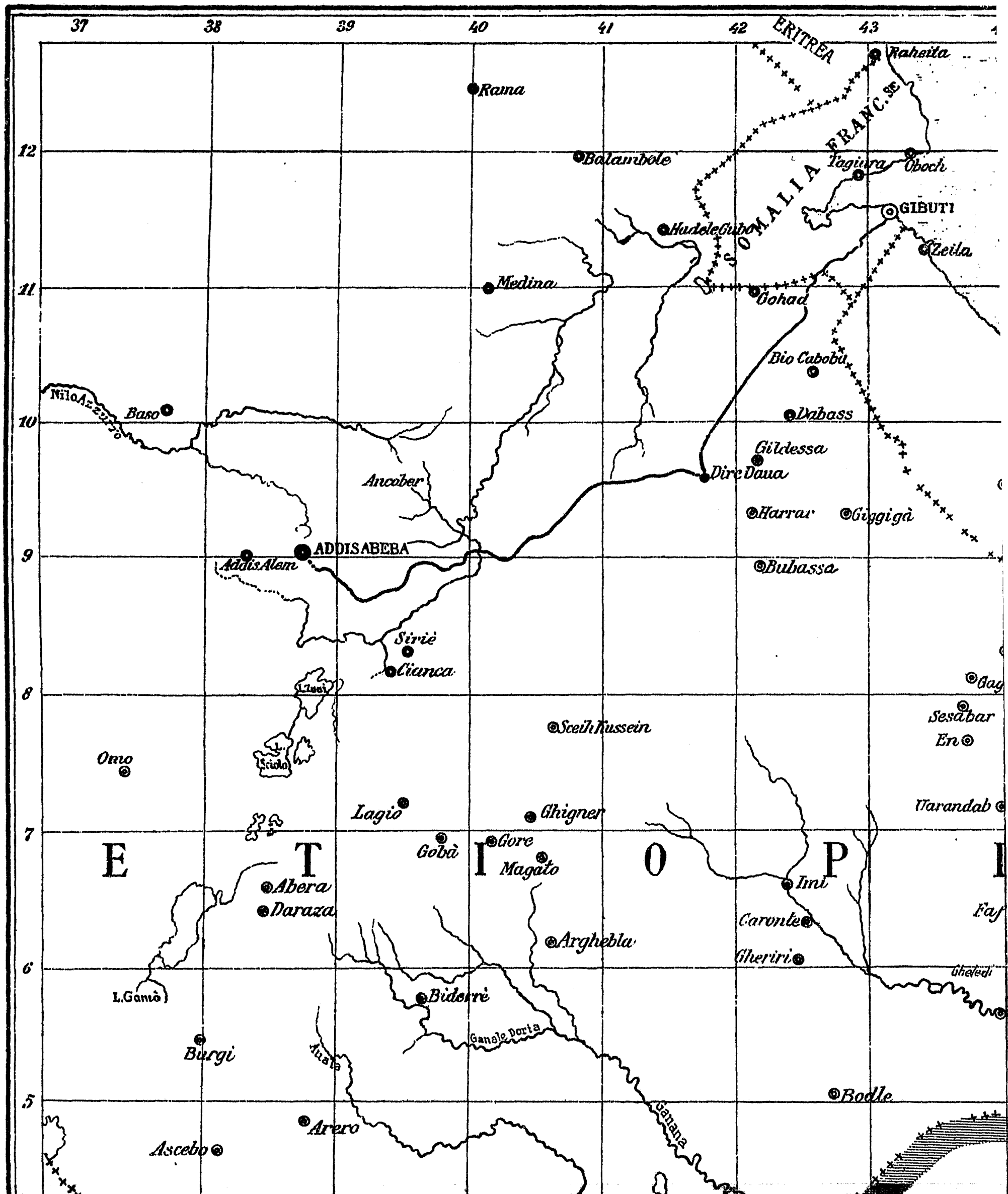
See the following two maps, marked "A" and "B".

[Document A/3753/Corr.1]

[Original text: English]
[3 December 1957]

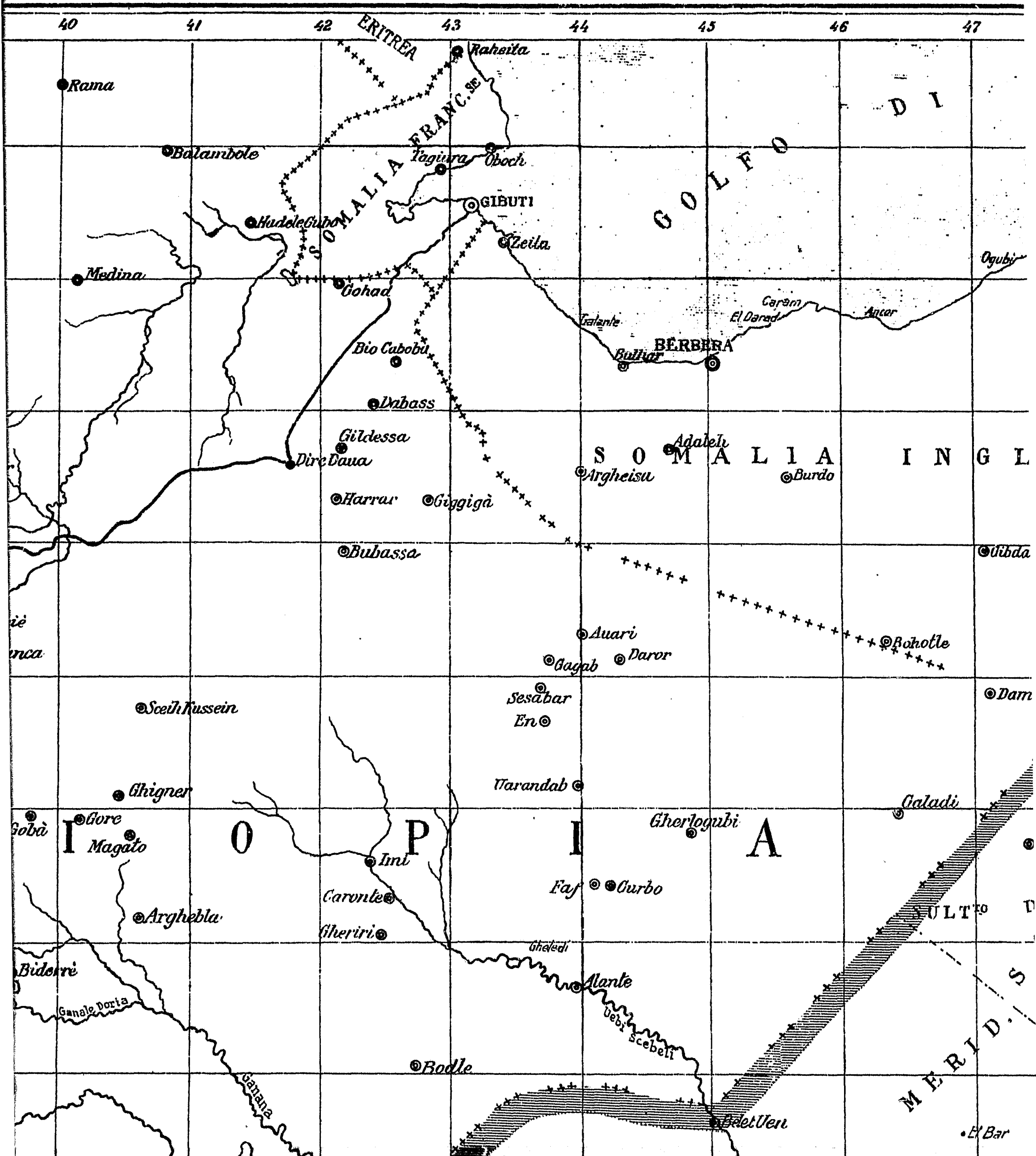
In the map marked "B", the "Line as stipulated in articles 1-4 of the Convention of 16 May 1908, as interpreted by the Ethiopian Government" must be corrected so that its northern point terminates at the intersection of longitude 48° east and latitude 8° north.

CARTA SCHEMATICA DEI LAVORI ID ESEGUITE DALLA R. MARINA

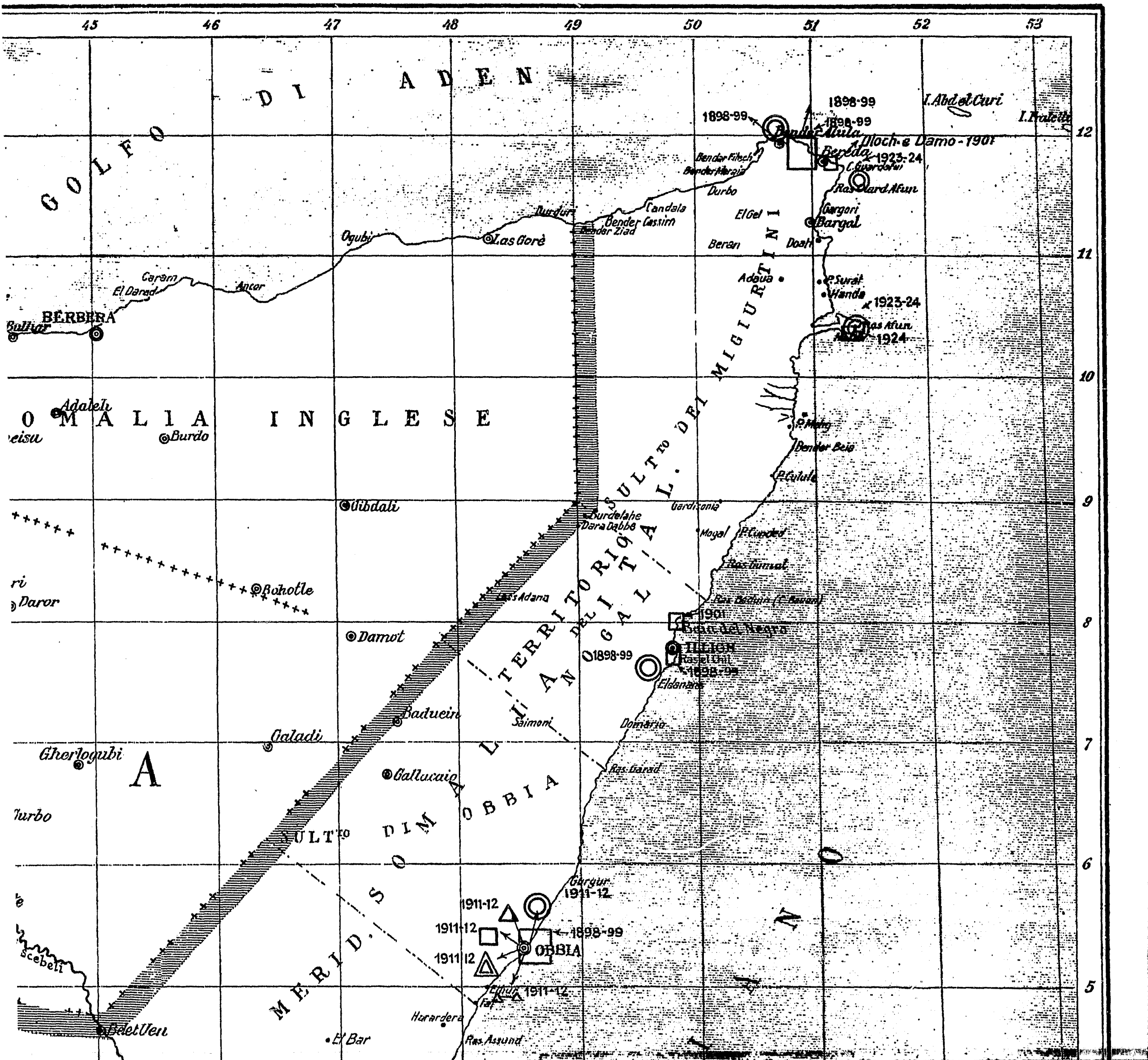


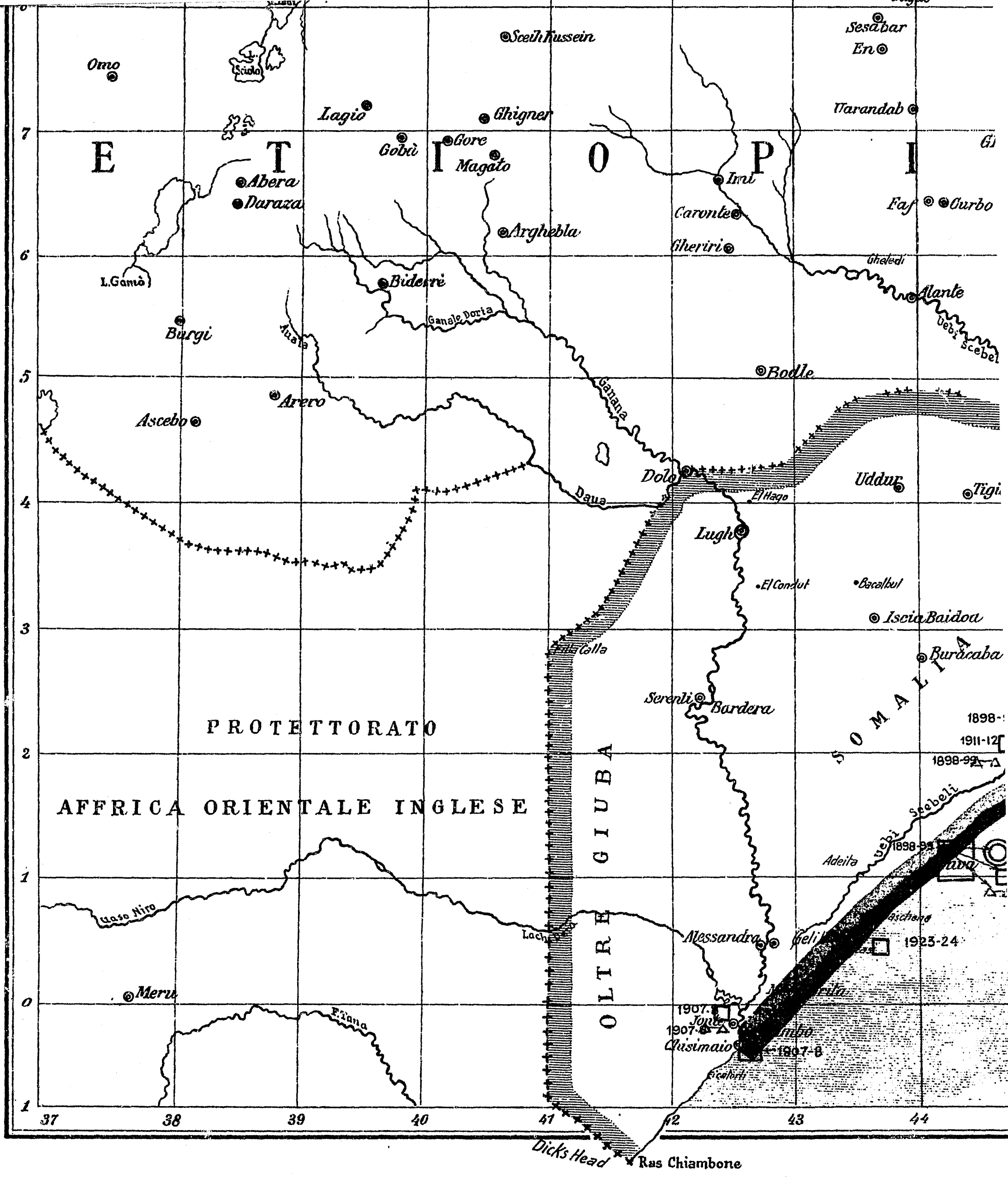
This is a historical map of the Horn of Africa, specifically the region of Italian Somaliland. The map is oriented with North at the top. It features a grid of latitude and longitude lines, with longitude marked from 41 to 50 at the top. The map shows the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Red Sea to the east, and the Italian Somaliland territory to the south. Major cities and towns are labeled, including Hargeisa, Berbera, Zeila, and Dire Dawa. The map also shows the borders of Eritrea to the northwest and the Italian Somaliland territory to the south. A prominent feature is the 'MURID. S. OBBIA' (Mural of Obbia) in the bottom right corner, which is a circular diagram with various symbols and dates (1911-12, 1898-99) indicating historical events or military movements. The map is titled 'SOMALIA FRANC. SE.' and 'SOMALIA INGLESE'.

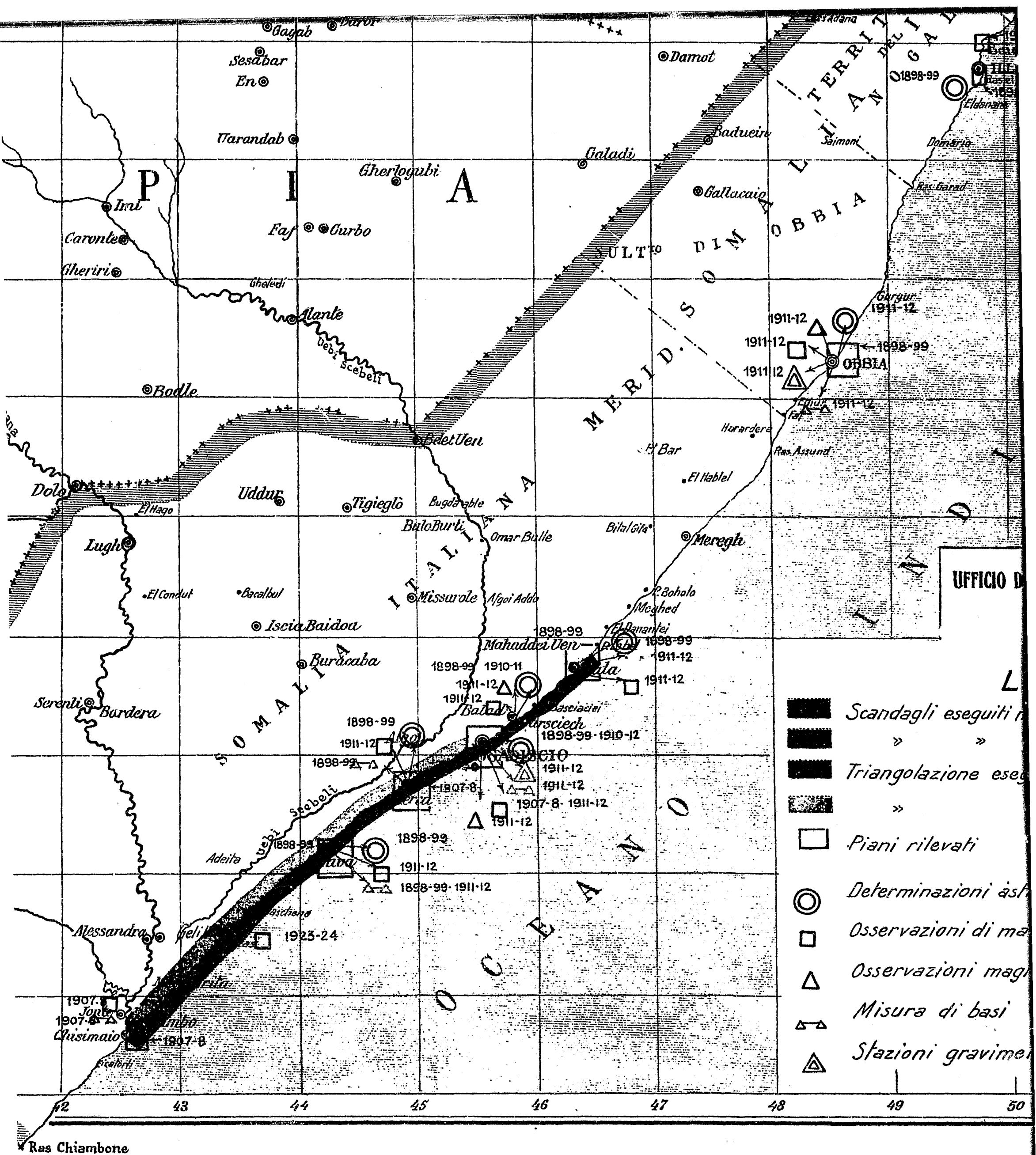
CARTA SCHEMATICA DEI LAVORI IDROGRAFICI E DELLE OSSER ESEGUITE DALLA R. MARINA SULLE COSTE DELLA SOM

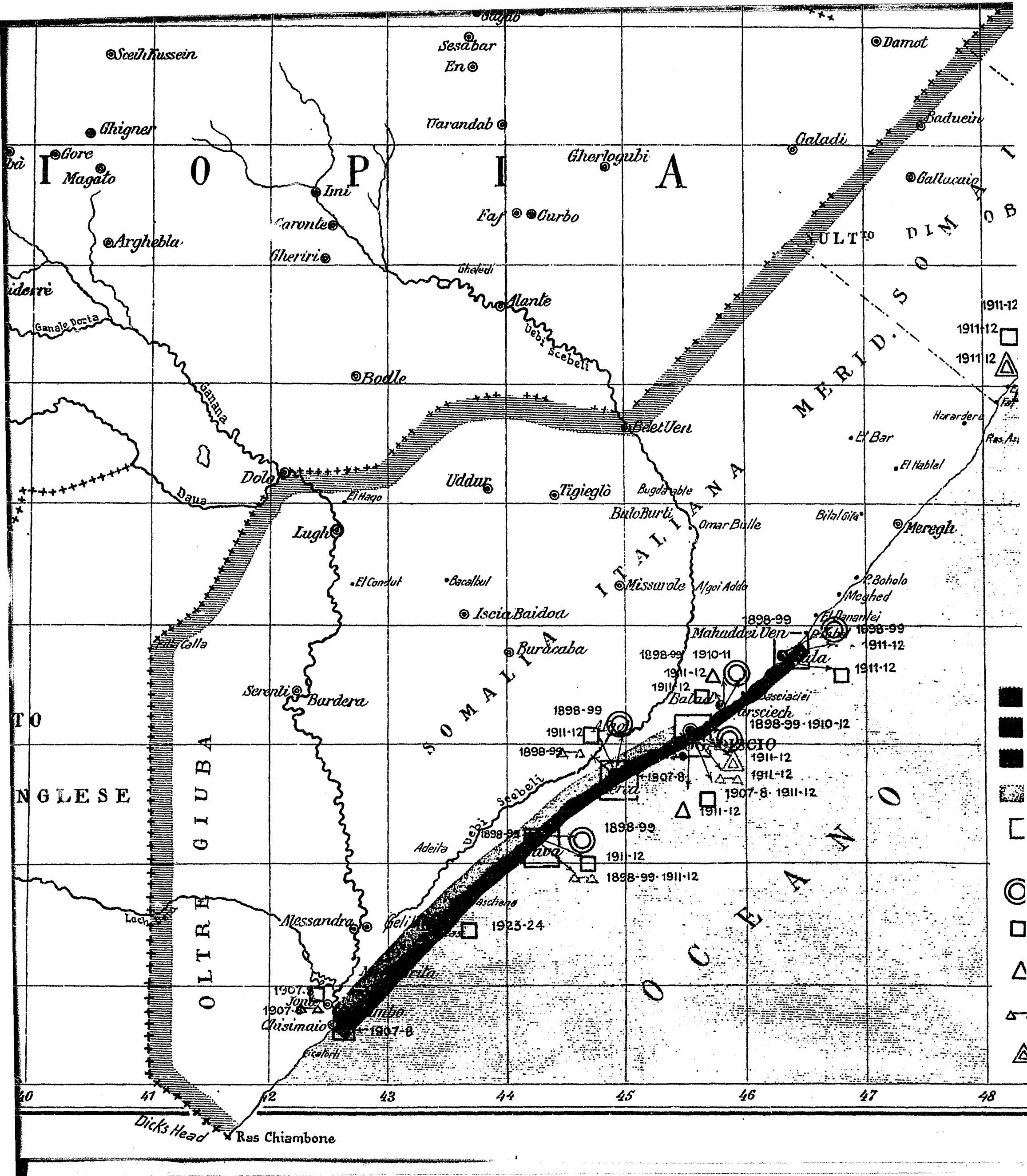


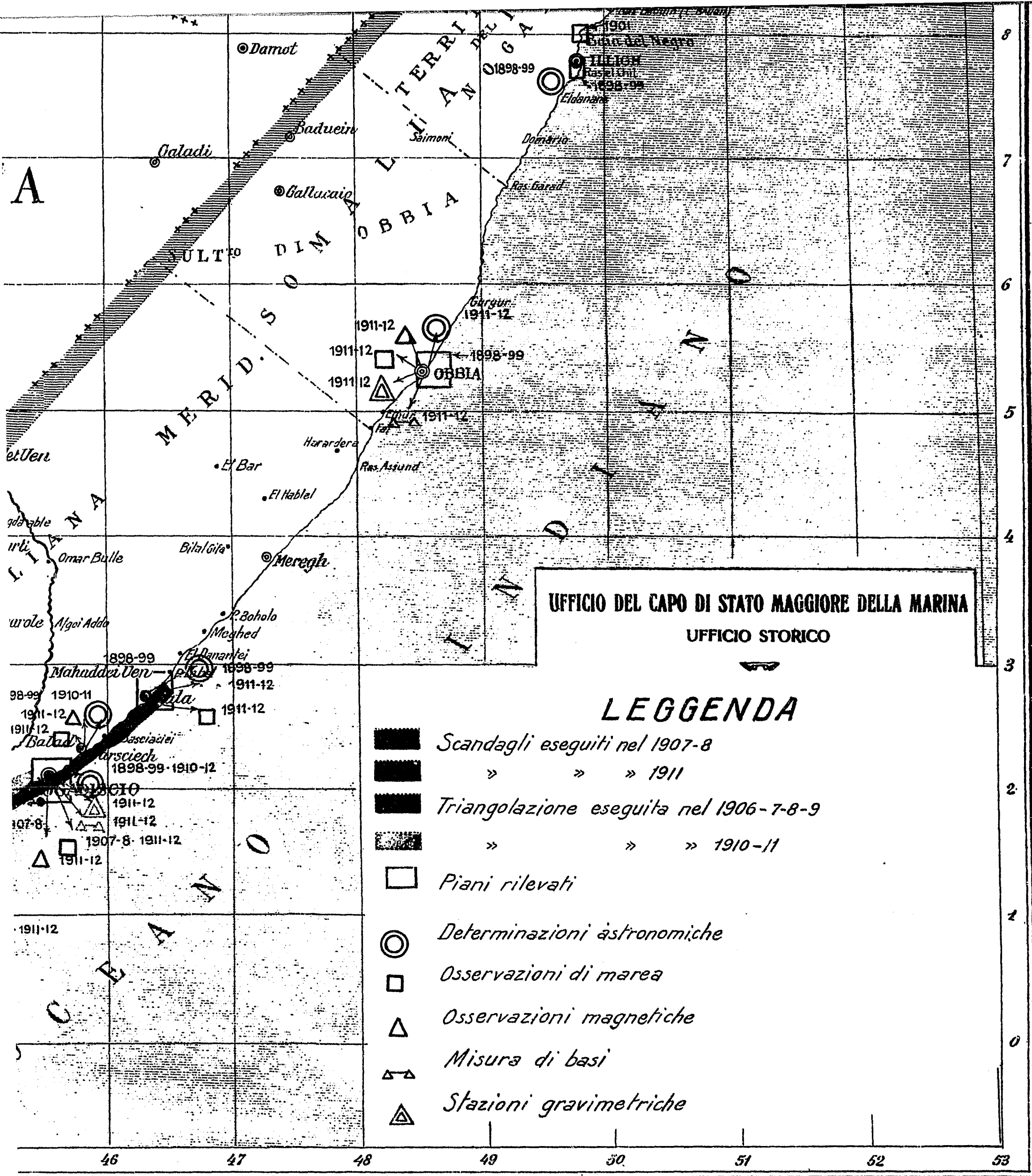
ANNEX II "A"



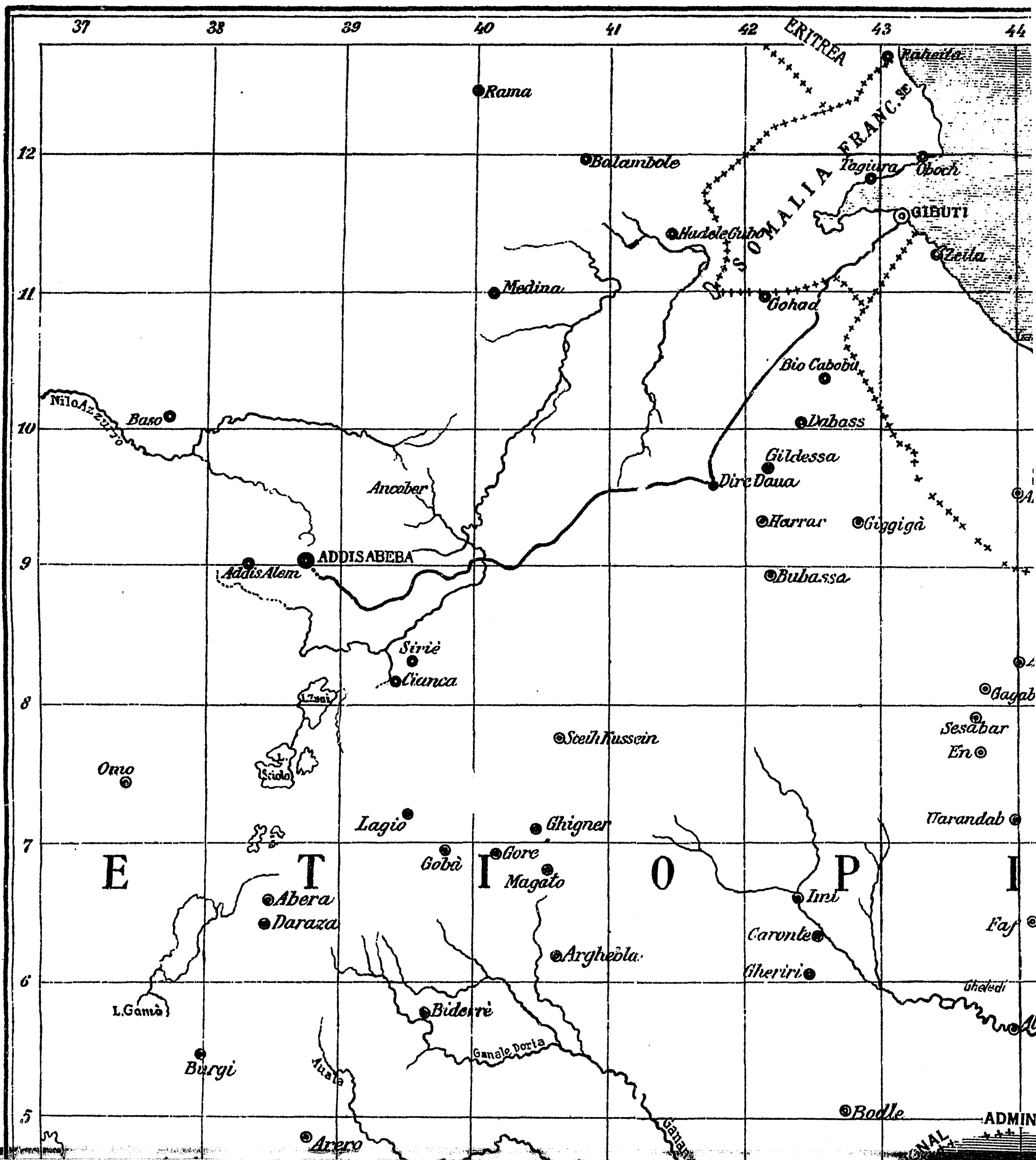






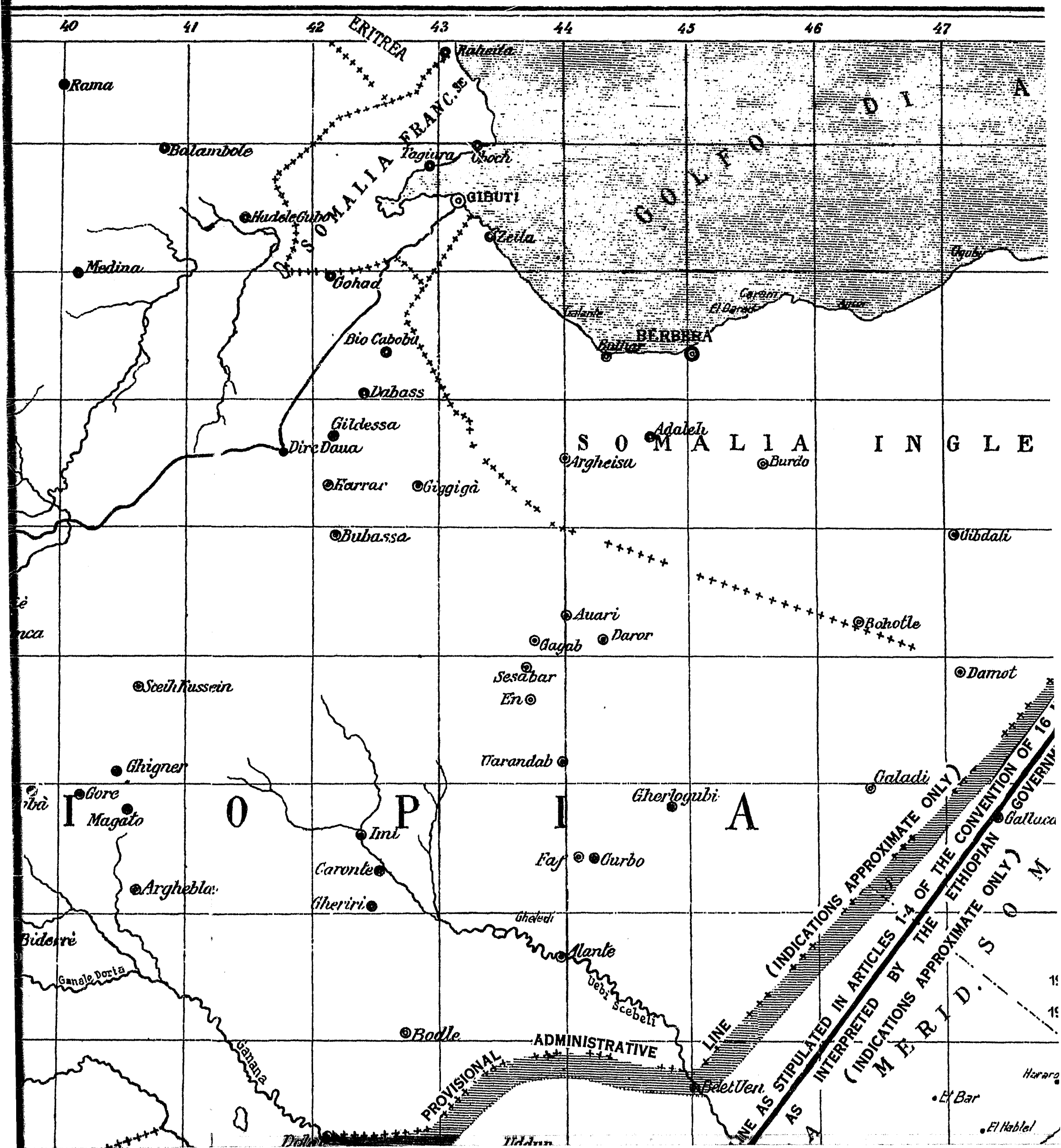


CARTA SCHEMATICA DEI LAVORI IDR ESEGUITE DALLA R. MARINA S

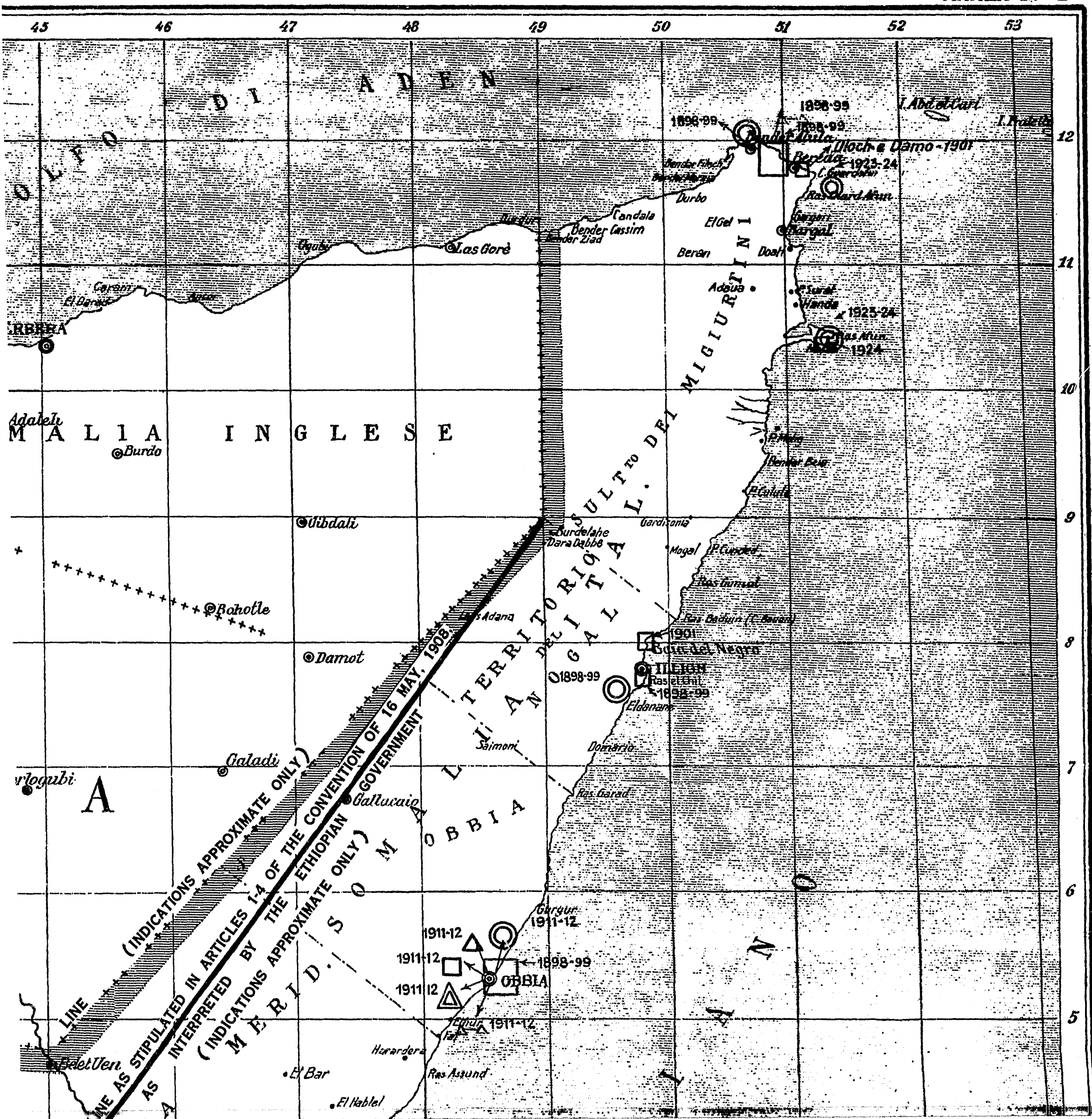


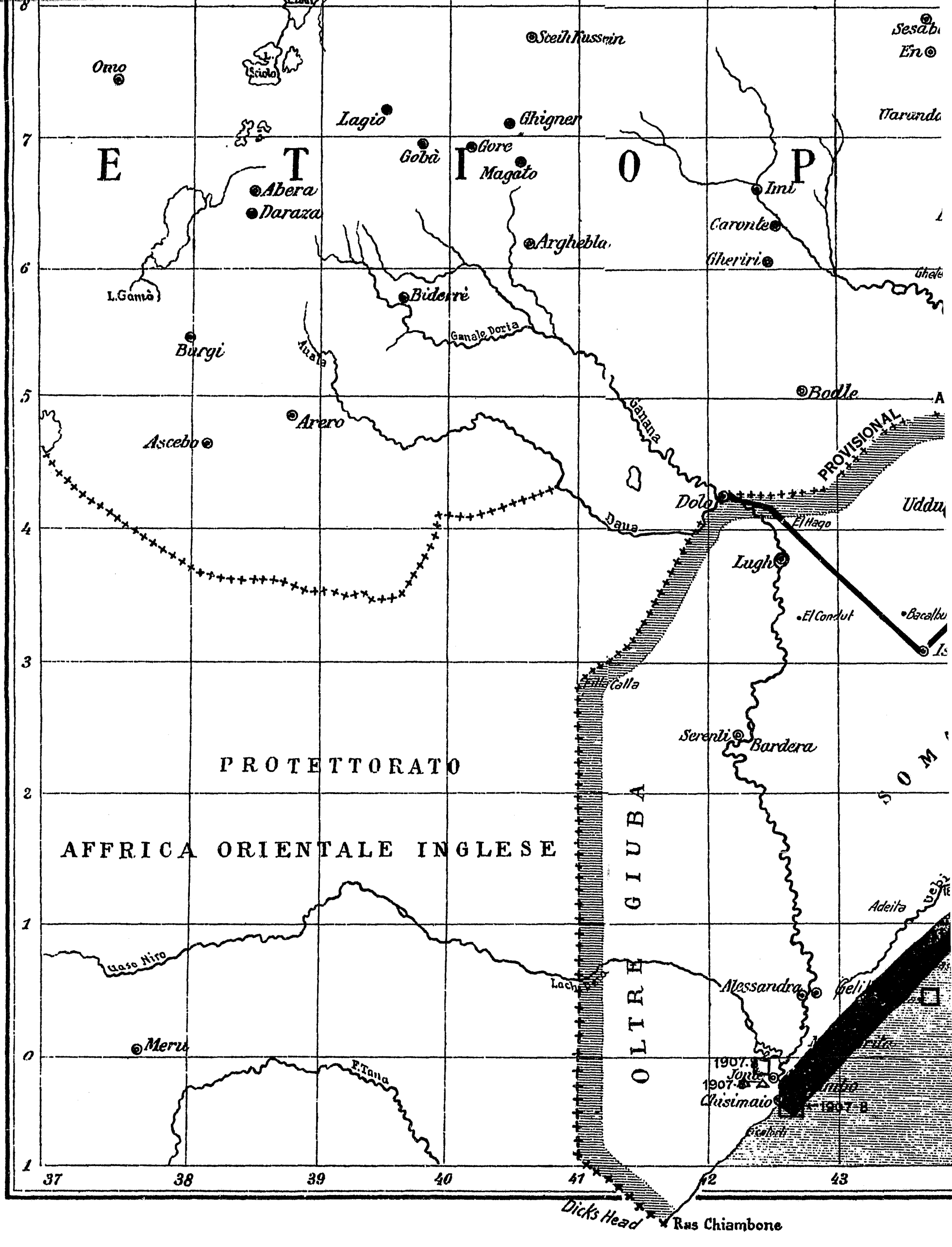
The map illustrates the geographical context of the Italian Somaliland territory, showing its proximity to the Gulf of Aden and its borders with neighboring regions. The map includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines, with longitude marked from 41 to 49 and latitude from 1 to 5. The Italian Somaliland territory is outlined with a thick line, and the boundaries of the Ethiopian Empire are indicated by a dashed line. The map also shows the location of the Italian Somaliland territory relative to the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. The legend in the bottom right corner provides a key to the symbols used on the map, including the date of the convention (16 May 1908) and the interpretation of the symbols in Articles 1-4 of the convention.

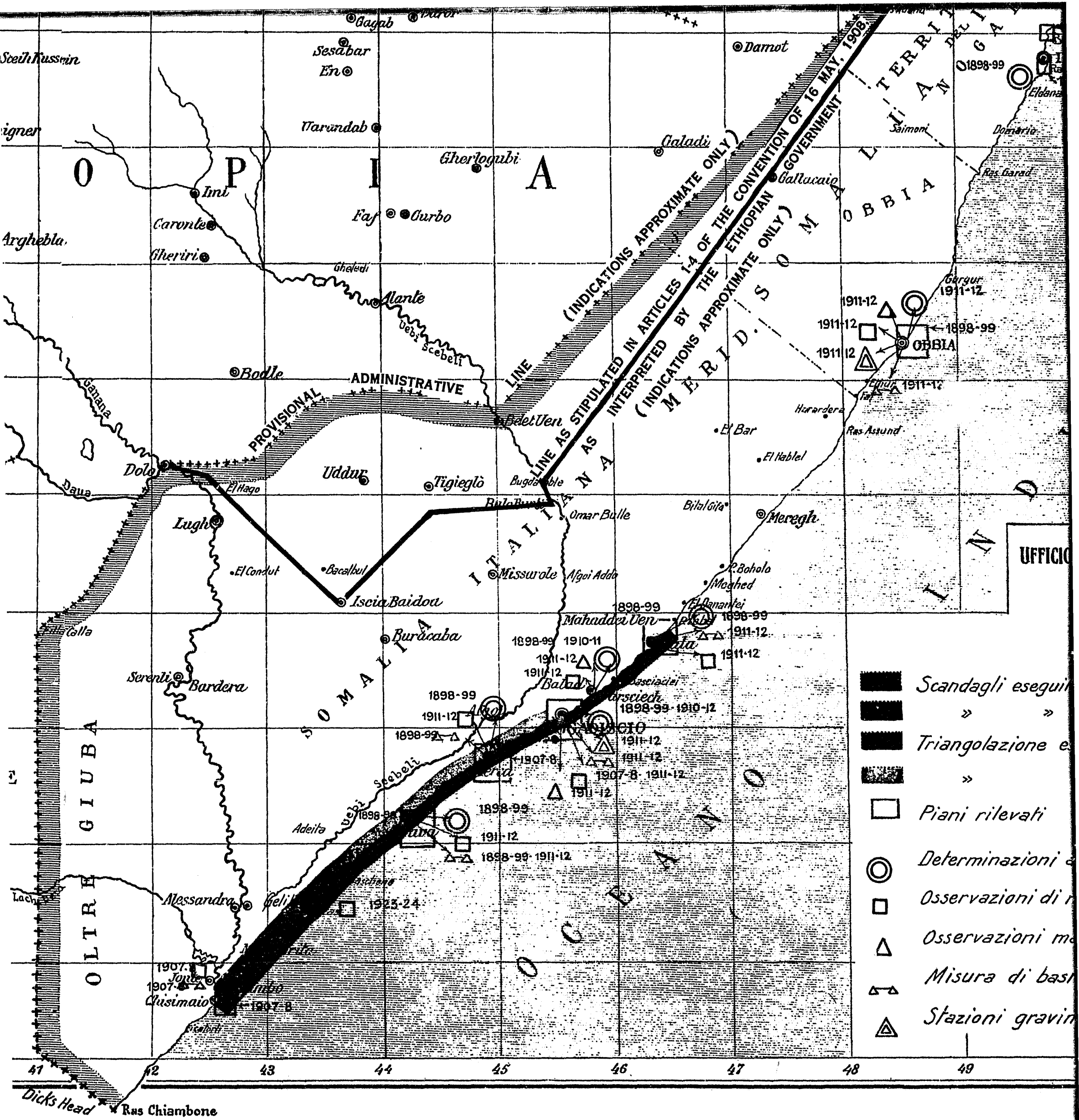
CARTA SCHEMATICA DEI LAVORI IDROGRAFICI E DELLE OSSERVAZIONI ESEGUITE DALLA R. MARINA SULLE COSTE DELLA SOMALIA.

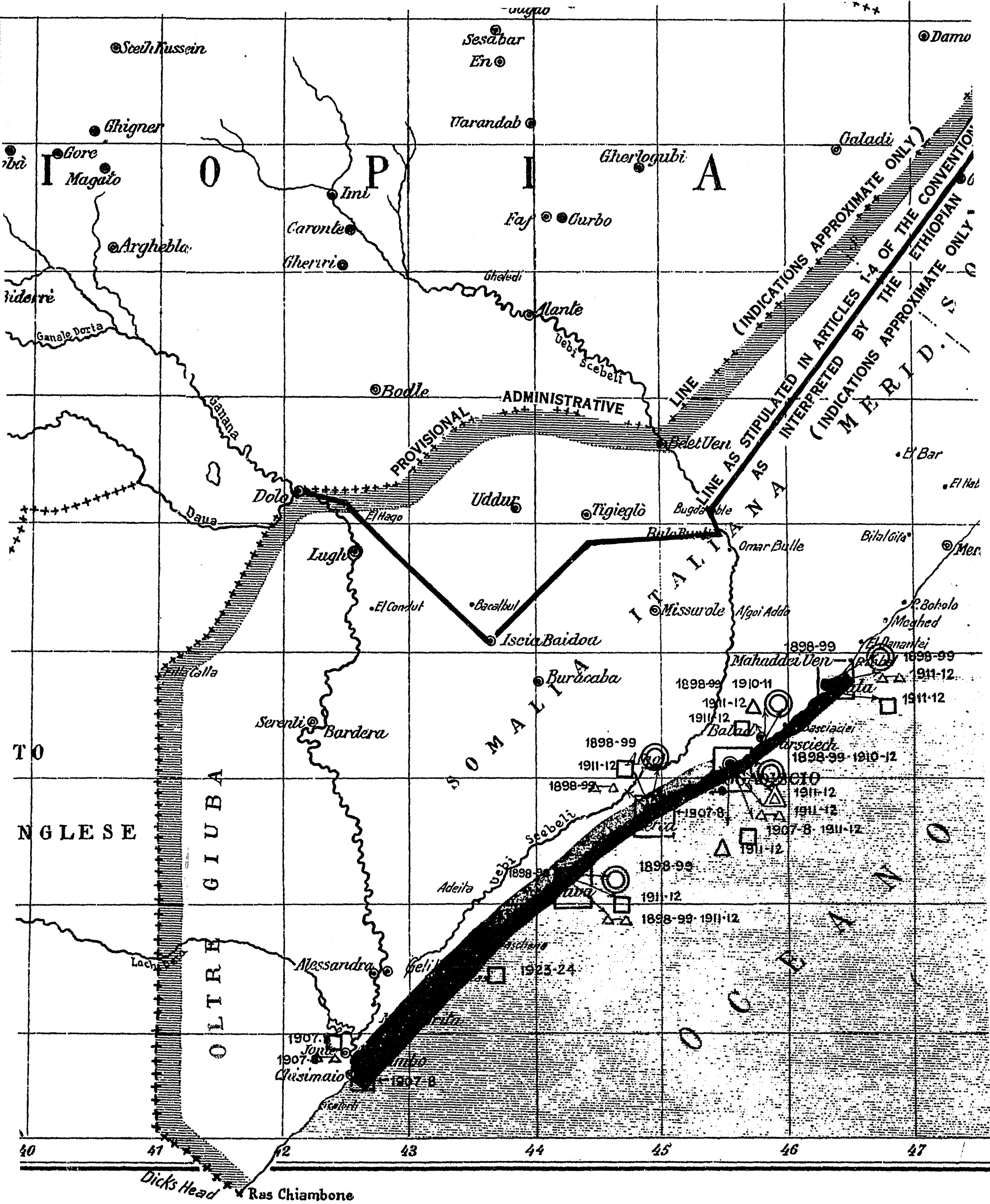


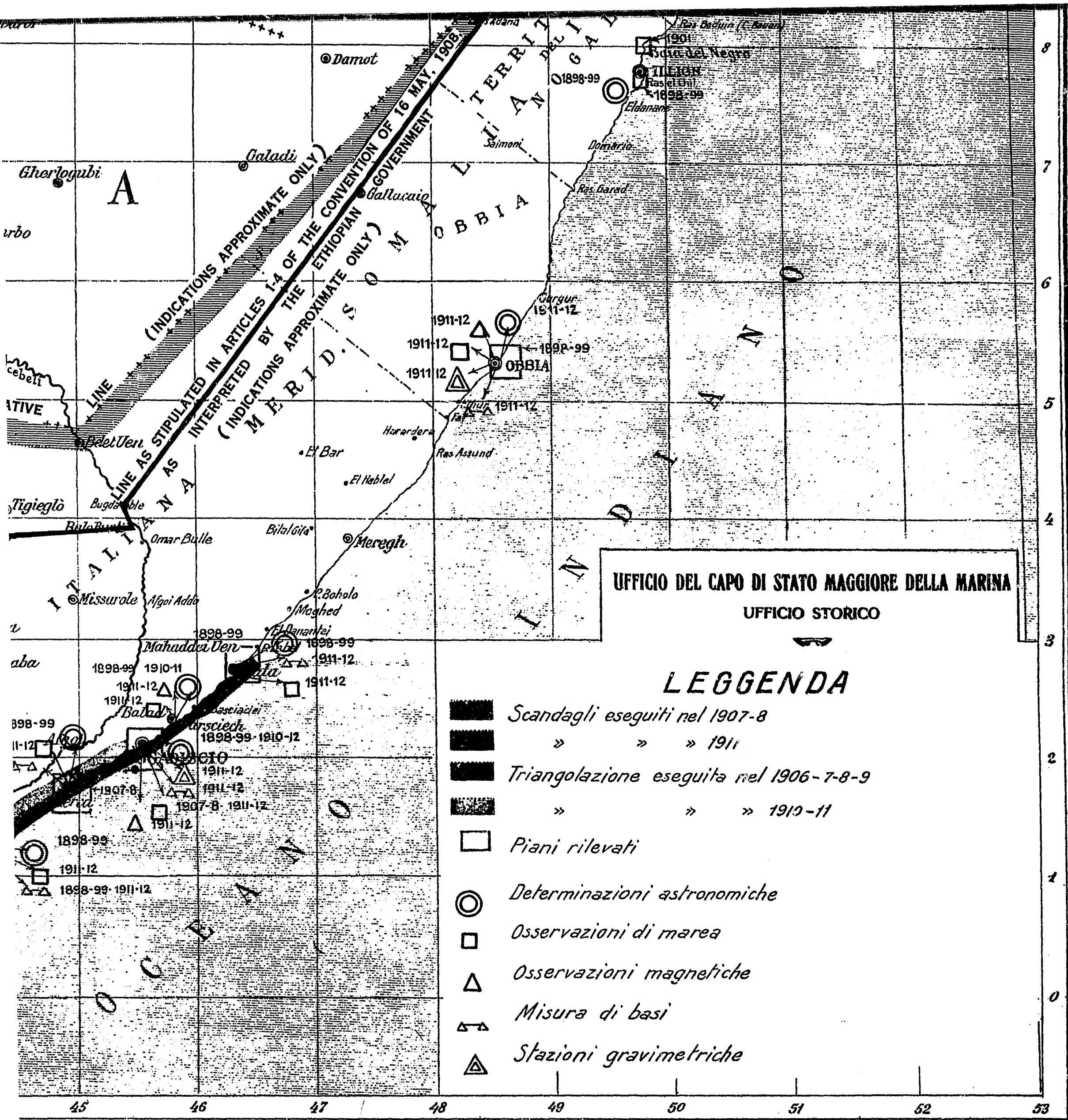
ANNEX II "B"











DOCUMENT A/3754 and Add.1

Report of the Italian Government on the progress of direct negotiations between the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy concerning the delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia

[Original text: French]
[27 November 1957]

1. In resolution 1068 (XI), adopted on 26 February 1957, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy should continue and complete negotiations on the delimitation of the frontier between Ethiopia and Somaliland. Negotiations were opened, in accordance with the recommendations in resolution 392 (V) of 15 December 1950, on 6 March 1956 and continued, with a recess of four months (from 2 May to 7 September) until 12 October 1956, when they were suspended to enable both parties to report to the General Assembly's eleventh session the results obtained up to that date.

The 1956 negotiations, which extended through eighteen meetings, were mainly concerned with the northern sector of the frontier, from the point where it intersects the frontier of British Somaliland to the point where it crosses the Uebi Scebeli. The negotiations did not lead to any substantial agreement between the parties on that sector, but they made it possible to establish certain general principles, which were outlined in paragraph 7 of the report submitted by the Italian Government to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3463), and concerned the legal criteria and technical methods to be followed during the negotiations themselves.

They also made it possible to establish the respective, though diametrically opposed, opinions of the two Governments on the interpretation to be given to the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908 (article IV), which was taken by common agreement as the basis for discussion.

It was therefore a matter of resuming the negotiations at the point at which they had been interrupted on 12 October 1956, and of arriving at an agreed interpretation of articles I, II and III of the above-mentioned Convention, concerning the southern sector of the frontier, from Dolo, a place in Somaliland situated at the confluence of the Dawa-Parma and the Ganale Doria, to the point where the frontier crosses the Uebi Scebeli. When agreement had been reached on that sector, article IV would be re-examined and a further attempt made to find an agreed interpretation.

Before resuming negotiations, the Italian Government approached the Ethiopian Government on 9 April 1957 with the proposal that, as the first session had been held at Addis Ababa, the second should be held in Rome. On 24 April 1957, however, the Ethiopian Government informed the Italian Government that it would prefer the conversations to continue at Addis Ababa.

In June 1957 the Italian Government appointed its delegation, led by Mr. Paulucci, Minister Plenipotentiary, while the Ethiopian Government appointed Ambassador Ato Haddis Alemayehou to lead its delegation. The Italian delegation arrived at Addis Ababa on 29 June 1957; conversations were formally opened on 8 July 1957 and continued until 11 October 1957, fourteen meetings being held.

2. At the first meeting the two delegations agreed on the following points:

(a) Acceptance of the general agreements reached in 1956 during the first phase of the negotiations, namely:

(i) Complete validity of the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908 as the basis of negotiation for delimiting the Italian-Ethiopian frontier;

(ii) Exclusion, in the interpretation of the above-mentioned Convention, of *de facto* situations established in the frontier area.

(b) Agreement that the 1957 negotiations should deal primarily with the southern sector of the frontier, in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957.

It was also agreed, in conformity with the foregoing, that when the discussions on the southern sector had led to a definite conclusion the delegations would reconsider the northern sector of the frontier, on which it had proved impossible to reach agreement in the 1956 negotiations.

(c) The desirability of following, in the development of the work of the conference, the same rules of procedure which had been agreed upon and adopted during the 1956 negotiations.

3. After reaching agreement on the above points, the two delegations, starting at the second meeting, stated in detail, with documentation, their respective views on the interpretation of articles I, II and III of the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908 regarding the southern part of the frontier, from Dolo, at the confluence of the Dawa and the Ganale, to the right bank of the Uebi Scebeli.

4. At the second meeting, the Ethiopian delegation was the first to state its views, which it developed further at subsequent meetings. According to the interpretation placed by the Ethiopian delegation on articles I, II and III of the 1908 Convention, the southern part of the Somali-Ethiopian frontier should consist of a line running down from Dolo in an east-south-east direction to Iscia Baidoa, then up to the 4th parallel north and along that parallel until it reaches the Uebi Scebeli at Bullo Burti.

The principal arguments that the Ethiopian delegation advanced in support of its interpretation are as follows:

(a) After the village of Dolo—the starting point of the frontier—the first geographical spot mentioned in article I of the 1908 Convention as being crossed by the Somali-Ethiopian frontier is that of the “sources of the Maidaba”, which should be identified with the Amharic name “Yebaidaba minch” and the Somali name “Isela Baidoa”.

(b) Articles I and III of the 1908 Convention lay down that the frontier should separate the territory of the Rahanuin tribe, which remained an Italian dependency, from that of the other tribes to the north, which remained an Ethiopian dependency: the problem to be settled is accordingly that of determining the northern boundaries of the Rahanuin tribe at the time when the 1908 Convention came into force. According to the Ethiopian delegation, the northern boundaries of the Rahanuin tribe had been clearly defined by Mr. Tittoni, at that time Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speeches before the Italian Parliament on 13 February 1908 and 16 July 1908.

In his speech of 13 February, informing the Italian Parliament of the progress of the negotiations then taking place between Italy and Ethiopia, Mr. Tittoni said:

“... Captain Colli has started negotiations at Addis

Ababa on the basis (a) of a line starting at Dolo and following the 4th parallel, as far as the Uebi Scebeli."

In this speech of 16 July, submitting the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908 for ratification by Parliament, Mr. Tittoni said:

"Thus a line which, starting from Dolo, would continue north of the 4th parallel towards the Uebi Scebeli to a point to be established later, and would then follow the 1897 line, would give us every guarantee."

In addition to this documentation, the Ethiopian delegation cited as official documents two works by Mr. Cesare Cesari, *La Somalia Italiana* (Italian Somaliland) and *Manuale di storia coloniale* (Manual of Colonial History), a book by General Ambrogio Bollati, *I commentari dell'Impero* (Commentaries of the Empire) and the 1911 report of Mr. Cerrina Ferroni, the Governor of Benadir.

Mr. Cesari, in *La Somalia italiana*, states:

"The frontier should start from Dolo, at the confluence of the Dawa and the Ganale, approximately 500 kilometres from the mouth of the Giuba, and should continue north of the 4th parallel, as far as the Uebi Scebeli."

In his *Manuale di storia coloniale*, he writes that:

"... negotiations were undertaken for delimiting the frontier and the frontier was marked out at Addis Ababa on 16 May 1908, in consideration of 3 million lire compensation for the inclusion of Lugh in Italian territory. This line started from Dolo and, following the 4th parallel, continued as far as the Uebi Scebeli."

General Bollati, in his book *I commentari dell'Impero*, states:

"The negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier resulted in the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908, according to which the frontier was to start at Dolo, and continue north of the 4th parallel in a general easterly direction as far as the Uebi Scebeli, in the land of the Baddi Addo."

Governor Cerrina Ferroni writes as follows in his report of 1911 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"To the south and south-east of Lugh, there are also several tribes belonging to the Rahanuin group, who extend as far as Bardera and Bur Acaba. Of these tribes, the one nearest to Lugh is that of the Mohallin Uein; then come the Leisan, the Giron, the Gelible, the Armallah, the Elai and the Bon Elai. Of the Rahanuin, those who live in the territory known as Arra Medou (black earth), a very fertile area with an abundance of fields known also as Baidoho or Baidoa, are farmers and the others are herdsmen."

From these quotations, the Ethiopian delegation has drawn the following conclusion:

"All these documents, which the Ethiopian Government regards as official, together with the speeches of Mr. Tittoni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, leave no doubt concerning the accuracy of the Ethiopian interpretation of the 1908 Convention, according to which the frontier should follow the 4th parallel as far as the Uebi Scebeli."

(c) Article II of the 1908 Convention raises the question of the point of intersection of the frontier with the Uebi Scebeli, and fixes it at the point where the boundary between the territory of the Baddi Addo tribe, which remained an Italian dependency, and the territory of the tribes above the Baddi Addo, which remained an Ethiopian dependency, touches the river.

Although article II does not specify where the boundary between the above-mentioned tribes was in 1908, the Ethiopian delegation maintained that, according to the statements of Mr. Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign

Affairs, in his parliamentary speeches quoted above, this point of the frontier was determined by the intersection of the 4th parallel with the Uebi Scebeli.

The Ethiopian delegation also cited as official documents an article by Colonel Guido Fornari, which appeared in *La rassegna italiana*, and a report of 1921 by Governor M. Carlo Riveri, under the title: "Relations with the Abyssinian authorities beyond the frontier: Belet Uen".

Colonel Fornari writes as follows:

"The extent of our occupation on the Middle Scebeli and especially our policy of trying to disintegrate the forces of the Mullah, which were concentrated round the Ba-Gheri, alarmed the Mullah himself, who saw that he was being weakened and threatened at his principal supply centre, the Ogaden. On his orders, in the middle of June 1913, the dervishes occupied by main force an area bounded by a loop of the Scebeli (subsequently called Belet Uen) some little distance north of our frontier, dispersed the inhabitants, and easily reinforced their position there. . . . Meanwhile, our occupation extended to the Buracaba-Baidoa region and then, having occupied Bulu Burti in May 1914, we came into close contact with the above-mentioned stronghold of the Mullah. But our expansion to the frontier fixed by the Italo-Ethiopian Agreement of 16 May was completed."

Governor Riveri writes as follows:

"Furthermore, the consolidation of our relations with the Abyssinian authorities through the assistance we gave them whenever they came to our outposts also complied with political expediency at the time, since in the middle of the preceding year our furthestmost garrison on the Scebeli, which was then at Bulu Burti, had been reinforced by a more advanced defence point, owing to the occupation of Belet Uen."

"Without dwelling here on the legal arguments which might be adduced in support of the theory that this area should be regarded as an integral part of the Colony under direct domination, it must be admitted that it was useful at the time, and will be increasingly useful, to be able to base our arguments on the fact of a prolonged and peaceful occupation of the area."

The Ethiopian delegation's conclusion was that the frontier of the Baddi Addo on the Scebeli, which according to article II of the 1908 Convention, is the frontier point between Somaliland and Ethiopia, was marked at the time of the Convention by Bulu Burti, which is situated to the south of the 4th parallel. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate the solution of the problem, the Ethiopian delegation declared its willingness to accept the point at which the 4th parallel intersects the Scebeli as the frontier point on the Uebi Scebeli.

(d) With regard to the interpretation of article III of the Convention, which provides, *inter alia*, that the Digodia tribe should remain an Ethiopian dependency, the Ethiopian delegation maintained that in 1908 and for some years thereafter, part of this tribe resided in the territory between Dolo and Ischia Baidoa.

In the opinion of the Ethiopian delegation, this is yet another argument in support of the frontier line which it has proposed and which, running as it does from Dolo to Ischia Baidoa, should obviously assign to Ethiopia the territory inhabited by the Digodia.

Originally, the Ethiopian delegation submitted no documentation to prove the presence of the Digodia in the territory between Dolo and Ischia Baidoa, but it subsequently used fragmentary quotations from documents submitted by the Italian delegation during the conference.

5. The Italian delegation began to unfold its arguments at the second meeting and developed them at subsequent meetings.

According to the Italian delegation's interpretation of articles I, II and III of the 1908 Convention, the southern sector of the Somalo-Ethiopian frontier should be delimited by a line which, starting from Dolo, runs eastward by the sources of the Far Osbai (El Dere) and then, following the northern frontier of the Rahanuin, clearly indicated by a continuous line of wells, reaches the Uebi Scebeli in the vicinity of Sul Sul Ier, which is the northern boundary on that river of the territory of the Baddi Addo Macanne.

In actual fact, this frontier line is identical, from Dolo to the Waksen wells, with the present provisional administrative line, whereas from Waksen to the Scebeli it should pass by the Rahanuin wells of Dal Dal, Corogó, Gilié, El Behid, Aual Tirre, Bar Uen, Marodi Addo, Avesale and Duldur.

The Italian delegation began by stating that, in order to prove its arguments and clarify the legal scope of the Convention, which is fifty years old, it would use the official documentation published at the time when the Convention was negotiated and in the years immediately following it, when, on the basis of article V of the Convention itself, the Italian-Ethiopian Commission, appointed jointly by the two Governments, carried out a reconnaissance of part of the southern Somalo-Ethiopian frontier.

In particular, the Italian delegation specified that it would refer :

(i) To the official reports sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Colli, the Minister who negotiated and signed the Convention of 16 May 1908 on behalf of the Italian Government ; and

(ii) To the report sent in February 1912 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Captain Citerni, who was the representative of the Italian Government on the joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission for the reconnaissance of the frontier, carried out in 1911.

The Italian delegation asked the Ethiopian delegation to produce similar documentation, in order that a comparative study might be made of the respective original sources of the 1908 Convention.

In its detailed explanation of its interpretation, the Italian delegation adduced the following main arguments :

(a) The starting point of the frontier line is Dolo. This point, which is clearly described in article I of the Convention, was recognized on 15 March 1911 by the joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission, which determined its geographical co-ordinates, namely, latitude $1^{\circ} 10' 37''$ north and longitude $41^{\circ} 52' 27''$ east.

There seems to be no doubt that Dolo belongs to Somaliland, the more so since it had been peacefully administered since 1910 by Italy, which paid Ethiopia the sum of 3 million lire (Additional Act to the Convention of 16 May 1908), in order to secure that starting point for the frontier line. Nevertheless, Dolo was arbitrarily occupied by Ethiopia on 4 August 1951 and, despite reiterated representations made both through diplomatic channels and by the Italian delegation on the frontier question, the precise views of the Ethiopian Government on the legal ownership of the spot have yet to be ascertained.

(b) The Italian delegation maintained that the second geographical point referred to in article I of the Convention, "sources of the Maidaba", could not be identified with "Iscia Baidoa", as the Ethiopian delegation affirmed, for the following reasons :

(i) In the Somali language, the name of "Maidaba" bears no relation to the name of "Iscia Baidoa" ;

(ii) In the first draft of article I of the Convention, contained in report No. 11 of 19 March 1908 by Minister

Colli, the "Sources of the Maidaba" had been identified with the "sources El Dere" in the Spoda hills. In modern geographical maps, this stream is described by the name of Far Osbai and runs to the east of Dolo ;

(iii) An attempt by certain Ethiopian chiefs in 1909 to identify "Maidaba" with "Baidoa" was officially rejected by Minister Colli, as is shown in his report from Addis Ababa, Nos. 88 and 127 of 28 June and 8 October 1909 respectively ;

(iv) Article I of the Convention states expressly that the frontier line running from Dolo to the sources of the Maidaba should follow an *easterly* direction, while the locality of Iscia Baidoa is about 300 kilometres in a south-south-easterly direction from Dolo ;

(v) A frontier line starting from Dolo and passing through Iscia Baidoa would cut the Rahanuin tribe in two, leaving most of it as an Ethiopian dependency ; this, however, would be completely incompatible with articles I and III of the Convention, which make the whole Rahanuin tribe an Italian dependency ;

(vi) At the second, sixth, seventh, eighth and seventeenth meetings of 1956, the Ethiopian delegation had stated :

"The 1908 Convention had been preceded by an agreement between Emperor Menelik and the official representative of the Italian Government. . . . The region of Bardera was about 140 miles from the coast and the Italian Government officially recognized this fact in the two agreements of 1908 involving transference of the frontier to the north and the payment of an indemnity because of the loss of territory involved for Ethiopia ; . . . the line of the 1897 agreement started from the Rapids of Von der Decken on the Juba, not 180 but about 140 miles from the coast, and proceeded to the point of intersection with British Somaliland at co-ordinates $48/8$."

On the basis of these precise Ethiopian statements, the Italian delegation made the following comments :

(i) A line drawn on any geographical map of Somaliland starting at the Rapids of Von der Decken (called "Arriento" on modern maps), following the coastline at a distance of about 140 miles and reaching the frontier of British Somaliland at a point situated at longitude 48° east and latitude 8° north, would clearly leave the locality of Iscia Baidoa on the Somali side of the frontier, not on the Ethiopian side ;

(ii) Consequently, the Italian Government could not, in 1908, have purchased a strip of territory which had been officially recognized as Italian by Ethiopia in 1897 ;

(iii) Even if one admitted the absurd assumption that the territory had been purchased, Ethiopia would not now have any right to claim its restitution, since it acknowledged due receipt of the purchase price.

(c) The Italian delegation supported its view concerning the northern boundaries of the Rahanuin tribe, through which the frontier was to run, by citing the above-mentioned report of Captain Citerni, an Italian member of the joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission which, in 1911, had been officially instructed to survey the southern sector of the frontier. A geographical map, a photostat copy of which was delivered to the Ethiopian delegation, is annexed to the report.

The Italian delegation also cited the report of 12 June 1914 by Mr. De Martino, then Governor of Somaliland, who, in that year, had been in charge of the occupation and administrative organization of the northern Rahanuin territories : the report indicates clearly the territorial boundaries of that tribe.

The Ethiopian delegation recognized that between

⁴ Original text in English.

1908, the date of the Convention, and 1911, the date of the survey of the southern sector of the frontier by the joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission, the Rahanuin were under continual territorial pressure from the Ethiopian Ogaden. Since the frontier line proposed by the Italian delegation is based on the findings of the joint Commission of 1911, that line is particularly favourable to Ethiopia, for the territorial position of the Rahanuin, as defined in 1911, was certainly less advantageous than it had been in 1908, owing to the losses of territory caused by the Ethiopian Ogaden.

With regard to the statements made by Mr. Tittoni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Parliament on 13 February and 16 July 1908, which were quoted by the Ethiopian delegation, the Italian delegation pointed out that while in his statement of 13 February (that is, before the Convention was drawn up) the Minister had mentioned a frontier line following the fourth parallel, he had in his statement of 16 July, when the Convention had been laid before Parliament for ratification, corrected himself by stating that the frontier ran to the north of the fourth parallel. The Ethiopian delegation's assertion that the frontier followed the fourth parallel is therefore rebutted both by Mr. Tittoni's second statement and by the text of the Convention itself, which mentions neither the fourth nor any other parallel.

Similarly, the passages from certain Italian writers cited by the Ethiopian delegation do not bear out its argument, since those authors expressly refer to a frontier running to the north of the fourth parallel.

Moreover, as the Italian delegation has had occasion to point out repeatedly during the negotiations, the statements of those writers obviously do not commit, and could not possibly commit, the Italian Government. Even where such statements are found in documents expressing the views of a particular official, they clearly cannot commit the Government. Reports addressed by the head of a Government department to another department or ministry are internal documents; as such, they come within the province of the ministry to which they are addressed and hence cannot possibly commit the Government. Articles or any other written opinions of officials published in newspapers, books or anywhere else are nothing but personal papers of the official in question, produced independently of his official functions. Nor can such papers, being private, be regarded as the expression of Government policy.

This opinion—which is in keeping with the strict principle of the law that an obligation cannot be created except in the prescribed form—does not seem to be shared by the Ethiopian delegation, which has continued to buttress its case by using material from the above-mentioned publications. Such material—apart from the fact that it has often been produced in the form of excerpts divorced from the context—carries no weight in law, not even unilaterally. The material produced by the Italian delegation is quite different: while obviously unilateral, it has a precise value in law for the purpose of the interpretation of the 1908 Convention, because it is taken from diplomatic and technical sources organically connected with the negotiation and application of the Convention.

With respect to the report of Governor Cerrina Ferroni in 1911, which was mentioned by the Ethiopian delegation, the Italian delegation observed that this report did no more than indicate the dispersal of seven groups of the Rahanuin tribe, and that it did not deal with twenty-four of the main groups into which this tribe was subdivided. Of the missing twenty-four groups, several of the largest, such as the Adama and the Luvai, had always resided well to the north of the fourth parallel.

(d) The Italian delegation maintained that the frontier point on the Uebi Scebeli was represented by the locality

of Sul Sul Ier, inasmuch as this point constitutes the northern limit of the Baddi Addo, a tribe assigned to Italy by article II of the Convention.

The regions along the river, from Belet Uen to Sul Sul Ier, are inhabited by the Macanne, *freed slaves of the Baddi Addo* who, as such, form an integral part of the ethnic and political group of the Baddi Addo.

The Italian delegation relied on the following evidence:

(i) The genealogical tree of the Baddi Addo, of which the Macanne are an offshoot, as well as their incorporation in the ethnic-political group of the Baddi Addo;

ii) The general rules of Somali customary law which are still operative, governing land tenure and providing, *inter alia*, that the land belongs collectively to the *free men* (*biliss* in Somali) of the tribe, whereas liberated slaves could never have more than precarious possession of land.

The Italian delegation demonstrated in addition that the Macanne, in their capacity as freed slaves of the Baddi Addo, had for centuries lived in the Belet Uen-Sul Sul Ier zone, and that it was only between 1913 and 1920 that many of them were evicted by the dervishes of the Mullah, who occupied and ruled the region at the time.

After the fall of the Mullah, the zone was occupied and organized administratively by Italy, and the Macanne of the Baddi Addo returned to their lands.

The delegation subsequently drew attention to the fact that, whereas the populations immediately to the north of the Macanne had always paid tribute to Ethiopia, the Macanne had never done so, and Ethiopia had never demanded tribute of them.

Lastly, the Italian delegation presented documentary evidence showing that the locality of Bullo Burti had been chosen in 1914 as the residential headquarters for the administration of the Baddi Addo-Galgial-Auadale populations, etc., because this area constituted the natural administrative centre and market for these tribes, but that it had never been a terminal point of the frontier on the Uebi Scebeli, as the Ethiopian delegation contends.

(e) With respect to the position of the Digodia tribe, mentioned in article III of the Convention, the Italian delegation developed and argued the following thesis at the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth meetings:

(i) The Italian Government has never denied the political dependence of the Digodia on Ethiopia;

(ii) When the Convention was negotiated, at a time when neither the Italian Government nor the Ethiopian had precise information concerning the territorial dispersal of that tribe, it had been estimated that the frontier line running from Dolo in an easterly direction would cut the Digodia in half, the larger portion remaining in Ethiopian territory and a small fraction in Somali territory;

(iii) Before, during and after the conclusion of the 1908 Convention, according to an established interpretation, the Italian Government invariably considered the few Digodia thought to be occupying areas to the south of the frontier line extending east from Dolo as aliens living in Italian territory, whose position was governed, where Ethiopia was concerned, by the principles established by article VI of the 1908 Convention;

(iv) In 1911, the Italo-Ethiopian Commission appointed jointly by the two Governments pursuant to article V of the 1908 Convention verified—according to a statement by Captain Citerni in his official report—the existence in the said areas of small groups of Digodia having the status of “arifa” of the Rahaurin. It was, moreover, verified that this status of “arifa” had likewise been that of all the Digodia who had lived in the area in the past before emigrating to Ethiopian territory;

(v) It was equally verified, according to the generally recognized Somali customary law, that the Digodia had been "arifa" of the Rahanuin and that this status could not—and cannot—be in any way modified as long as they live in the areas in question;

(vi) The status of "arifa", comparable to that of the "client" in Roman Law, is one of the basic institutions of Somali customary law;

(vii) A particular problem inherent in the position of the Digodia was examined and resolved on 2 September 1915 in a conference held at Lugh between the Italian Resident and Mr. Fitaurari Tesamma, representative of Deggiac Nado. Mr. Fitaurari submitted a claim to the locality of Agherâr, situated approximately 20 kilometres from the route followed by the joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission in 1911; he argued that in the past the locality had been inhabited by the Digodia. The question was settled when evidence was produced proving that the Digodia had lived in the locality as "arifa" of the Rahanuin Mallimuëna without acquiring any right to these lands which, pursuant to the rules governing the institution of the "arifa", had automatically reverted to the Rahanuin Mallimuëna, the legitimate owners, when the Digodia emigrated to Ethiopian territory;

(viii) Nevertheless, a "Digodia question" has never existed in practice, for as long ago as 1914, when the Government of Somaliland began the occupation and administration of the frontier territories indicated by the Convention of 1908, there were no Digodia and there has never been, since then, any occasion for dealing with their representatives.

In the space of twenty-seven years the Italian and Ethiopian frontier authorities never discussed any problem concerning the presence of Digodia in Italian territory.

(f) The Italian delegation concluded its statement by pointing out the obvious contradiction between the Ethiopian delegation's claim that the term "eastwards" in article I of the Convention means "general direction" and the actual direction of the frontier line upheld by that delegation.

According to the Ethiopian argument, the frontier line would be made up of three segments: the first running from Dolo to Ischia Baidoa in a south-south-easterly direction; the second running from Ischia Baidoa to the 4th parallel in a northerly direction, Baidoa being situated at latitude 3° 7'; and the third continuing eastwards along the 4th parallel to the Uebi Scebeli.

Such a frontier line obviously changes direction three times: this clearly runs counter not only to article I of the Convention but also to the Ethiopian delegation's statement that the general direction of the frontier is "eastwards".

6. Realizing what profound differences there were between the arguments of the two delegations, the leaders of the delegations decided jointly to suspend formal negotiations in an endeavour to find a solution at the political level by means of personal and confidential conversations between the two heads, since it had proved impossible to find one at the legal level. That procedure was, moreover, in accordance with a mutual request made by both delegations during the negotiations.

At the beginning of September, the leader of the Italian delegation was thus able to obtain an answer to the effect that the only compromise solution could be that already proposed by the Ethiopian delegation in the first series of negotiations: namely, that the provisional administrative line should be regarded as the definitive frontier between Ethiopia and Somaliland. If the Italian Government had accepted this solution—which it had rejected earlier—the Ethiopian delegation would have

been prepared to ensure its acceptance by the Ethiopian Government also, and to propose a further agreement regarding the seasonal movement of flocks and access to pastures and wells. This agreement would have been negotiated between the two Governments in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise from the definitive delimitation of the frontier.

Apart from this compromise formula, the Ethiopian Government saw no possible solution except to refer the question to the International Court of Justice, or to submit it to some other arbitration procedure. It was later explained more fully to the leader of the Italian delegation that the above-mentioned legal means represented only one of many possible courses of action, the Ethiopian Government, wishing perhaps to solve the problem in a different way, possibly even by leaving the question in abeyance.

The Italian Government gave these proposals the most serious consideration, fully recognizing their conciliatory nature, but before taking any decision on the question it was of course bound to consult the Somaliland Government, in view of the present international status of the Territory of Somaliland. In so doing, the Italian Government was not only fulfilling a moral obligation devolving upon it under the Trusteeship Agreement, but was also acting on the consideration that a frontier imposed on the Somali people against their will would be a perpetual source of dispute between the two States of Ethiopia and Somaliland, to each of which Italy wishes to ensure profitable good-neighbourly relations.

The Italian Administration of Somaliland therefore began a series of long and detailed consultations, which lasted throughout the month of September. Following this consultation, on 10 October last, in formal negotiations, the Italian delegation submitted the counter-proposal that *the provisional administrative line should be taken as the definitive frontier line in the southern sector only (Dolo-Uebe Scebeli)*, with a very slight modification consisting in making the frontier line intersect the river at a point that would place Sul Sul Ier inside Somali territory. With regard to the northern sector (Uebe Scebeli-British Somaliland), the Italian delegation proposed as a definitive frontier a line which would extend from Sul Sul Ier to the frontier of British Somaliland at the point of intersection of longitude 47° east and latitude 8° north, as the line best calculated to satisfy the economic requirements of the people concerned. At the same time, the Italian Government informed the Ethiopian delegation that the idea of submitting the question to the International Court of Justice had not been accepted by the Somali Government.

7. These counter-proposals were partly (southern sector) identical with the Ethiopian proposals, and partly (the northern sector) substantially reduced in some respects in relation to the original Italian request (a line 180 miles from the coast), which was based on the accurate interpretation of the Convention of 16 May 1908 and the Nerazzini-Menelik agreements of 1897. The Ethiopian delegation objected that these counter-proposals were only a further substantial confirmation of the point of law consistently upheld by the Italian Government, and that since the Ethiopian Government was unable to consider them likely to lead to a compromise political solution, it could not accept them. The Ethiopian delegation therefore confirmed its interpretation of the 1908 Convention, as described in section 4 above, and withdrew the proposals it had made during the confidential talks.

The Italian delegation endeavoured to point out that the counter-proposals which it had drawn up represented a considerable concession in relation to the requests it had originally made. It could, however, only express its regret that no agreement had been reached, together

with the hope that a solution might be found in the near future, both Governments remaining free to adopt the course which they considered most appropriate. In the opinion of the Italian Government, this course can be no other than that outlined in General Assembly resolution 392 (V).

The Italian Government is convinced that the procedure laid down in the above-mentioned resolution would be the logical culmination of the bilateral negotiations conducted thus far with the Ethiopian Government. Although these negotiations have not resulted in a definitive solution of the whole question, they have shown that there is agreement regarding at least half the frontier line, and it seems that that fact may be considered to be definitely established in the event of its proving necessary to adopt a solution *ex aequo et bono* in order to resolve the difference of interpretation — hitherto insuperable — at the legal level.

The Italian Government is of the opinion that the principle of the unity of the frontier should not preclude any possibility of guaranteeing the integrity of both Ethiopia and independent Somaliland by means of a frontier recognized at the international level. The Italian Government therefore considers that it is

impossible to ignore the real results obtained during the final phase of the negotiations which have just closed, as a result of which the controversy and the differences of opinion between the two Governments regarding the delimitation of the frontier will henceforth concern only the northern sector of the frontier.

That being so, and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the next step is to proceed to the second phase described in resolution 392 (V), unless the Assembly revokes its earlier decision in view of the way in which the situation has developed and considers it advisable to adopt a different procedure.

ANNEX ⁵

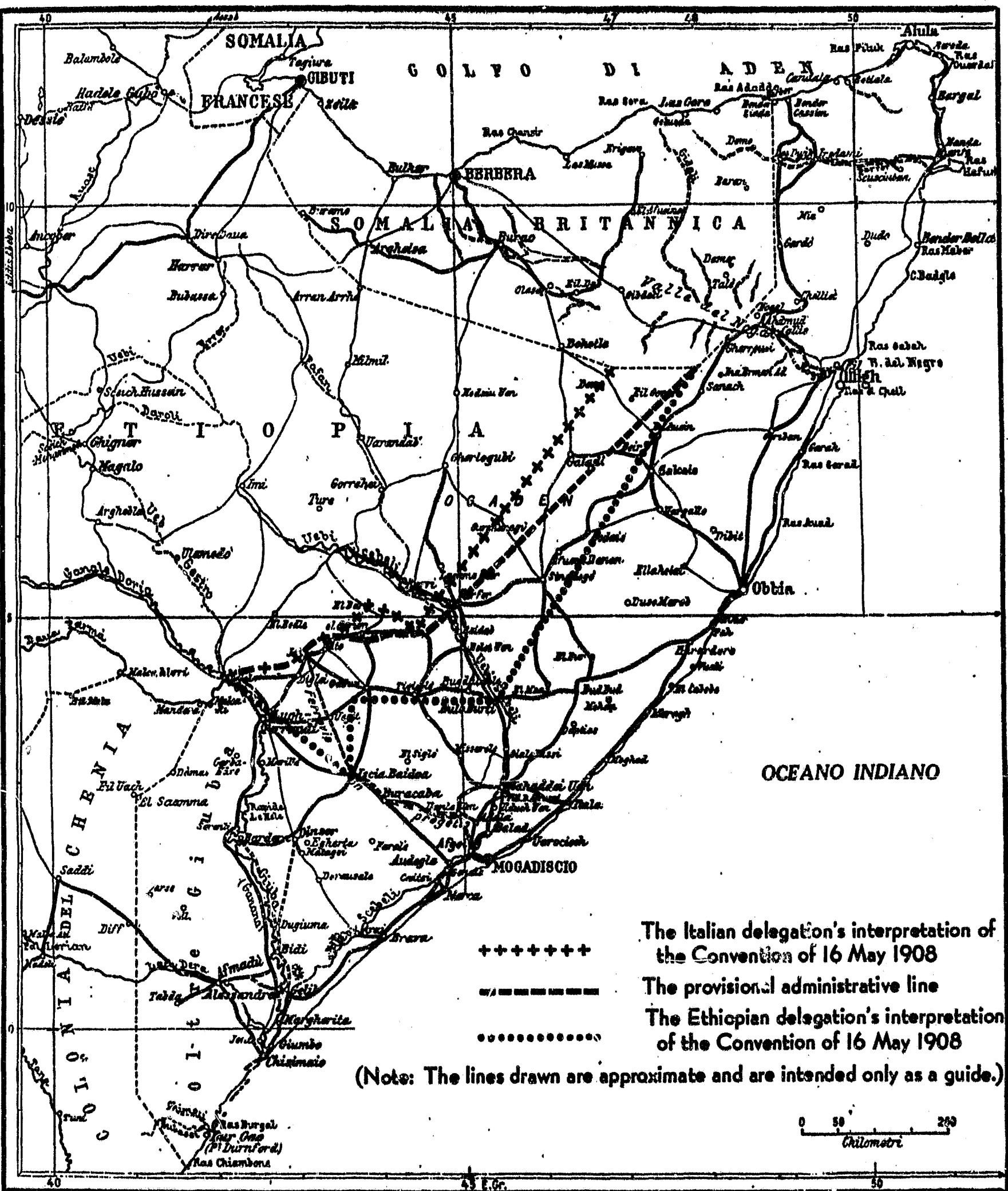
See the accompanying maps:

Map. I. To illustrate the Italian and the Ethiopian interpretations of the Convention of 16 May 1908.

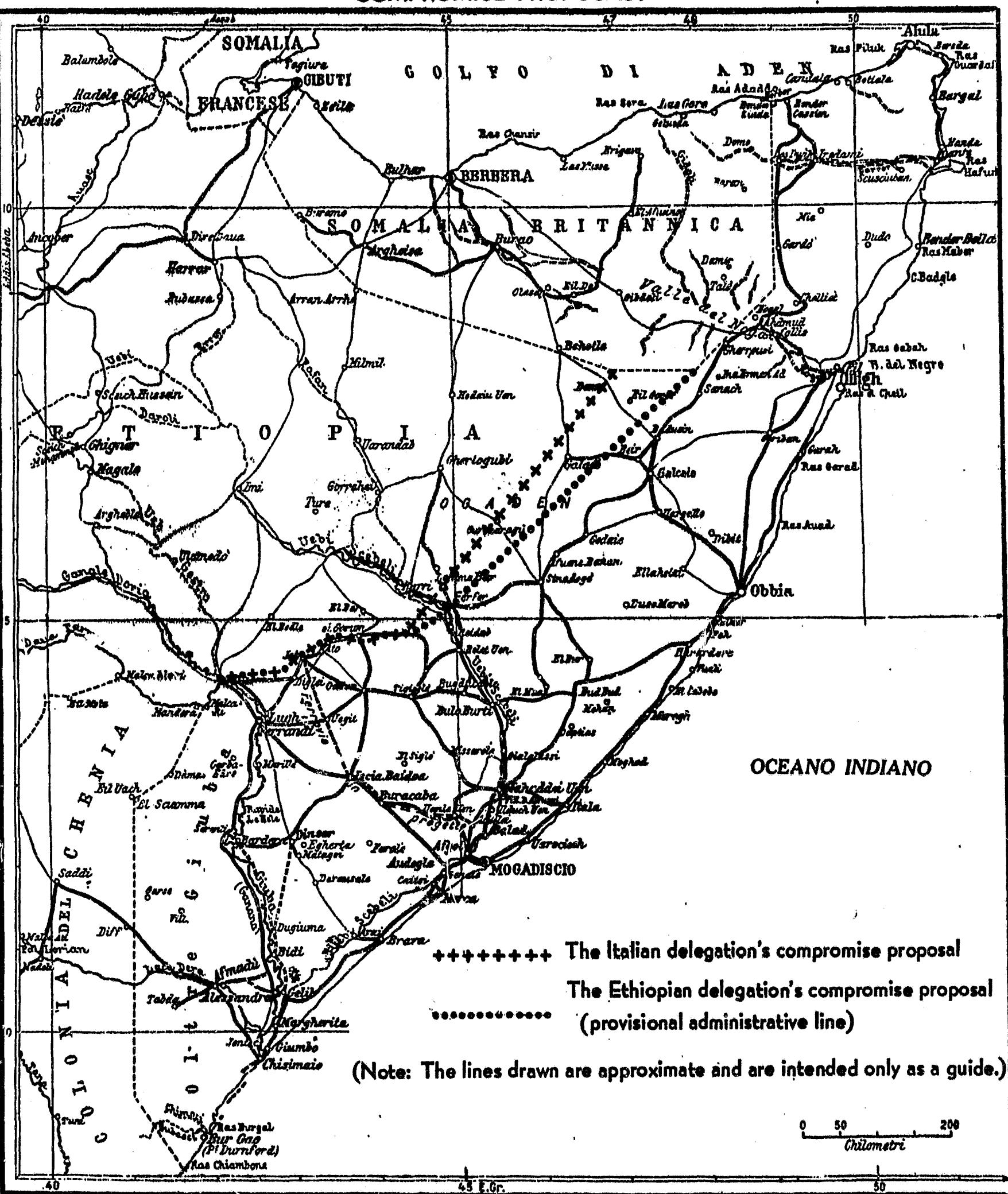
Map II. To illustrate the Italian and the Ethiopian compromise proposals.

⁵ Document A/3754/Add.1, distributed on 3 December 1957.

MAP I
TO ILLUSTRATE THE ITALIAN AND THE ETHIOPIAN
INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF 16 MAY 1908



MAP II TO ILLUSTRATE THE ITALIAN AND THE ETHIOPIAN COMPROMISE PROPOSALS



DOCUMENT A/3796

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly allocated to the Fourth Committee the following item of its agenda: "Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia [A/3753] and of Italy [A/3754 and Add.1]."

2. The Committee considered the item at its 734th and 735th meetings and from its 737th to 740th meetings.

3. At the 734th meeting, opening statements were made by the representative of Italy, by Mr. Hagi Farah Ali Omar, representative of the Government of Somalia speaking as a member of the Italian delegation, and by the representative of Ethiopia.

4. At the 737th meeting, Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia and Sudan submitted a draft resolution which, as revised at the 738th meeting (A/C.4/L.528/Rev.1),^{*} read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 392 (V) of 15 December 1950 and 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957,

"Taking note of the reports transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governments of Ethiopia (A/3753) and Italy (A/3754 and Add.1) pursuant to the recommendations contained in resolution 1068 (XI),

"Noting the agreement of both Ethiopia and Italy regarding the complete validity of the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908 as the basis for delimiting the frontier,

"Noting that the discussions have revealed points of divergence in the interpretation of the provisions of the said Convention,

"Noting the desire of both parties to resolve these points of divergence so as to permit the prompt delimitation of the frontier,

"Recommends that the two parties promptly enter into an agreement to:

"(a) Establish within four months, a tribunal consisting of three jurists, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between the jurists so appointed, or failing agreement between them by —;

"(b) Specify for decision by such tribunal all points of difference of interpretation of the provisions of the 1908 Convention;

"(c) Confer on such tribunal the following powers and duties:

"(i) Finally to decide all of the aforementioned points of difference;

"(ii) Having decided all of such aforementioned points of difference, to establish on an agreed basic map the lines joining all points specified by the provisions of the said Convention as decided in sub-paragraph (i)."

^{*} The operative part of the original draft resolution (A/C.4/L.528) contained two paragraphs; the first, which does not appear in the revised version, read as follows:

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the acceptance by Ethiopia and Italy of recourse to judicial settlement of the aforementioned differences;"

5. At the 738th meeting, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.529) reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 392 (V) of 15 December 1950, 854 (IX) of 14 December 1954, 947 (X) of 15 December 1955 and 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957,

"Having taken note of the reports transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governments of Ethiopia (A/3753) and of Italy (A/3754 and Add.1) in accordance with the recommendation contained in resolution 1068 (XI),

"Having heard the statements made by the delegations of Ethiopia and of Italy, including that of the representative of the Government of Somalia,

"Noting the efforts made by the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy in negotiations to reach a solution of questions relating to the entire frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia,

"Noting that, although some progress was made during the discussions, direct negotiations have failed to resolve some of the main differences between the parties,

"Considering that it is in the common interest of both the Trust Territory and Ethiopia that there should be a final settlement of the question of the frontier between them before the Trust Territory becomes an independent sovereign State in 1960,

"Having regard to the urgency of the matter,

"1. Expresses the opinion that a final settlement can be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration;

"2. Recommends the parties to establish an arbitration tribunal, if possible within three months, to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference, consistent with the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 16 May 1908, to be agreed between them, with the assistance of an independent person to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly;

"3. Requests the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy to report to the Secretary-General before the thirteenth session of the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to give effect to the present resolution."

6. At the 739th meeting, the Philippines submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.530) to the five-Power revised draft resolution which, in addition to certain changes in the preamble, would replace the operative paragraph by the following text:

"1. Recommends as a matter of the utmost urgency that the parties forthwith resort to mediation of the frontier question by a United Nations Mediator appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, as soon as possible, upon consultations with Italy and Ethiopia, a United Nations Mediator to mediate between the parties for a satisfactory settlement and delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory

of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia ;

"3. *Further recommends* that, should such mediation fail of a satisfactory settlement of the frontier question by 31 May 1958, the parties immediately submit the question to arbitration before an arbitration tribunal of three members, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, another to be appointed by Italy, and the third to be appointed by the two members so appointed or, failing that, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations ;

"4. *Requests* all parties concerned to report, through the Trusteeship Council, the results of such mediation and/or arbitration for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session."

7. At the 740th meeting, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a revised version (A/C.4/L.529/Rev.1) of their draft resolution, in which,

(a) The fourth, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were redrafted as follows :

"*Noting* the efforts made by the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy in negotiations to reach a solution of the question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia,

"*Noting* that, although some progress was made during the discussions, direct negotiations have not resolved some of the main differences between the parties,

"*Considering* that it is in the common interest of Ethiopia and the Trust Territory that there should be a final settlement of the question of the frontier between them before the Territory becomes an independent sovereign State in 1960."

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was redrafted as follows :

"2. *Recommends* the parties to establish, if possible within three months, an arbitration tribunal consisting of three jurists, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between the jurists so appointed or, failing agreement between them, by ——— to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments, with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them."

8. The sponsors of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.528/Rev.1 withdrew their proposal and joined in the sponsorship of the above revised draft resolution.

9. The revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.529/Rev.1) was unanimously approved by the Committee at the 740th meeting.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

10. The Fourth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution :

QUESTION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION AND ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 392 (V) of 15 December 1950, 854 (IX) of 14 December 1954, 947 (X) of 15 December 1955 and 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957,

Having taken note of the reports transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governments of Ethiopia (A/3753) and of Italy (A/3754 and Add.1) in accordance with the recommendation contained in resolution 1068 (XI),

Having heard the statements made by the delegations of Ethiopia and of Italy, including that of the representative of the Government of Somalia,

Noting the efforts made by the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy in negotiations to reach a solution of the question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia,

Noting that, although some progress was made during the discussions, direct negotiations have not resolved some of the main differences between the parties,

Considering that it is in the common interest of Ethiopia and the Trust Territory that there should be a final settlement of the question of the frontier between them before the Territory becomes an independent sovereign State in 1960,

Having regard to the urgency of the matter,

1. *Expresses the opinion* that a final settlement can be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration ;

2. *Recommends* the parties to establish, if possible within three months, an arbitration tribunal, consisting of three jurists, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between the jurists so appointed or, failing agreement between them, by ——— to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments, with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them ;

3. *Requests* the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy to report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session on the measures taken by them to give effect to the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 730th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee, after completing the text by the insertion of the words "His Majesty the King of Norway" in operative paragraph 2. For the final text, see resolution 1213 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1213 (XII). QUESTION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION AND ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 392 (V) of 15 December 1950,

854 (IX) of 14 December 1954, 947 (X) of 15 December 1955 and 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957,

Having taken note of the reports transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governments of Ethiopia (A/3753) and of Italy (A/3754 and Add.1) in accordance with the recommendation contained in resolution 1068 (XI),

Having heard the statements made by the delegations of Ethiopia and of Italy, including that of the representative of the Government of Somalia,⁷

Noting the efforts made by the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy in negotiations to reach a solution of the question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia,

Noting that, although some progress was made during the discussions, direct negotiations have not resolved some of the main differences between the parties,

Considering that it is in the common interest of Ethiopia and the Trust Territory that there should be a final settlement of the question of the frontier between them before the Territory becomes an independent sovereign State in 1960,

Having regard to the urgency of the matter,

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Fourth Committee, 734th meeting.

1. Expresses the opinion that a final settlement can be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration;

2. Recommends the parties to establish, if possible within three months, an arbitration tribunal—consisting of three jurists, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between the jurists so appointed or, failing agreement between them, by His Majesty the King or Norway—to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments, with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them;

3. Requests the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy to report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session on the measures taken by them to give effect to the present resolution.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 39 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3463	Report of the Italian Government on the progress of direct negotiations between the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy concerning the delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40.
A/C.4/277	Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13
A/C.4/L.528	Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia and Sudan: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.4/L.528/Rev.1.
A/C.4/L.528/Rev.1	Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia and Sudan: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3796, para. 4.
A/C.4/L.529	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3796, para. 5.
A/C.4/L.529/Rev.1	Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3796, para. 10.
A/C.4/L.530	Philippines: amendments to document A/C.4/L.528/Rev.1	Incorporated in substance in A/3796, para. 6.

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 39 WAS DISCUSSED

Fourth Committee: 734th and 735th meetings, 737th to 740th meetings

Plenary meeting: 730th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 40: Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957

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Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[4 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its eleventh session, approved appropriations for the financial year 1957 in the amount of \$50,815,700 (resolutions 1083 (XI) and 1100 (XI)). The Secretary-General now requests a supplementary appropriation for 1957 in the amount of \$2,432,200. At the same time, the Secretary-General estimates an increase in income in 1957 over that previously taken into account in the amount of \$750,000. A net budget increase of \$1,682,200 is thus anticipated.

2. Of the supplementary total of \$2,432,200, commitments for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses entered into under the various provisions of resolution 1084 (XI) relating to such expenses account for a total of \$712,300. The particular items involved are tabulated in annex I to the present report, and further explanations of the items are given in the sectional estimates below.

3. Aside from the unforeseen and extraordinary items, additional requirements are estimated at \$1,719,900. These additional requirements relate in the main to:

(a) Costs resulting from the extension into 1957 of the eleventh session of the General Assembly — the additional requirements for overtime, temporary assistance, printing, internal reproduction supplies, utilities and other common services directly attributable to that part of the eleventh session held in 1957 may be estimated at some \$450,000 to \$500,000;

(b) Deductions for turnover (at 4 per cent) applied to the estimates for established posts at Headquarters and Geneva in the 1957 estimates totalled some \$950,000; it is now estimated that actual savings from turnovers will fall short of that amount by about \$200,000.

(c) Approved manual worker salary scales at Headquarters and local salary scales at Geneva (\$120,000);

(d) Increased requirements for common staff costs and for travel costs relating to conditions of the Staff Regulations at Headquarters and Geneva (\$360,000);

(e) Additional expenses for common service items due in part to increased price-levels, and in part to increased requirements in order to maintain basic facilities and services (\$240,000);

(f) Increased requirements for the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) (\$250,000).

4. Details of the revised estimates are submitted below. The figures given as the "approved estimate" for 1957 for the various sections take into account the distribution of section 34 (salaries, allowances and benefits) of the 1957 appropriations. An explanation of the distribution of this section, made under the authority of paragraph 2 of resolution 1100 (XI), is given in annex II to the present report.

5. Annex III to the present report contains a draft appropriation resolution, adjusted by section for total estimated requirements for 1957.

*Section 1. The General Assembly,
commissions and committees*

(In US dollars)

**PART I. SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
THE COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES**

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	1,251,100
Approved estimate	930,400
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	985,329

Revised estimate	738,200
Approved estimate	628,900
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	637,279

6. Anticipated increases under section 1, totalling \$145,700, are partially offset by surpluses of \$36,400, leaving an estimated additional requirement of \$109,300.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
(In US dollars)			
Chapter I. The General Assembly session	311,000	291,000	290,468
Chapter II. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	69,000	66,000	60,867
Chapter III. Committee on Contributions	6,000	6,900	2,104
Chapter IV. International Law Commission	72,400	84,900	84,635
Chapter V. Board of Auditors	54,000	54,000	28,587
Chapter VI. Administrative Tribunal	10,000	10,000	6,476
Chapter VII. Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	15,000	19,000	6,453
Chapter VIII. Scientific Committee on Radiation	28,100	48,000	26,091
International Conference on the Law of the Sea	50,000	50,000	18,314
Special Committee on Hungary	115,700	—	109,937
Ad Hoc Committee on Prisoners of War ..	7,000	—	3,347
TOTAL	738,200	628,900	637,279

7. Unforeseen and extraordinary requirements totalling \$122,700 have arisen under this section of the budget. Of this amount \$115,700 relates to the expenses of the Special Committee on Hungary, established by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI); and \$7,000 to commitments for a meeting of the Ad hoc Committee on Prisoners of War, incurred with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The estimated expenditures for the Special Committee on Hungary provide for:

(In US dollars)

Travel and subsistence of members	20,300
Travel and subsistence of staff	42,300
Travel and subsistence of witnesses	4,900
Temporary assistance	42,200
Miscellaneous supplies and services	6,000

TOTAL 115,700

The requirements for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Prisoners of War cover:

(In US dollars)

Travel and subsistence of members	2,400
Travel and subsistence of staff	1,300
Other expenses	3,300

TOTAL 7,000

8. An additional provision of \$20,000 is included for travel of representatives to the General Assembly. Paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) provides for the establishment of a time-limit beyond which the United Nations will not be liable for the reimbursement of travel expenses of members. In the light of this decision, certain back claims have been received; and although it is not possible to estimate with precision the total amount of such claims as may be forthcoming, an additional provision is included for this purpose.

9. A further requirement of \$3,000 is estimated for expenses of the Advisory Committee on Administrative

and Budgetary Questions in respect of travel and subsistence allowances of members of the Committee.

10. Surpluses totalling \$36,400 are foreseen in respect of:

(a) The International Law Commission (\$12,500) — due to the fact that there was not full attendance by all members of the Commission during the entire session;

(b) The Advisory Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (\$4,000) — arising from savings on temporary assistance, travel and subsistence of members and travel and subsistence of staff;

(c) The Scientific Committee on Radiation (\$19,900) — due to the fact that one of the meetings for which provision was included in 1957 has been postponed to 1958.

*Section 2. The Security Council,
commissions and committees*

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	215,500
Approved estimate	—
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	96,683

11. The provision requested under section 2 is required to cover the costs of the meeting in London during 1957 of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, established under General Assembly resolution 715 (VIII), and for which no funds were appropriated. The expenditure involved, totalling \$215,500 as itemized below, has been financed by the Secretary-General under the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 1084 (XI), as relating to the maintenance of peace and security:

(In US dollars)

Travel and subsistence of staff (detailed staff for a period of 25 weeks)	127,400
Temporary assistance	70,100
Miscellaneous supplies and services	18,000

TOTAL 215,500

The figure for expenditures to 30 September does not reflect certain London accounts which are in course of review.

**Section 3. The Economic and Social Council,
commissions and committees**

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	140,500
Approved estimate	144,600
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	134,513

12. Relatively minor surpluses are estimated for certain of the items under Section 3 as itemized below; these more than offset, by \$4,100, the additional requirements of some \$400 for additional staff travel and subsistence expenses for Geneva sessions of functional commissions.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. The Economic and Social Council	30,350	30,350	29,461
Chapter II. Commission on Human Rights	12,750	13,500	13,042
Chapter III. Commission on Narcotic Drugs	18,000	20,300	17,785
Chapter IV. Commission on the Status of Women	12,150	12,600	12,146
Chapter V. Population Commission	10,500	10,500	10,217
Chapter VI. Transport and Communications Commission	10,500	10,500	10,500
Chapter VII. Social Commission	12,600	12,600	12,600
Chapter VIII. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	22,450	22,450	18,239
Chapter IX. Additional expenses for Geneva sessions of functional com- missions	3,800	3,400	3,780
Chapter X. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements	7,400	8,400	6,793
TOTAL	140,500	144,600	134,513

**Section 3a. Permanent Central Opium Board
and Drug Supervisory Body**

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	29,400
Approved estimate	29,400
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	22,965

Section 3b. Regional economic commissions

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	77,500
Approved estimate	77,500
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	72,729

13. This estimate remains unchanged.

14. The estimates for the items under this section remain unchanged.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter II. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Sub-committees	9,500	9,500	3,894
Chapter III. Economic Commission for Latin America	61,000	61,000	64,712
Chapter IV. Committee of Ministers of Economy of the Central American Countries	7,000	7,000	4,123
TOTAL	77,500	77,500	72,729

**Section 4. The Trusteeship Council,
commissions and committees**

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	50,000
Approved estimate	50,000
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	21,160

PART II. SPECIAL MISSIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	2,827,900
Approved estimate	2,632,700
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	2,133,885

Section 5. Special missions and related activities

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	2,047,300
Approved estimate	1,852,000
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	1,546,127

15. As in previous years, the global appropriation for the 1957 Trusteeship Visiting Mission was provisional pending the decision of the Trusteeship Council on the detailed arrangements for the mission. The United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa (1957) spent some 100 days in the field. Since the field accounts of the mission are not yet settled, it is not possible to submit final estimates. However, the information available at this time does not indicate that the estimate of \$50,000 should be changed.

16. Revised estimates are submitted for the various missions and related activities as set forth in the following table:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland under Italian Administration	143,300	147,000	94,109
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	460,300	448,800	359,968
United Nations Representative in India and Pakistan	28,500	28,500	21,380

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	72,500	80,000	60,744
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine	1,140,800	920,000	858,890
Repatriation of Greek Children	5,000	5,000	—
Maintenance of the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea	—	30,000	—
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea	147,300	125,700	108,653
Mission to Togoland under French Administration	42,000	67,000	36,647
Mission of the President of the Security Council to India and Pakistan ..	7,500	—	7,736
TOTAL	2,047,200	1,852,000	1,546,127

17. Aside from the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine the revised estimates make provision for the following additional requirements:

(a) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan—\$11,400—due to increased temporary assistance needs, original over-estimate of reduction that could be anticipated for travel and subsistence of observers due to temporary absence from the field, increased travel costs, and increased requirements for miscellaneous equipment;

(b) United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—\$21,600—due to increase in local staff salary schedule, unforeseen expenditures for repair of office building, higher utility and up-keep costs than had been provided for in the estimates, cost of a generator purchased in 1956 and received in 1957, cost of other equipment purchased in prior years for which no previous payment had been made;

(c) Mission of the President of the Security Council to India and Pakistan—\$7,000—these unforeseen expenses, for travel and miscellaneous other costs were incurred

pursuant to the decision taken by the Security Council at its 774th meeting on 21 February 1957.¹

18. In the case of the Palestine missions, the Secretary-General submitted in 1956 tentative 1957 estimates in the amount of \$1,190,800 for the Truce Supervision Organization and \$82,000 for the Conciliation Commission (A/C.5/680). In the light of the circumstances prevailing at that time, the Secretary-General proposed a global sum of \$1 million to cover provisionally the requirements of the two missions. This proposal was adopted and a distribution of the amount was made on the basis of \$920,000 for the Truce Supervision Organization and \$80,000 for the Conciliation Commission. It is now estimated that the provisional amount allocated to the Truce Supervision Organization will be exceeded by \$220,800, of which amount \$181,000 relates to the establishment of eight new observation posts on the frontier of Israel and Syria. The following table gives a break-down of total anticipated needs for the Truce Supervision Organization, showing separately the amounts related to the new observation posts:

¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1957, document S/3793.

	Other than new observation posts	New observation posts	Total
	(In US dollars)		
Temporary assistance	122,000	3,000	125,000
Travel and subsistence of observers	281,800	24,000	305,800
Travel and subsistence of staff	271,800	27,200	299,000
Communications services	6,400	—	6,400
Rental and maintenance of premises and equipment	35,600	15,000	50,600
Stationery and office supplies	7,500	1,000	8,500
Local transportation	1,400	—	1,400
Operation and maintenance of transportation equipment ..	76,750	10,000	86,750
Rental of aircraft and related expenses	43,500	—	43,500
Freight, cartage and express	27,600	19,100	46,700
Insurance	9,000	1,200	10,200
Miscellaneous supplies and services	11,300	7,000	18,300
Transportation equipment	50,250	41,000	91,250
Miscellaneous equipment	15,500	32,000	47,500
TOTAL	959,800	161,000	1,140,800

The net additional requirement over the provisional global allocation of \$920,000 for purposes other than the new observation posts is \$30,800.

19. Thus, additional requirements under section 5 total \$381,400. However, surpluses totalling \$65,200 are anticipated in respect of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland under Italian Administration (\$3,799), the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (\$7,500), the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea (\$30,000) and the Mission to Togoland under

French Administration (\$25,000). The net increase in the estimate for section 5 is \$195,200.

Section 5a. United Nations Field Service

	(In US dollars)
Revised estimate	780,700
Approved estimate	780,700
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	587,753

20. The total estimate for section 5a remains unchanged. A redistribution of the amounts for particular purposes is, however, proposed:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Salaries and wages	526,200	536,500	383,122
Common staff costs	219,000	210,000	174,275
Other costs	35,500	34,200	30,361
TOTAL	780,700	780,700	587,758

PART III. HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	31,482,500
Approved estimate	30,188,700
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	23,951,808

Sections 6 to 12 inclusive

21. Anticipated total requirements in 1957 for departments and offices at Headquarters, sections 6 to 12, are estimated at \$20,912,900, an increase of \$442,800 over the total of \$20,470,100 appropriated in these sections. As noted below, \$218,300 of the increase is attributable to established posts, \$187,800 to overtime, and \$36,700 to other departmental expenses provided for in these sections.

22. *Established posts.* Total requirements for established posts are estimated at \$19,701,200, an increase of \$218,300 over the amount of \$19,482,900 appropriated under sections 6 to 12 for that purpose (with the transfers from section 34 as set out in annex II to the present report).

23. Of the increase of \$218,300, approximately \$84,000 is attributable to revisions to the pay scales for manual workers as a result of local increases for wages for similar work. One of these revisions, at an estimated gross additional cost of \$25,000, was made in 1956, but

after the 1957 estimates were formulated so that no provision for that amount could be made in those estimates. The additional cost of the other revision, effective 1 January 1957, is estimated at \$39,000.

24. The remaining additional requirement of \$154,300 reflects the amount by which the savings for turnover fell short of the four per cent deduction that was taken on the 1957 estimates for such savings.

25. *Overtime.* Total requirements for overtime for the departments and offices covered by sections 6 to 12 are estimated at \$418,000, an increase of \$187,800 over the amount of \$230,200 appropriated for 1957. Although the increased General Service and Manual Worker salary scales result in correspondingly higher overtime payments, the increased requirements are due in the main to the extension of the eleventh session of the General Assembly into 1957, it being during the sessions of the General Assembly that the major proportion of the overtime expenses are incurred. Thus, by June 1957, when the Secretary-General reported to the Advisory Committee on the status of the 1957 appropriations, the entire appropriation for overtime at Headquarters had been spent. Further, the concentration of work which necessarily followed the extension of the eleventh session of the General Assembly placed an abnormal work load on the Secretariat, both in servicing and substantive departments. The following table summarizes the estimates now submitted for overtime:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Offices of the Secretary-General	23,900	11,800	17,324
Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	3,500	1,000	2,229
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	4,800	2,000	4,445
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	6,300	6,000	5,077
Department of Trusteeship and Infor- mation from Non-Self-Governing Territories	2,400	2,000	1,941
Department of Public Information ..	12,000	6,000	8,424
Department of Conference Services ..	154,000	90,000	131,673
Library	1,400	1,400	665
Office of General Services	210,000	110,000	156,066
TOTAL	418,000	230,200	327,661

26. *Other departmental expenses.* The following table sets out the revised estimates for departmental expenses other than established posts and overtime for those departments and offices covered by sections 6 to 12 which

have provisions for such other expenses. The net additional requirement for these expenses in 1957 is \$36,700.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Offices of the Secretary-General	19,700	29,800	15,863
Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	81,400	65,400	58,872
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	92,100	112,100	66,524
Department of Public Information ..	587,500	536,700	463,293
Library	13,000	13,000	12,693
TOTAL	793,700	757,000	617,245

27. The surplus anticipated in the provision for the Offices of the Secretary-General arises mainly from savings on the expenses of certain administrative committees; that anticipated for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs arises in the special consultants provision contained in section 8 for 1957. An additional requirement of \$16,000 is estimated for the scientific experts on radiation for which provision is made in the Office of Under-Secretaries without Department, in order to carry out the work programme laid down in resolution 913 (X).

28. The additional requirement of \$50,800 for other departmental expenses of the Department of Public Information relates entirely to increased needs for television supplies and services, and is more than offset by increased revenue for television activities. The increased demands for television services have been met, so long as there was assurance that the additional

costs would be offset by additional revenue. The revised estimates for expenses for television supplies and services and revenue from television are as follows:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate (In US dollars)	Increase
Expenses	132,200	59,000	66,000
Income	140,000	59,000	81,000

Increased expenses of \$7,200 for television equipment, estimated under section 17, are included in the above table.

29. Though increased requirements for television supplies and services are estimated at \$66,000, savings are anticipated in other DPI operational accounts, so that the net additional requirement for other expenses of DPI is \$50,800.

30. The following table summarizes the revised estimates for sections 6 to 12:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Section 6. Offices of the Secretary-General			
Chapter I. Executive Office of the Secretary-General	335,450	313,700	247,479
Chapter II. Office of Legal Affairs	482,850	462,300	363,064
Chapter III. Office of the Controller	712,000	678,000	536,105
Chapter IV. Office of Personnel	539,100	533,000	402,043
Chapter V. Internal Audit Services	156,300	157,900	113,429
Chapter VI. Health Service	82,500	81,500	61,663
	2,308,200	2,226,400	1,723,783
Section 6a. Office of Under-Secretaries without Department			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages:			
(i) Established posts	153,000	153,500	116,020
(ii) Scientific experts	81,400	65,400	58,872
Section 7. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	619,800	601,000	465,722
Section 7a. Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	107,500	113,000	81,362
Section 8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	3,501,500	3,495,900	2,636,028
Other departmental expenses	92,100	112,100	66,524
Section 9. Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	822,500	822,500	612,783
Section 10. Department of Public Information			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	1,897,000	1,861,700	1,418,260
Chapter II. Other departmental costs	587,500	536,700	463,293
Section 11. Department of Conference Services	6,944,000	6,873,000	5,228,862
Section 11a. Library			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	521,400	521,400	392,600
Chapter II. Contractual library services and supplies	13,000	13,000	12,693
Section 12. Office of General Services	3,264,000	3,074,500	2,446,062
TOTAL	20,912,900	20,470,100	15,722,864

Section 13. Temporary assistance and consultants

31. Additional requirements of \$202,500 are estimated for this section:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate (In US dollars)	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
Consultants	45,000	75,000	40,163
Temporary assistants	685,000	452,500	417,484
TOTAL	730,000	527,500	457,647

32. Details of the additional requirements of \$232,500 for temporary assistance are given below:

	Revised estimate (In US dollars)	Approved estimate
1957 expenses (eleventh session of the General Assembly	191,800	90,000
Twelfth session of the General Assembly	238,800	362,500
Mission replacements	71,400	
Other needs	158,000	
Geneva contractual translation project	25,000	-
TOTAL	685,000	452,500

33. As in the case of overtime payments, the upward movement of wage rates in the Headquarters area, reflected in revisions of the General Service and Manual Worker salary scales, has resulted in increased rates for temporary assistance.

34. The additional requirements for temporary assistance arise almost entirely from needs for the General Assembly sessions. As regards the requirements for that part of the eleventh session which was held in 1957, it will be recalled that the Secretary-General estimated (A/C.5/677) those needs at \$110,000 on the assumption that the General Assembly would adjourn on 15 February 1957. On the basis of the actual duration of the session, to 8 March 1957, the Secretary-General's estimate would have been some \$165,000. The provision voted by the General Assembly was \$90,000, and actual expenditures totalled \$191,800. It was necessary to ensure during 1957 that the completion of the eleventh session documenta-

tion would not extend unreasonably into the period when documentation for the spring and summer conferences had to be processed, bearing in mind the shorter period available for this purpose during 1957.

35. As regards the requirements for temporary assistance for the twelfth session, a careful review was made, as in the past, of departmental needs to maintain basic facilities and services for the session and the extent to which, if any, those needs could be met by temporary assignments from other areas of the Secretariat. During the past three years, the possibilities of such temporary assignments have progressively decreased. Thus, the total amount required for the twelfth session is now estimated at \$238,800 as compared to \$160,000 originally estimated by the Secretary-General, that latter figure having been subject to a global reduction on section 13 voted by the General Assembly at its eleventh session (A/3550, paragraphs 144-147). The total additional staff requirements themselves have increased partly as a result of the larger membership of the Organization with consequent increased servicing requirements.

36. The revised estimates for mission replacements and temporary assistance for other departmental needs vary only slightly from the original estimates of \$70,000 and \$157,500 respectively.

37. The use of outside contractual translation facilities administered by the United Nations Office at Geneva is the subject of a special note in the budget estimates for 1958 (A/3600, page 20), \$25,000 being requested for that purpose. In view of the serious documentation problem that arose early in 1957, similar arrangements were made for the current year, the funds being provided by blocking some vacant translation posts in the Department of Conference Services. The estimated expenses for 1957 are \$25,000, provision for which is requested under section 13 rather than under section 11, Department of Conference Services, because of the nature of the contractual services employed.

Section 14. Travel of staff

38. Additional requirements for 1957 totalling \$119,500 are foreseen for section 14, travel of staff. The increased estimates relate solely to those items of travel which are regulated by the provisions of the Staff Regulations:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Travel on official business	141,500	150,500	97,776
Travel on appointment, transfer and repatriation	303,500	200,000	247,887
Travel on home leave	720,000	690,000	670,444
Special expenses for Middle East and Africa studies	25,000	30,000	22,150
TOTAL	1,190,000	1,070,500	1,038,257

39. Actual expenditures for 1956 for travel of staff and dependants upon recruitment (to Headquarters), transfer (from Headquarters) and separation (from Headquarters) totalled \$240,700. The number of transfers and separations anticipated for 1957 is the same as for 1956. The larger number of staff recruited internationally in 1957 together with increased transportation fares and the greater cost of travel of staff and dependants on separation, account for the additional requirement of \$62,800 over the 1956 expenditures for this item.

40. The total requirements for travel on home leave take into account the estimated cost of approved journeys for staff members entitled to home leave in 1957.

41. The anticipated surplus of \$9,000 in respect of travel on official business is due to two factors; (a) a surplus, barring unforeseen developments, of \$5,000 in the provision of \$25,000 for travel by the Secretary-General in connexion with his special responsibilities, and (b) the non-utilization, due to recruitment delays, of the \$4,000 provided for travel in connexion with Statistical Advisory Services. A surplus of \$5,000 is also anticipated in respect of special expenses for Middle East and Africa studies.

Section 15. Common staff costs

42. Revised estimates for section 15 indicate net additional requirements of \$157,700 for common staff costs for 1957:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Pension and retirements costs	2,110,000	2,114,500	1,577,433
Chapter II. Installation and separation costs	591,500	558,500	505,881
Chapter III. Other common staff costs	1,363,000	1,231,800	1,004,255
Chapter IV. Training and staff welfare	144,000	146,000	113,052
TOTAL	4,208,500	4,050,800	3,200,621

43. The additional requirements arise from anticipated deficits on installation allowances (\$30,000), repatriation grants (\$15,000), removal expenses (\$48,000), children's allowances including education grants (\$116,000), compensatory payments (\$20,000) and interne training (\$5,000). These amounts are partially offset by anticipated surpluses on pension fund contributions (\$4,500), separation payments (\$60,000), medical insurance contributions (\$4,800) and losses on housing projects (\$7,000).

44. The increased estimate for installation allowances and removal expenses reflect the increased recruitment activity to which reference is made under section 14 above. Repatriation grants similarly are running at an expense level higher than was anticipated. Compared with actual 1956 expenses for these three headings, the revised 1957 estimates show increases of \$14,000, \$20,000 and \$17,000 respectively.

45. The deficit on children's allowances is due in part to increased requirements as compared with the approved

estimate in respect of education grants and related travel (\$30,000), the remainder (\$86,000) being the additional needs for dependency allowances.

46. The revised estimate for compensatory payments is based on known commitments as at 30 September 1957.

Section 16. Common services

47. Additional requirements of \$348,700 are foreseen for this section. Of this sum \$48,700 relates to an unforeseen expense in connexion with the repointing of the north and south walls of the Secretariat building which were incurred with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee and \$95,000 is due to rate increases for utilities and contractual services. The remainder is due to increased needs for the supplies and services accounted for under this section (partly as a result of the extension of the eleventh session in 1957) and to rising price levels for supplies. The following table sets out the revised estimates by chapters of section 16 :

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Communication services	601,000	519,000	477,513
Chapter II. Rental and maintenance of premises	2,367,000	2,244,900	1,876,865
Chapter III. Stationery and office supplies	430,000	330,000	340,998
Chapter IV. Rental and maintenance of equipment	600,600	594,700	464,565
Chapter V. Other supplies and services	111,200	121,200	105,229
Chapter VI. <i>Ex gratia</i> payments and miscellaneous claims	10,000	10,000	5,146
Repointing walls of Secretariat building	48,700	—	44,225
TOTAL	4,168,500	3,819,800	3,314,541

48. More specifically, the main accounts for which additional needs are estimated are :

(a) Internal reproduction supplies—\$100,000. It is estimated that \$330,000 will be required for 1957 for this purpose as compared with the sum of \$230,000 provided. While a portion of the added needs relate to the 1957 part of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the present estimate also reflects the increasing demands for documentation and distribution to which reference is made in the 1958 budget estimates. Actual expenditures in 1956 totalled \$274,000 ;

(b) Utilities—\$95,000. Requirements are now estimated at \$762,000 as compared to \$667,000 provided for 1957 and \$709,000 spent for 1956. As compared to 1956 expenditures, an increase of \$53,000 is estimated for 1957, of which \$39,000 is attributable to rate increases. The remaining increase relates to added usage mainly in connexion with the 1957 part of the General Assembly ;

(c) Telephone services—\$38,000. 1957 requirements are estimated at \$278,000, as compared to \$248,000 expenditures in 1956. Of the \$38,000 deficit for 1957, \$30,000 approximately is attributable to rate increases, the remainder reflecting the increased activity during 1957 ;

(d) Contractual services for the maintenance of premises—\$30,100. 1957 requirements are estimated at \$1,347,700 as compared to \$1,317,600 provided. Of the

increased needs, \$23,000 relates to increased rates charged by contractors. As for other items, the extension of the eleventh session resulted in increased elevator operation, cleaning, and similar requirements provided under this heading ;

(e) Air freight—\$20,000. The major source of the increase was for public information dispatches to centres, etc., during the 1957 part of the eleventh session ; 1956 expenditures under this heading were \$70,000 ;

(f) Cable, telegraph and wireless—\$16,000. The increased requirement of \$16,000 on this account is largely a result of the same elements as those affecting air freight.

49. Other smaller deficits relate to postal services (\$3,000), freight, cartage and express (\$5,000) due to rate increases, rental of office equipment (\$2,900), local transportation (\$3,000) and miscellaneous claims and adjustments (\$5,000). Surpluses are anticipated under alterations to premises (\$3,000), insurance (\$10,000) and *ex gratia* payments (\$5,000).

Section 17. Permanent equipment

50. Under section 17, total requirements for 1957 in the amount of \$272,600 are now estimated, an increase of \$22,600 over the original appropriation.

51. Of this increase, \$13,500 relates to unforeseen expenses in respect of the installation of the Portinari Murals, for which the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee was obtained.

52. A further \$7,200 of the increase is accounted for by additional requirements for public information equipment. Of this amount, \$5,100 relates to the purchase of equipment mainly for television which was being rented against departmental operational accounts. As the rental charges would be greater in the year than the total

purchase price, it was in the interests of economy to purchase the equipment. The remaining \$2,100 requirement relates to television equipment required to keep pace with the high demand for television services. In this respect it is noted that the increased income from television services referred to under sections 6 to 12 above will more than cover these additional expenses, and that in other operational accounts of the Department of Public Information a surplus is anticipated.

53. The revised estimates for section 17 are as follows:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	193,900	192,000	158,705
Library books and equipment	35,000	35,000	25,162
Information services equipment	13,700	6,500	7,452
Other permanent equipment	16,500	16,500	13,212
Installation of the Portinari Murals ..	13,500	—	13,345
TOTAL	272,600	250,000	217,876

PART IV. EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	6,433,700
Approved estimate	6,050,800
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	4,927,821

Section 18. The United Nations Office at Geneva

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	5,573,900
Approved estimate	5,278,300
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	4,304,302

54. Anticipated increases under section 18 totalling \$309,700 offset by surpluses of \$14,100 leave an estimated additional requirement of \$295,600.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. General services	2,654,000	2,514,600	2,023,879
Chapter II. Information services	85,700	85,700	62,903
Chapter III. Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervision Body	70,200	68,700	51,209
Chapter IV. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe	989,000	989,500	747,997
Chapter V. Narcotic Drugs Division	182,700	196,300	134,712
Chapter VI. Common staff costs	904,200	827,700	699,794
Chapter VII. Common services	497,100	404,800	410,578
Chapter VIII. Permanent equipment	191,000	191,000	173,430
TOTAL	5,573,900	5,278,300	4,304,302

55. The anticipated additional requirement of \$139,400 for General Services expenditures is in large part due to local salary increases (\$47,000) and to a decrease in savings on turnover (\$33,400). Furthermore, an additional \$28,000 was expended for temporary assistance as a result of changes in the programme of meetings (\$18,300 for the Economic and Social Council including the Technical Assistance Committee; \$7,000 for an unscheduled overlap for two weeks between the International Law Commission meeting and the session of the Economic and Social Council; \$300 for the *ad hoc* Commission on Prisoners of War and \$2,400 for servicing the United Nations Administrative Tribunal). Of the remaining increase in expenditure (\$31,000), an amount of up to \$13,000 is accountable to revenue-producing activities, the increased income being reflected in revised income estimates; unavoidable reinforcements due to staff

assigned on mission (\$7,200); sick and maternity leave replacements and other requirements (\$10,800).

56. The increase for the Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body (\$1,500) as well as the decreases for the E.C.E. (\$500) and the Narcotic Drugs Division (\$13,600) are all due to the turnover factor on the established post accounts.

57. The increased requirements for common staff costs of \$76,500 arise mainly in respect of dependency allowances (\$21,200) and travel and removal of staff and dependants (\$31,500). The balance (\$23,800) is accounted for by installation payments, separation payments and travel on home leave.

58. The break-down of the increase for common services is as follows:

(a) \$39,500 relates to the purchase of paper and supplies for internal reproduction of specialized agency documents (\$25,000); medical supplies and services (\$8,500); and production of postcards for public sale (\$6,000);

(b) \$30,500 relates to telephone services, cables, wireless, etc. Of this increase, the costs of onward transmission of cables on behalf of Headquarters is estimated at \$15,000. If allowance is made for this factor, the currently estimated expenditures for 1957 are at the 1956 level;

(c) \$21,500 relates to postage and air freight. The increase is attributable in the main to an increase in the volume of documentation mailed, and coincidentally, to the increase in membership of the United Nations. The total 1957 requirement would be at a level of \$3,000 above the 1956 expenditures;

(d) \$800 relates to an increase in utility expenditures due to the higher costs of fuel oil, offset by decreases in maintenance and other costs.

Section 19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	859,800
Approved estimate	772,500
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	623,519

59. Anticipated increases under section 19 totalling \$107,650 are partially offset by surpluses of \$20,300, leaving an estimated additional requirement of \$87,350.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Headquarters Office of the High Commissioner	365,900	352,650	260,146
Chapter II. Branch Offices	493,900	419,850	363,373
TOTAL	859,800	772,500	623,519

60. Unforeseen and extraordinary requirements totalling \$63,700 have arisen under this section of the budget. These expenses relate to the establishment by the High Commissioner of a Provisional Branch Office in Belgrade for which the Secretary-General obtained the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under General Assembly resolution 1084(XI). The estimated expenditures provide for:

(In US dollars)

Temporary assistance	22,500
Consultants	7,500
Travel and subsistence on official business	14,500
Common staff costs	3,400
Common service costs	9,800
Permanent equipment	6,000
TOTAL	63,700

61. The remaining increase relates largely to increased expenditures for established posts in the amount of \$23,400. This increase is due to increased local salary rates and further to a shortfall in the estimated reduction for turnover of staff.

PART V. INFORMATION CENTRES (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GENEVA INFORMATION CENTRE)

Section 20. Information centres

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	1,206,500
Approved estimate	1,206,500
Expenditures to 30 September 1957 (field expenditures to 31 August 1957)	853,434

62. The total estimate for section 20 remains unchanged. A redistribution of the amounts for particular purposes is, however, proposed.

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	642,400	678,350	464,228
Chapter II. Common staff costs	170,200	122,250	133,275
Chapter III. Other costs	370,900	389,400	242,595
Chapter IV. Permanent equipment	23,000	16,500	13,336
TOTAL	1,206,500	1,206,500	853,434

63. The additional requirements for common staff costs relate to dependency allowances, travel and removal of staff and dependants and travel on home leave. The additional requirement for permanent equipment arises from the need to replace certain worn-out furnishings and office equipment. These additional expenses are offset by surpluses in salaries and wages and other costs accounts.

PART VI. SECRETARIATS OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS (OTHER THAN THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE)

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	2,952,100
Approved estimate	2,776,000

(In US dollars)

Expenditures to 30 September 1957 (field expenditures to 31 August 1957)	1,837,232
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Section 21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

(In US dollars)

Revised estimates	1,452,800
Approved estimate	1,525,300
Expenditures to 30 September 1957 (field expenditures to 31 August 1957)	886,334

64. The revised estimates for section 21 anticipate a total surplus of \$72,500 on the 1957 appropriations:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
(In US dollars)			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	1,003,200	1,122,300	626,071
Chapter III. Common staff costs	309,700	274,500	192,770
Chapter IV. Common services	110,700	111,500	57,320
Chapter V. Permanent equipment	29,200	17,000	10,170
TOTAL	1,452,800	1,525,300	886,334

65. The surplus on the salaries and wages account of \$119,100 results in the main from delays until the second half of the year in recruitment for a number of positions. Additional requirements of \$45,200 have arisen under common staff costs as follows: installation and separation payments (\$10,900), travel and removal of staff and dependants (\$15,300) and dependency allowances (\$19,000). The delays in recruitment mentioned above result in an anticipated surplus on Pension Fund contributions (\$10,000), so that the net additional requirement under common staff costs is \$35,200.

66. The additional requirements for permanent equipment relate to the replacement of three motor vehicles (\$6,400) and to furniture and equipment purchases both for accommodation of additional staff and for replacement of worn out items.

Section 22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America

(In US dollars)	
Revised estimate	1,499,300
Approved estimate	1,250,700
Expenditures to 30 September 1957 (field expenditures to 31 August 1957)	950,898

67. The Secretary-General informed the Advisory Committee in June 1957 that on the basis of the situation at that time it was likely that there would be a deficit of the order of \$150,000 in the ECLA 1957 accounts as a result of the rising cost of living in Santiago and fluctuations in the rate of exchange of the Chilean peso. The trend has continued; and, on the basis of information at the end of September, it now appears that additional funds totalling \$220,700 will be required for 1957 as a result of these facts. Further additional requirements of \$28,500 are also estimated. The revised estimates by chapters are as follows:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
(In US dollars)			
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	1,050,200	863,100	660,311
Chapter III. Common staff costs	264,700	242,000	160,100
Chapter IV. Common services	157,900	115,600	112,024
Chapter V. Permanent equipment	26,500	30,000	18,463
TOTAL	1,499,300	1,250,700	950,898

68. The estimated additional requirement for salaries and wages of \$187,100 relates to established posts, of which sum \$27,200 is due to increased salaries of the General Service staff both in Santiago and Mexico. The remaining additional requirement of \$159,900 reflects the increase in the cost of living between early 1956, when the 1957 estimates were prepared, and the present time.

69. As regards common staff costs, additional requirements for Pension Fund contributions (\$15,000) and travel on home leave (\$19,000) are partially offset by a surplus in the account for travel of staff and dependants on recruitment and transfer (\$11,300).

70. Of the additional requirements of \$42,300 for common services, \$33,000 relates to the increased price levels. The items affected are rental and maintenance of premises (\$12,800), communications services (\$13,100), freight, cartage and express (\$5,600), miscellaneous supplies and services (\$1,000) and rental and maintenance of transportation equipment (\$500). The remaining additional requirement of \$9,300 relates in the main to increased needs for stationery and office supplies in connexion with the seventh session of ECLA held in La Paz in May 1957.

PART VII. REPRESENTATION AND HOSPITALITY EXPENSES

Section 23. Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations

Section 24. Hospitality

(In US dollars)	
Revised estimate	70,000
Approved estimate	70,000
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	54,160

71. The estimate for sections 23 and 24 remains unchanged.

PART VIII. CONTRACTUAL PRINTING

Section 25. Contractual printing

(In US dollars)	
Revised estimate	1,433,600
Approved estimate	1,393,900
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	897,984

72. In his revised estimates for contractual printing for 1957 submitted to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/C.5/686), the Secretary-General stated that in addition to certain specific requirements which were itemized, the extension of the eleventh session would result in a further requirement of \$70,000, for that year in respect of Official Records of the Assembly, \$60,000 having been surrendered under section 25 for 1956. As

it was not possible to foresee how far the extension of the General Assembly would affect the publications programme and especially contractual printing requirements for 1957, no additional funds were requested at that time.

73. The estimates now submitted provide for the following amounts under the several chapters of section 25:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Official records	637,600	602,385	415,459
Chapter II. Recurrent publications	465,200	434,700	263,773
Chapter III. Studies and reports	108,500	137,615	59,032
Chapter IV. Department of Public Information	200,000	200,000	145,410
Chapter V. Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees	3,300	3,300	888
Chapter VI. Other contractual printing	19,000	15,900	13,422
TOTAL	1,433,600	1,393,900	897,984

74. It is estimated that the cost of those official records of the eleventh session of the General Assembly for which no provision was included in the 1957 appropriations is \$115,000, the increase from the previous estimate of \$70,000 being due to the longer duration of that part of the session which was held in 1957 than had been anticipated. During the year, however, further progress in the use of internal reproduction facilities has made it possible to have the records of certain meetings of the twelfth session printed internally with a reduction in expenditure on contractual printing of \$70,000. This fact, together with savings on certain other accounts in the official records chapter, makes it possible to reduce the additional requirements for official records to \$35,000.

75. As regards other chapters, additional requirements of some \$30,000 for recurrent publications are approximately offset by an anticipated surplus of a similar amount on studies and reports. The programme of recurrent publications has been, in the main, achieved; and the added requirements, largely in respect of the Treaty Series and the statistical publications, reflect the higher printing costs, distribution requirements, and volume of statistical information to which reference is made in the 1958 estimates for contractual printing (A/3600, section 14).

PART IX. TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES

Section 26. Technical Assistance Administration

Section 27. Economic development

Section 28. Social activities

Section 28a. Human Rights activities

Section 29. Public administration

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	2,146,100
Approved estimate	2,146,100
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	1,568,325

76. The estimates for sections 26 to 29 remain unchanged.

PART X. SPECIAL EXPENSES

Section 30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations

Section 31. Amortization of the Headquarters Construction Loan

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	2,649,500
Approved estimate	2,649,500
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	2,629,466

77. The estimates for sections 30 and 31 remain unchanged.

PART XI. JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD AND UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

Section 32. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	142,200
Approved estimate	136,100
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	99,393

78. The revised estimates provide for the following requirements for the various chapters:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Salaries and wages	113,250	105,100	74,521
Chapter II. Common staff costs	15,050	16,350	11,052
Chapter III. Travel	13,900	14,650	13,820
TOTAL	142,200	136,100	99,393

79. The additional requirements for salaries and wages relate to consultant and temporary assistance expenses. At its eighth session, the Joint Staff Pension Board received estimates of additional actuarial fees totalling \$7,900 for (a) a valuation based on the new tables, (b) a valuation showing the effect of the recommended amendments to the Regulations of the Fund and (c) further cost estimates of the associate participation scheme. The Board also received an estimate of \$4,000 for additional staff costs for the institution of the associate participation scheme. It is now estimated that \$7,600 of this supplementary total of \$11,900 will be required; after deduction of certain surpluses on other accounts as indicated in the

table above, the net additional requirement for 1957 for section 32 is \$6,100.

PART XII. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Section 33. International Court of Justice

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	652,700
Approved estimate	635,000
Expenditures to 30 September 1957	444,773

80. Except for an additional requirement of \$18,000 for judges *ad hoc* in connexion with cases before the Court, the estimates for section 33 remain unchanged:

	Revised estimate	Approved estimate	Expenditures and obligations to 30 September 1957
	(In US dollars)		
Chapter I. Salaries and expenses of Members of the Court	373,400	355,400	257,583
Chapter II. Salaries, wages and expenses of the Registry	219,420	219,720	161,336
Chapter III. Common services	53,880	53,880	24,038
Chapter IV. Permanent equipment	6,000	6,000	1,816
TOTAL	652,700	635,000	444,773

81. The incurring of commitments in respect of judges *ad hoc*, as reflected in the revised estimate for chapter I in the table above, is authorized as an unforeseen expense under the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (i) of General Assembly resolution 1084 (XI).

85. The above estimates do not take into account the contributions of Japan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia for 1956 and 1957 or those of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya for 1957, which, pursuant to operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1137 (XII), shall constitute miscellaneous income of the United Nations.

INCOME

82. It is estimated that income totalling \$750,000 in excess of the amounts approved for 1957 will accrue during 1957.

Staff assessment income

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	5,333,000
Approved estimate	5,133,000
Income to 30 September 1957	3,969,788

83. On the basis of experience during the first nine months of 1957, it is estimated that Staff Assessment income will exceed the approved amount by \$200,000. This increase is a reflection of the higher expenses for salary items (salaries and wages—established posts, temporary assistance and overtime) than had been anticipated. The increased income from this source will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund and distributed to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X).

Miscellaneous income

(In US dollars)

Revised estimate	3,081,000
Approved estimate	2,531,010
Income to 30 September 1957	2,300,105

84. As compared to the approved estimate, an increase of \$550,000 is anticipated in respect of miscellaneous income for 1957. Of this increase, \$400,000 relates to the sale of United Nations postage stamps, \$80,000 to revenue from television and \$70,000 to other items. In accordance with financial regulation 5.2 (b), any excess in miscellaneous income for 1956 not previously taken into account in assessments on Member States will be reflected in subsequent assessments.

ANNEX I

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1957

By resolution 1084 (XI), the General Assembly established the provisions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1957. Details of the commitments entered into under the provisions of the resolution are given below. Supplementary estimates and further explanations regarding these items are included in the main part of the present report.

Estimated 1957 requirements for commitments entered with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(In US dollars)

(a) Requirements for a meeting of the <i>ad hoc</i> Commission on Prisoners of War (Section 1)	7,000
(b) The repointing of the north and south walls of the Secretariat Building (section 16)	48,700
(c) The installation of the Portinari Murals (section 17)	13,500
(d) Additional requirements for Hungarian refugee operations of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (sections 18 and 19)	65,500

TOTAL 134,700

Estimated 1957 requirements for commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation (paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 1084 (XI))

(In US dollars)

(a) To implement General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI), to finance the expenses of the Special Committee on Hungary (section 1)	115,700
(b) To provide for the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission at London (section 2)	215,500

	(In US dollars)
(c) Additional requirements for the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (section 5)	220,800
(d) To implement the decision of the Security Council at its 774th meeting, to finance the mission of the President of the Security Council to India and Pakistan (section 5)	7,600
TOTAL	559,600

Estimated 1957 requirements relating to the designation of ad hoc judges by the International Court of Justice under Article 31 of the Statute of the Court (resolution 1084, paragraph 1 (b) (i))

	(In US dollars)
Designation of ad hoc judges (section 33)	18,000

ANNEX II

DISTRIBUTION OF SECTION 34 (SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS) OF THE 1957 APPROPRIATIONS

1. By paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1100 (XI), the Secretary-General was authorized to transfer credits from section 34 of the 1957 appropriations to other sections of the budget without restriction. The amounts shown as the 1957 appropriations in the draft resolution set out in Annex I to the present report reflect the distribution of the funds thus voted, \$1,748,000.

2. The distribution of these credits is as follows:

	(In US dollars)
5a. United Nations Field Service	12,000
6. Offices of the Secretary-General	99,000
6a. Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	4,500
7. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	24,000
7a. Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	1,000
8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	153,000
9. Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	26,500
10. Department of Public Information	75,000
11. Department of Conference Services	330,000
11a. Library	20,000

	(In US dollars)
12. Office of General Services	129,500
15. Common Staff Costs	696,500
18. United Nations Office at Geneva	102,000
19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	6,000
20. Information Centres	3,000
21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,000
22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America	44,500
32. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	2,500
33. International Court of Justice	18,000
TOTAL	1,748,000

3. The estimates for section 34 on the basis of which the total appropriation of \$1,748,000 was voted were based on a general distribution as follows:

	(In US dollars)
Headquarters (in respect of salaries, sections 6 through 12)	878,000
Headquarters (common staff costs, section 15)	696,300
All other sections affected	173,700
	1,748,000

In the distribution between sections within this break-down, account has been taken of the expenditures now anticipated on the items affected by the new system as well as the anticipated expenditures for the section as a whole. With regard to the distribution of the amount originally estimated for salaries at Headquarters, the distribution by section has been based on the effect of the implementation of the new system as indicated by comparative departmental salary expenses before and after that implementation.

ANNEX III

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1957

[For the text of this draft resolution, as amended by document A/3750 and Add.1, see A/3795, para. 13.]

DOCUMENT A/3750 and Add.1

Twenty-fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[22 November 1957]

1. In document A/3720 the Secretary-General has proposed supplementary appropriations for 1957 in the amount of \$2,432,200, which may be divided into two fundamentally different categories:

(a) Additional requirements in respect of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses under the authority of General Assembly resolution 1084 (XI)

	(In US dollars)
(b) Additional requirements for items covered by the regular budget	1,719,900
	2,432,200*

* No provision has been included for a class 2 post adjustment for the United Nations staff at Geneva pending a decision of the General Assembly on this matter.

2. The Advisory Committee is particularly concerned by the magnitude of the additional requirements (\$1,719,900) for items covered by the regular budget. After excluding unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in each of the past five years, the following figures show the over-all budget surplus or deficit which has arisen in respect of items covered by the regular budget:

	(In US dollars)
(i) Commitments relating to peace and security	559,600
(ii) Commitments entered into with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee	134,700
(iii) Commitments relating to ad hoc judges of the International Court	18,000
	712,300

Financial year	Surplus	Deficit
	(excluding unforeseen and extraordinary expenses) (In US dollars)	
1953	406,150	
1954	1,129,230	
1955	135,800	
1956		1,178,750 ^a
1957		1,719,900 ^b

^a Includes \$400,000 special costs related to emergency special sessions of the General Assembly (November 1956) and meetings of the Security Council (October-November 1956).

^b Includes \$450,000 to \$500,000 costs resulting from the extension into 1957 of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

Basic consideration

3. The Committee considers that the large deficits in 1956 and 1957 should not be allowed to create a precedent whereby over-spending in respect of items covered by original appropriations becomes an accepted pattern. While reasons may be advanced for over-expenditures in certain accounts—the Committee will comment elsewhere in this paper on various accounts for which the justification appears less adequate—the fact remains that major deficits, for other than unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, represent an abrogation of the intent of the General Assembly as expressed by the budget appropriations for any one year.

4. As the Assembly cannot consider the Secretary-General's proposal before the end of November, the major part of the 1957 supplementary estimates will have been either spent or committed by that date. Consequently, the Advisory Committee has devoted its attention, first, to the revision of existing practices for dealing with supplementary estimates with a view to increased control; secondly, to recommendations concerning areas where the major over-expenditures have occurred in 1956 and 1957—they are basically the same for both years; and, lastly, to the specific accounts where it considers stricter control might have been exercised this year and to the reduction in the 1957 supplementaries which may yet be made during December.

Revised practices for dealing with supplementary estimates

5. Under existing practice, the Secretary-General submits to the Advisory Committee a mid-year review of the current year's appropriations in which he forecasts the likely surpluses and deficits. On 20 June 1957, he forecast a probable deficit, apart from unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, of \$1,031,000 as opposed to the current appraisal of \$1,719,900. The Secretary-General, in his mid-year presentation, called attention to the minimum time which circumstances had allowed him to devote to those estimates. Furthermore, as it has not been customary for the Advisory Committee to take action at that time, it is probable that less importance has been attached to the June forecast than would otherwise be the case.

6. The Advisory Committee recommends that more time be devoted to the analysis of the mid-year position so that these estimates will be more complete and effective. If a carefully prepared forecast indicates that action is necessary, the Advisory Committee will be able, in good time, to make observations to the Secretary-General concerning the manner in which he might wish to proceed for the remainder of the year.

7. Further, the Advisory Committee supports an oral suggestion, made on behalf of the Secretary-General, that the supplementary estimates for 1958 be presented in late August or early September of that year so that, together

with the Committee's report thereon, they may be a first item of business to be discussed by the Fifth Committee. In this manner, there will still be time for the General Assembly, if it so desires, to take action which might affect the level of the supplementaries.

Recommendations concerning sectors where major deficit have occurred

8. The additional appropriations required for the Economic Commission for Latin America amount to \$250,000, of which some \$160,000 relate to the salaries of the Professional staff. The new post adjustment system was not applied at Santiago on 1 January 1957, but a cost-of-living survey showed its index for March 1957 to be 95 in relation to Geneva on 1 January 1956. However, the fluctuating economic situation, which increased the difficulty of obtaining reliable results, led to questions concerning the validity of this survey which indicated that, on the basis of statistics alone, Santiago should not have a plus post adjustment classification.

9. As the ECLA Professional staff were being paid considerably more than they would receive under the post adjustment indicated by the March survey, and as more time was needed for further cost-of-living investigations, the Secretary-General decided that a transitional measure was required in the application of the new system. Accordingly, in June 1957, he applied a class 4^a post adjustment which resulted in a reduction in the total emoluments ranging from about 4 per cent in the lower levels to 10 per cent in the higher.

10. The Advisory Committee recognizes the extreme complexity of applying the post adjustment system at Santiago where wide fluctuations both in the cost-of-living index and the rate of exchange can give a swing of as much as 10 per cent in one month. In such a situation it appears necessary to provide some special procedure for altering the post adjustment on a month-to-month basis. Nevertheless, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General urgently pursue a solution which will ensure, by means of a further adjustment of Professional salaries at ECLA, that a proper balance is found for Santiago under the common system of post adjustments. Any delay may give rise to a request for supplementary appropriations in 1958.

11. The supplementary appropriations requested for common staff costs at Headquarters and Geneva (including travel on home leave, appointment, transfer and separation) total some \$360,000. The fact that significant deficits have been incurred over the past years in respect of common staff costs convinces the Advisory Committee that a better and more accurate measure than the present yardstick of past expenditure must be found for estimating future common staff costs requirements. Evidence before the Committee indicates that recruitment and transfers have been largely dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis, and it is certain that forward planning in these two areas, where major common staff expenditures arise, would lead to more accurate budget estimates and greater expenditure control.

12. Supplementary appropriations of \$200,000 are requested because the estimated savings arising from the turnover of staff will not be realized. The amount of turnover savings, being a residual figure rather than one arrived at on the basis of direct calculation, is at best difficult to determine; and the practice of charging some temporary assistance to vacant established posts has distorted the figures for both temporary assistance and turnover. The Advisory Committee has recommended

^a A class 4 post adjustment is the equivalent of a cost-of-living index of 115 at Santiago in relation to Geneva on 1 January 1956.

against this practice in its report (A/3624) on the 1958 budget estimates and, with a view to establishing a more accurate record of turnover savings, it now requests the submission during 1958 of quarterly reports which will show the period of vacancy for any post not filled during the entire quarter.

13. The additional requirements for the Geneva Office amount to \$295,600* as compared to the mid-year estimate of a \$100,000 deficit. Evidence indicated that the increase in the shortage was due to a misinterpretation of the mid-year figures received from the Geneva Office. As operations away from Headquarters are a major source of over-spending, the Advisory Committee considers that this demonstrates the need for more careful early scrutiny of the trend of expenditures at overseas offices and, possibly, more frequent inspection of these offices by a representative of the Controller.

14. The Committee has also noted that \$7,000 of the Geneva deficit arises from a one-week overlap of the meetings of the International Law Commission with those of both the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Technical Assistance Committee. General Assembly resolution 694 (VII) pertaining to the programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva provides in paragraph 1 (c) that the International Law Commission would meet in Geneva only when its session could be held there without overlapping with the summer session of the Economic and Social Council. While an overlap between the Commission and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council may not be a technical violation, it would seem to breach the spirit of the Assembly resolution. The Advisory Committee trusts that Sub-Committee 9 of the Fifth Committee, charged with establishing the new conference pattern, will look into this problem. Further, the Committee recommends that future supplementary requirements arising from a similar situation should be dealt with under paragraph 1 of the relevant General Assembly resolution concerning unforeseen and extraordinary expenses (1084 (XI) for the financial year 1957).

15. In this connexion, the Advisory Committee wishes also to draw attention to the expenditure of \$215,500 for fifty-five staff members detailed to London to service a twenty-five weeks' meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission. The assignment of a large servicing staff for half a year to a city where the United Nations does not maintain conference facilities had two invidious results: first, the staff were idle for much of their time because they could not be assigned to other duties between meetings of the Sub-Committee (although an attempt was made to do some translation work on behalf of Headquarters); and secondly, Headquarters conference services were disrupted for the same reason. The loss incurred in respect of both idle time and the disruption of Headquarters services is an illustration of the desirability of restricting conferences, whenever possible, to Headquarters or Geneva.

Deficits incurred to produce offsetting income

16. The appropriations for the Department of Public Information will be exceeded by \$73,200 in respect of television supplies and equipment, but there will also be an offsetting increase in miscellaneous income from television. The Advisory Committee does not necessarily disagree with this practice, but it considers that no plans or commitments, beyond those authorized in the budget, should be entered into without being subject to its prior review. In any case, the Committee would wish to

* \$110,000 of this deficit has been included in the global figures in paragraphs 11 and 12 of this report relating to the deficits on common staff costs and turnover savings.

receive, at the time of the mid-year review of appropriations, revised proposals concerning television expenditure and income. It would also be desirable for the Secretary-General to define the type of expenditures which may be made in order to increase television revenue.

17. The Geneva Office incurred a deficit of \$6,000 in order to produce postcards for sale to the public. An over-expenditure for the same purpose was also made in 1956. The Advisory Committee recommends in future that such expenses should not be charged to the budget but should instead be financed from the \$125,000 normally provided to the Secretary-General, under the Working Capital Fund resolution, to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating activities.

Recommended reductions of proposed supplementary appropriations

18. The Advisory Committee, while recognizing that 1957 was a year of particularly heavy activity, with an unusual compression of work as the result of the extension of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, nevertheless believes that there are areas where stricter control of expenditure might have been exercised. The Committee would like to cite, as examples, the following over-expenditures on which it considers stricter control might well have been exercised during 1956: \$36,000 for air freight and cables which relates chiefly to public information dispatches to information centres; \$15,000 for the cost of onward transmission of cables sent to Geneva via the United Nations radio network; \$9,300 for stationery and office supplies at ECLA above the original allotment of \$12,500 for this purpose; \$6,400 for the replacement of three motor vehicles purchased for ECAFE in 1952; and \$5,000 for the interne training even though the programme for special internes did not commence until October.

19. The Advisory Committee considers that there is still scope for reducing the proposed 1957 supplementary appropriations of \$2,432,200 by \$107,200 to a total of \$2,325,000. This reduction should be achieved, to the greatest extent possible, by actual savings on the proposed supplementary estimates, but in so far as savings in the last month of 1957 fall short of \$107,200, the required balance should be found by deferring certain expenditures until 1958.

Income

20. The Secretary-General anticipates that, as compared with approved estimates, the staff assessment income to be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund will be \$200,000 higher and the miscellaneous income will be \$550,000 higher. The Advisory Committee recommends, on the basis of the latest information concerning the sale of United Nations postage stamps, that the latter figure be increased by \$75,000 to \$625,000, which would mean an estimated miscellaneous income of \$3,156,000.

Summary of recommendations

21. The following is a summary of the Advisory Committee's general observations and recommendations concerning the problem of supplementary estimates.

(a) Over-all annual deficits for items covered by the original appropriations, as opposed to those relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, represent an abrogation of the intent of the General Assembly as expressed by the appropriation resolution. The large deficits of 1956 and 1957 in respect of items covered by the original appropriations should not be allowed to create a precedent (see para. 3 above).

(b) The Secretary-General's mid-year forecast of surpluses and deficits on appropriations should in future

be prepared with great care, so that it will enable the Advisory Committee to make well-founded observations to the Secretary-General concerning the manner in which he might wish to proceed for the remainder of the year (see paras. 5 and 6 above).

(c) The supplementary estimates for the current year should henceforth be presented in late August or early September in order to be taken as a first item of business by the Fifth Committee while there is still time to take action which would affect the level of the estimates (see para. 7 above).

(d) The Secretary-General should urgently pursue a solution which will ensure, by means of a further adjustment of professional salaries for United Nations staff at Santiago, that a proper balance is found for that city under the common system of post adjustments (see paras. 8 to 10 above).

(e) A more accurate measure than the present yardstick of past expenditure must be found for estimating common staff costs (see para. 11 above).

(f) A greater degree of forward planning must be instituted for recruitment and transfer of staff (see para. 11 above).

(g) Quarterly reports of vacancies should be submitted to the Advisory Committee in order to further a more accurate appraisal of turnover savings (see para. 12 above).

(h) More careful and early scrutiny should be given to the trend of expenditures at overseas offices (see para. 13 above).

(i) Supplementary requirements arising from non-compliance with the conference programme to be established by the General Assembly should be dealt with under paragraph 1 of the relevant Assembly resolution (1084 (XI) for the financial year 1957) concerning unforeseen and extraordinary expenses (see para. 14 above).

(j) Appropriations concerning television should not be exceeded with a view to obtaining offsetting revenue, unless the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee has been obtained (see para. 16 above).

(k) Expenditures for the production of postcards for sale to the public should not be charged to the budget but to funds already provided under the Working Capital Fund resolution to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating activities (see para. 17 above).

22. In order to give effect to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 19 and 20 of this report, the Advisory Committee recommends that the draft resolution concerning the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957 (A/3720, annex III) should be revised to read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, by means of savings where possible and by deferring expenditure where saving cannot be realized, to achieve a reduction of \$107,200 in the supplementary estimates ;

"2. Approves the general recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set out in its twenty-fourth report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session (A/3750 and Add.1) concerning the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957 ;

"3. Resolves that for the financial year 1957 the amount of \$50,815,700 appropriated by its resolutions 1083 (XI) of 21 December 1956 and 1100 (XI) of 27 February 1957 be increased by \$2,325,000 to a total of \$53,140,700 ;

"4. Considers that the estimate for miscellaneous income for 1957 previously set at \$2,531,010 by General Assembly resolution 1083 (XI) should be increased by \$625,000 to \$3,156,010 ;

"5. Resolves that subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above the revised appropriation for the financial year 1957 shall be as follows : . . ."

[The remainder of the draft resolution reproduces the appropriation table contained in the draft resolution concerning the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957 (A/3720, annex III).]

DOCUMENT A/3795

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text : English]
[13 December 1957]

1. At its 633rd meeting on 30 November 1957, the Fifth Committee considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/3720) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3750 and Add.1) on the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957.

2. The Secretary-General submitted supplementary estimates for 1957 involving an increase of \$2,432,200 over the appropriations voted by the General Assembly (resolutions 1083 (XI) and 1100 (XI)). At the same time, he estimated increases of income for 1957, over the amounts approved, of \$550,000 for miscellaneous income and \$200,000 for income from staff assessment.

3. The Secretary-General indicated that of the increased requirements for 1957, \$712,300 pertained to commitments relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses entered into under General Assembly resolution 1084 (XI). The balance of \$1,719,900 pertained to regular budgetary items. The Secretary-General detailed the several areas of expenditure where a shortfall was apparent and gave

the reasons for his request for supplementary requirements.

4. The Advisory Committee expressed particular concern at the magnitude of the additional requirements for items covered by the regular budget. It drew attention to the fact that while surpluses had been realized on the 1953, 1954 and 1955 original appropriations, substantial deficits had arisen in 1956 and 1957 ; those deficits should not be allowed to create a precedent whereby over-spending became an accepted practice. Accordingly, while referring to certain specific points in the supplementary estimates and making recommendations on those estimates, the Advisory Committee devoted its attention largely to the revision of existing practices for dealing with supplementary estimates with a view to increased control in the future. To this end, as well as on certain other specific points, the Advisory Committee made a number of recommendations which were summarized in paragraph 21 of its report. While recognizing that over-expenditures might be justified in certain accounts, major

deficits represented, in the Advisory Committee's opinion, an abrogation of the intent of the General Assembly as expressed in the budget appropriations for any one year.

5. As regards the 1957 supplementary estimates, the Advisory Committee felt that there was still scope for reductions of the order of \$107,200, which should be achieved to the greatest extent possible by actual savings. In so far as savings in the last month of 1957 fell short of \$107,200, the required balance should be found by deferring certain expenditures until 1958. The Advisory Committee further recommended, on the basis of information available after the Secretary-General's estimates had been prepared, that the estimated increase for miscellaneous income should be raised from \$550,000 to \$625,000. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee presented an amended text of the draft resolution on the supplementary estimates.

6. Delegations taking part in the discussion in the Fifth Committee shared the Advisory Committee's concern at the magnitude of the supplementary estimates. It was recognized that 1957 had been a year of heavy activity, with the extension of the eleventh session of the General Assembly and the consequent compression of the other work of the Secretariat; nevertheless, the amount was large. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee for a reduction were supported. Some delegations indicated that in view of the amount of the supplementary estimates and the fact that those estimates included provision for substantial expenditures which they considered unjustified they would vote against the supplementary appropriations for 1957.

7. Delegations also emphasized the necessity of ensuring that large supplementary estimates for regular budget items were avoided in the future, and stressed that the experience in 1956 and 1957 should not create a precedent. The annual appropriations were voted by the General Assembly after detailed review by the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee, and were intended to cover the items included in the budget for that year. While it was recognized that unforeseen and extraordinary expenses might arise — and separate provision was made for such expenses — and while some over-expenditure on regular budget items might prove to be unavoidable, serious over-spending tended to nullify the efforts of the Committee and the General Assembly. Attention was also drawn to the difficulties which Members encountered with their legislative bodies in financing budgetary expenditures at a level significantly above that which had been previously approved. In consequence the Secretary-General was urged, by more precise planning, estimating, budgetary control and accounting, to do his best to maintain the regular expenditures within the amounts appropriated.

8. The general recommendations made by the Advisory Committee were supported. Particular note was taken of that Committee's recommendations relating to revised procedures for considering supplementary requirements, and it was believed that these procedures, which would involve early consideration of the supplementary estimates by the General Assembly after a careful mid-year examination of current expenditures by the Advisory Committee, should be adopted.

9. The representative of the Secretary-General assured the Committee that the Secretary-General had also been concerned at the magnitude of the supplementary requirements for 1957. However, due consideration had to be given to the conditions that had existed during the year. The fact that the General Assembly had been in session for over five months during 1957 had placed a great strain on the staff and resources of the Secretariat, and accounted, in itself, for about \$500,000 of the supplementary expenditures. Further, there had been a tendency in the past to justify reductions in the estimates on the ground that if it should prove necessary the Secretary-General could request a supplementary appropriation the following year. Sincere efforts had been made to keep the supplementary requirements as low as possible, but it was also necessary to ensure that minimum services and facilities were provided for the work of the Organization.

10. Notwithstanding these facts regarding the 1957 supplementary estimates, the Secretary-General agreed that further efforts should be made to prevent similar situations in the future. Several of the general recommendations made by the Advisory Committee had originally been proposed by the Secretary-General, and the support of the Advisory Committee for these proposals was encouraging. As regards the contemplated reduction of \$107,200, every effort would be made to achieve that reduction by savings, but it would probably be necessary merely to defer some expenditures to 1958.

11. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee (A/3750 and Add.1) as follows:

- (a) The preamble and paragraphs 1 and 2, unanimously;
- (b) Paragraph 3, by 51 votes to 8 with no abstentions;
- (c) Paragraph 4, unanimously;
- (d) Paragraph 5, by 51 votes to 8 with no abstentions.

The Committee approved the draft resolution as a whole by 51 votes to 8, with no abstentions.

12. At its 645th meeting, the Committee noted that the supplementary appropriations it had thus far considered did not include provision for the additional requirements consequent on its decision regarding the application of class 2 in the schedule of post adjustments to United Nations staff members in Geneva with effect from 1 August 1957 (A/3793). It was agreed that the previous decisions of the Committee on the amount of the supplementary appropriations should be adjusted to reflect these additional requirements. The amount involved totals \$34,000, of which \$31,000 relates to section 18 and \$3,000 to section 19.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

13. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1222 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1222 (XII). SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1957

The General Assembly,

Having examined the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General, by means of savings where possible and by deferring expenditure where saving cannot be realized, to achieve a reduction of \$107,200 in the supplementary estimates ;*

2. *Approves the general recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set out in its twenty-fourth report to the*

General Assembly at its twelfth session (A/3750 and Add.1) concerning the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1957 ;

3. *Resolves that for the financial year 1957 the amount of \$50,815,700 appropriated by its resolutions 1083 (XI) of 21 December 1956 and 1100 (XI) of 27 February 1957 be increased by \$2,359,000 to a total of \$53,174,700 ;*

4. *Considers that the estimate for miscellaneous income for 1957 previously set at \$2,531,010 by General Assembly resolution 1083 (XI) should be increased by \$625,000 to \$3,156,010 ;*

5. *Resolves that, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the revised appropriation for the financial year 1957 shall be as follows :*

Section	Amount appropriated (adjusted where necessary under paragraph 2 of resolution 1100 (XII))	Supplementary appropriation, increase or decrease	Revised amounts of appropriation
<i>US dollars</i>			
A. UNITED NATIONS			
<i>Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees</i>			
1. The General Assembly, commissions and committees	628,900	109,300	738,200
2. The Security Council, commissions and committees	—	215,500	215,500
3. The Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees	144,600	(4,100)	140,500
3a. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	29,400	—	29,400
3b. Regional economic commissions	77,500	—	77,500
4. The Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees ..	50,000	—	50,000
TOTAL, PART I	<u>930,400</u>	<u>320,700</u>	<u>1,251,100</u>
<i>Part II. Special missions and related activities</i>			
5. Special missions and related activities	1,852,000	195,200	2,047,200
5a. United Nations Field Service	780,700	—	780,700
TOTAL, PART II	<u>2,632,700</u>	<u>195,200</u>	<u>2,827,900</u>
<i>Part III. Headquarters, New York</i>			
6. Offices of the Secretary-General	2,226,400	81,800	2,308,200
6a. Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	218,000	15,500	234,400
7. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	601,000	18,800	619,800
7a. Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	113,000	(5,500)	107,500
8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	3,608,000	(14,400)	3,593,600
9. Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	822,500	—	822,500
10. Department of Public Information	2,398,400	86,100	2,484,500
11. Department of Conference Services	6,873,000	71,000	6,944,000
11a. Library	534,400	—	534,400
12. Office of General Services	3,074,500	189,500	3,264,000
13. Temporary assistance and consultants	527,500	202,500	730,000
14. Travel of staff	1,070,500	119,500	1,190,000
15. Common staff costs	4,050,800	157,700	4,208,500
16. Common services	3,819,800	348,700	4,168,500
17. Permanent equipment	250,000	22,600	272,600
TOTAL, PART III	<u>30,188,700</u>	<u>1,293,800</u>	<u>31,482,500</u>

Section	Amount appropriated (adjusted where necessary under paragraph 2 of resolution 1100 (XI))	Supplementary appropriation, increase or decrease	Revised amounts of appropriation
		US dollars	
A. UNITED NATIONS (continued)			
Part IV. European Office of the United Nations			
18. United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body)	5,209,600	325,100	5,534,700
Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	68,700	1,500	70,200
19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	772,500	90,300	862,800
TOTAL, PART IV	6,050,800	416,900	6,467,700
Part V. Information centres			
20. Information centres (exclusive of the Geneva Information Centre)	1,206,500	-	1,206,500
TOTAL, PART V	1,206,500	-	1,206,500
Part VI. Secretariats of the regional economic commissions (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)			
21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,525,300	(72,500)	1,452,800
22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America	1,250,700	248,600	1,499,300
TOTAL, PART VI	2,776,000	176,100	2,952,100
Part VII. Representation and hospitality expenses			
23. Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations	50,000	-	50,000
24. Hospitality	20,000	-	20,000
TOTAL, PART VII	70,000	-	70,000
Part VIII. Contractual printing			
25. Contractual printing (excluding chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	1,383,925	39,700	1,423,625
Chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	9,975	-	9,975
TOTAL, PART VIII	1,393,900	39,700	1,433,600
Part IX. Technical programmes			
26. Technical Assistance Administration	386,700	-	386,700
27. Economic development	479,400	-	479,400
28. Social activities	925,000	-	925,000
28a. Human rights activities	55,000	-	55,000
29. Public administration	300,000	-	300,000
TOTAL, PART IX	2,146,100	-	2,146,100
Part X. Special expenses			
30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations	649,500	-	649,500
31. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
TOTAL, PART X	2,649,500	-	2,649,500
Part XI. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee			
32. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	136,100	6,100	142,200
TOTAL, PART XI	136,100	6,100	142,200
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
Part XII. International Court of Justice			
33. International Court of Justice	635,000	17,700	652,700
TOTAL, PART XII	635,000	17,700	652,700
GENERAL REDUCTION	-	(107,200)	(107,200)
GRAND TOTAL	50,815,700	2,359,000	53,174,700

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 40 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3126	Budget estimates for the financial year 1957 and information annex	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
A/3600	Budget estimates for the financial year 1958 and information annexes	<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
A/3624	Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 7</i>
A/3793	Schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva: report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 41</i>
A/C.5/677	Revised estimates for section 13: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 43</i>
A/C.5/686	Revised estimates for section 25: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.5/L.409	France: amendment to document A/C.5/L.408	Incorporated in <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/3482, para. 19</i>
A/C.5/L.489	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 40 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 633rd and 645th meetings

Plenary meetings: 731st meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 41: Budget estimates for the financial year 1958

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ABBREVIATIONS

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
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

DOCUMENT A/3679

Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: revised estimates for sections 6, 7, 8 and 13

[Original text: English]
[25 September 1957]

1. The Secretary-General has submitted (A/C.5/710)¹ upward revisions, totalling \$159,200, in his budget estimates for 1958, consequent upon decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions.

2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions understands that these revisions are proposed on the basis of a broad re-assessment by the Secretary-General of the total resources requested in his initial budget submission (A/3600) in the light of the

over-all impact of the decisions of the Council. The proposed revisions accordingly represent, especially as regards staff resources, the net additional requirements which are necessary, in the Secretary-General's view, for the implementation of the Council's decisions.

3. The additional funds which are requested, fall into two categories: (a) those for new meetings, for extension of meetings already scheduled or for other non-recurring items of expenditure; and (b) continuing staff costs or other items of expenditure which are not limited to 1958. The breakdown of the total amount between the two categories is as follows:

¹ See p. 20 of the present fascicle.

	For 1958 only Continuing costs	
	United States dollars	
I. Committees and commissions of the Council:		
Committees of the Council	8,600	—
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	5,000	—
Commission on the Status of Women	(5,000)	—
Commission on Human Rights	51,600	—
Sub-total	60,200	—

	For 1958 only Continuing costs	
	United States dollars	
II. Department of Economic and Social Affairs:		
Transport of dangerous goods	7,000	-
World Economic Survey	-	34,200 ^a
International consultation on world economic conditions	8,500	-
Social policy activities	-	24,300 ^a
Narcotics Laboratory	-	-
Sub-total	15,500	58,500 ^a
III. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:		
Expert meeting on paper and pulp industry	-	10,000 ^b
Sub-total	-	10,000
IV. Economic Commission for Europe:		
Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe ..	-	- ^c
Sub-total	-	-
V. Department of Public Information:		
Observance of tenth anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights	15,000	-
Sub-total	15,000	-
TOTAL	90,700	68,500

^a 1958 costs; costs for later years are likely to be higher.

^b For 1958 and 1959 only.

^c Some continuing printing costs are anticipated; in 1958, these will be met as far as possible from appropriations already recommended for contractual printing.

I. Committees and commissions of the Council

4. The largest item under this heading is \$51,600 for the 1958 session of the Commission on Human Rights, which the Economic and Social Council has decided should be held in Paris.

5. The Advisory Committee trusts that this and other decisions of the Council with regard to meetings of its subsidiary organs are provisional and subject to such decisions as the General Assembly may take, at its current session, concerning a new pattern of conferences for a period beginning 1 January 1958.

6. In any case, the Advisory Committee's position on the question of holding meetings of United Nations bodies away from their normal seats was re-stated in the Committee's report on the 1958 budget estimates, where emphasis was placed on "the need to develop a policy whereby no meetings of United Nations bodies would be held away from their normal headquarters locations unless any extra costs were met by the host Government concerned" (A/3624, para. 42).

7. There are the following further considerations in regard to the proposal to hold the 1958 session of the Commission on Human Rights in Paris:

(a) Apart from the added financial burden involved, 1958 will be administratively a difficult year in the matter of conferences, with the physical resources of the Secretariat being subjected to undue strain.³ Any further departure from normal patterns will add to this already considerable strain;

(b) There has been no invitation from the Government of France to hold the session in Paris, and, accordingly, the policy indicated in paragraph 6 above may not be feasible;

(c) The Advisory Committee recognizes that there may be factors, other than the purely administrative and

budgetary ones, which have weighed with the Economic and Social Council in favour of the decision.

8. The Advisory Committee must consider the proposal mainly from an administrative and budgetary point of view; on this basis, it cannot recommend the appropriation of the additional amount which the Secretary-General has requested.

9. Should the General Assembly, nevertheless, decide in favour of holding the session of the Commission on Human Rights in Paris, the Advisory Committee would suggest that efforts should be made to hold expenditures for the five items listed by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/710, para. 8), to a total of \$40,000.

10. As regards the other items concerning committees and commissions of the Council, the Advisory Committee notes that the increase of \$5,000 in respect of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will be offset by a corresponding decrease for the Commission on the Status of Women. The Committee recommends that the relatively small additional amounts needed for the committees of the Council should be found from within the appropriations already recommended under sections 6 and 8 of the 1958 budget (A/3624). This recommendation is subject to whatever decision is finally adopted with regard to the possibility of modifying the arrangements for the 1958 summer session of the Economic and Social Council (A/3624, para. 57).

II. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

11. A total amount of \$74,000 is requested under this heading comprising four separate items (see para. 3 above). While the Advisory Committee concurs in the request for \$8,500 for convening a panel of experts in connexion with international consultation on world economic conditions, it has serious reservations regarding the balance of the amount requested (\$65,500), all of which relates to staff costs.

12. The importance of the additional work which is envisaged in regard to the World Economic Survey and

³ This will be due largely to the fact that two major conferences, the International Conference on the Law of the Sea and the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, are planned for 1958.

to social policy activities, has been brought out by the Economic and Social Council. Under ideal conditions of operation of the new form of the budget, the essential resources necessary for the implementation of these new tasks should be found from total available appropriations without specific additional provision, having regard to the fact that the proposed work represents an important but limited extension of work that is already being done in the Secretariat. It might, nevertheless, be difficult, in the first year of operation with the new budget form, to make all the readjustments in programme priorities and personnel assignments which the assumption of the new responsibilities would entail.

13. In these circumstances, the Advisory Committee is prepared to recommend an additional provision of \$25,000 for 1958, \$21,000 under section 6 and \$4,000 under section 7, in addition to the \$8,500 under section 6 mentioned in paragraph 11 above. The Committee further recommends that any expenditures necessary for the meeting of the expert group on the transport of dangerous goods should be met out of the appropriations under section 6 without specific further provision.

III. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

14. The Secretary-General has requested additional provision under section 6 of the 1958 budget in the amount of \$10,000, to meet the preparatory costs of a Far Eastern meeting of technical experts on the pulp and paper industry to be convened jointly by ECAFE and FAO in mid-1959.

15. While the Advisory Committee notes that the projects is considered as having a high priority by the governments of the region, it should be possible, through adjustments in the proposed utilization of funds already recommended for consultant expenditures in ECAFE, to meet any necessary preparatory costs. It is of interest that, while the over-all budgetary provisions for ECAFE included in the Secretary-General's initial submission (A/3600) were apparently considered as sufficient generally to meet the requirements of the 1958 work

programme of the Commission, specific additional provision has been requested for this one project.

IV. Economic Commission for Europe

16. The proposed conversion of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* from its present bilingual form into a trilingual bulletin is expected to entail additional printing costs which, for 1958, the Secretary-General will attempt to meet from the over-all appropriations for contractual printing. No additional provision is requested.

V. Department of Public Information

17. The Secretary-General requests an amount of \$15,000 under section 13 for assistance in promoting national and international film programmes in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Advisory Committee understands that a substantial part of the information programme called for by the Economic and Social Council in the Annex to resolution 651 B (XXIV) of 24 July 1957 will be implemented within normal appropriations; the additional provision requested represents, in the Secretary-General's view, an item of expenditure which cannot be met out of such appropriations.

18. The Advisory Committee notes that the information programme has still to be finalized by the Council Committee on the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, established under the terms of the Council resolution cited above. The Committee would suggest that any necessary expenditures for the proposed film programme should be provided for within the appropriations already recommended under section 13 for public information supplies and services.

Summary of recommendations

19. The following is a summary of the Advisory Committee's recommendations in the preceding paragraphs, arranged by appropriation sections of the 1958 budget:

Section	Revisions in the 1958 estimates		
	Secretary-General's estimate	Amounts recommended by the Advisory Committee	Reductions
United States dollars			
6. Salaries and wages:			
Established posts	48,700	21,000	27,700
Temporary assistance	39,400	—	39,400
Consultants	18,500	8,500	10,000
Total for section 6	106,600	29,500	77,100
7. Common staff costs	9,800	4,000	5,800
8. Travel of staff	24,300	—	24,300
13. General expenses	18,500	—	18,500
GRAND TOTAL	159,200	33,500	125,700

DOCUMENT A/3691

Ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee

[Original text: English]
[4 October 1957]

1. By resolution 1098 (XI) of 27 February 1957, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to study the question of the integration of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee³ with the United Nations Secretariat in all its practical, legal and other aspects, and to submit to the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly a report on those aspects and on the steps which would be necessary to effect the integration". The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report which the Secretary-General has accordingly submitted in document A/C.5/709.⁴

2. The Advisory Committee is not concerned with the political and juridical aspects of the problem and, accordingly, has confined itself to the administrative and budgetary problems that arise, because the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee (a) has been established as a separate unit governed by the draft rules of procedure of that committee, which are not in full harmony with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, and (b) performs a number of conference service functions (interpretation, translation, documentation) without coming under the direction of the competent Department of Conference Services.

3. In September 1954, the Secretary-General's Survey Group on Reorganization reported that, viewed solely from the standpoint of effective utilization of staff and facilities, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that present servicing arrangements for the Military Staff Committee are needlessly wasteful and inefficient. This finding is confirmed in the recent report of the Secretary-General, which states:

³ By secretariat of the Military Staff Committee is meant its civilian personnel comprising staff members of the United Nations who serve the Committee. The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee now comprises the following staff:

Language staff:

1 First Officer (P-4)

5 Second Officers (P-3) (plus 2 vacant posts)

Administrative staff:

1 Administrative assistant (G-5)

Documents, clerical and stenographic staff:

1 Senior level, General Service category (G-4)

4 Intermediate level, General Service category (G-3) (plus 1 vacant post).

⁴ See p. 15 of the present fascicle.

"It would be reasonable to assume, however, that integration, i.e., the transfer to the Department of Conference Services of the interpretation, translation and document reproduction functions, would, on the basis of the present workload of the Military Staff Committee, reduce the over-all cost of the civilian secretariat services from the present budget level of \$117,000 to approximately \$65,000." (A/C.5/709, para. 21.)

4. The draft rules of procedure, which established the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee, give rise to various administrative difficulties. Thus, in the first place, professional staff members, normally nominated by individual delegations under the authority of the draft rules, have not, in all cases, met the standards required of the Secretariat of the United Nations. In the second place, the draft rules⁵ limit recruitment to nationals of the five Member States represented on the Military Staff Committee. In the third place, the draft rules provide that the separation of a staff member can be effected on the nomination of the Military Staff Committee—a provision which raises the question whether such action can be reconciled with Staff Regulation 9 and with the procedures established under that regulation.

5. It is therefore the view of the Advisory Committee that considerations of economy, efficiency and sound administration clearly argue in favour of the integration of the staff of the Military Staff Committee with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. The Secretary-General has indicated that in the matter, for example, of working methods, security arrangements or the special experience required of its staff, the instructions of the Military Staff Committee would be followed (A/C.5/709, paras. 33 and 37). The Advisory Committee, for its part, is satisfied that integration would not preclude the Security Council or the Military Staff Committee from imposing special conditions pertinent to the exercise of the Committee's functions, especially as regards the requirements of security.

⁵ Draft rule 8 (e) (ii) of the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee and its secretariat states that in principle the staff of the secretariat will be provided equally from the five nations which are permanent members of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT A/3705

Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: system of honoraria and special allowances to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations

[Original text: English]
[18 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report which the Secretary-General has submitted (A/C.5/713),⁶ pursuant to a request made by the Fifth Committee (A/3539, para. 8) at the eleventh session of the General Assembly,

⁶ See p. 23 of present fascicle.

on the system of honoraria and special allowances to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations.

2. It is important at the outset to draw a distinction between a subsistence allowance, on the one hand, and

honoraria and special allowances, on the other. The Advisory Committee agrees in this regard with the Secretary-General (A/C.5/713, paras. 7-10) that there are in fact only two types of payment: (a) subsistence allowance; and (b) any payment in addition to this allowance.

Subsistence allowance

3. The General Assembly, by resolution 1075 (XI) of 7 December 1956, set out clearly the principles governing the payment of subsistence allowance. These are that:

(a) The subsistence allowance shall provide for the extra expenses which an individual incurs in attending an official meeting or session and shall not include any element of fee or remuneration for services rendered;

(b) The subsistence allowance shall be paid uniformly to members of all eligible bodies;

(c) The rates of subsistence allowance shall be:

(i) \$25 *per diem* for meetings at Headquarters (New York);

(ii) \$20 *per diem* for meetings away from Headquarters, provided that the allowance shall be reduced to \$10 *per diem* for a member whose duty station is also the place of meeting;

(iii) During periods of travels aboard vessels, trains and aeroplanes, \$8 *per diem*.

4. The General Assembly has never dissented from the decision of the Fifth Committee that intangible factors, such as importance of the work assigned to an expert body, or the eminence of its membership, cannot appropriately determine the proper level of a subsistence allowance.

5. The only question at issue, therefore, is whether there are adequate grounds for the Assembly to authorize, in respect of any United Nations body, payments in addition to the subsistence allowance. In view of the principles enumerated above, any such payment must clearly be in the nature of honoraria.

Honoraria

6. The Advisory Committee has opposed the payment of any addition by way of honorarium to the subsistence allowance drawn by members of such bodies. It must be recognized, however, that certain special exceptions to this policy have been approved by the Assembly, in particular:

(a) The President and members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and of the Drug Supervisory Body receive honoraria at the following rates:

	Dollars per annum
President	1,000
Vice-President	500
Members	300

(b) The Chairman and special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission may receive honoraria not exceeding \$1,500 *per annum* in any one case, in respect of studies prepared between sessions;

(c) Members of the International Law Commission receive a special allowance at the rate of \$15 per day for periods of attendance at meetings of the Commission.

7. Subject to these special exceptions, the general principle against any payment of honoraria to members of United Nations bodies has been maintained.

8. The Secretary-General suggests, in paragraph 14 of his report, that two general approaches to the question may be open to the General Assembly:

(a) To retain the existing system without change (that is, to continue the exceptional payments which are currently authorized); or

(b) To modify it in one of the following ways:

(i) To treat all expert bodies in an identical manner (that is, to pay honoraria to members of all expert bodies); or

(ii) to examine individual cases on their merits and, in arriving at a solution appropriate to each body, to establish thereby guiding principles, as well as an administrative basis on which any new case arising in the future might be considered by the General Assembly.

9. While the Advisory Committee recognizes the logical basis of the approach suggested by the Secretary-General, it suggests that, in view of the long history of this question and the need to arrive at a practical and final settlement of the whole matter, the General Assembly should now decide between the following alternatives:

(a) To continue the currently authorized exceptional payments; or

(b) To abolish altogether these payments, thus treating members of all expert bodies in an identical manner.

10. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee cannot recommend the adoption of course (b) (i) or (ii) suggested in paragraph 14 of the Secretary-General's report. The Committee also recognizes the practical difficulty at this stage of abolishing the existing exceptional payments which have for so long been in operation. This fact may suggest to the General Assembly the adoption of the course suggested in paragraph 9 (a) above, namely, the continuance of the present exceptional payments. In that event, however, the Advisory Committee would strongly advise that all such payments to members of United Nations bodies over and above the prescribed uniform rate of subsistence allowance, should be regarded as honoraria and should be in terms of an appropriate lump sum.

DOCUMENT A/3721

Seventeenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva

[Original text: English]
[6 November 1957]

1. In resolution 1095 A (XI) of 27 February 1957, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Salary Review Committee (A/3209, chap. VIII), a common system of remuneration for the internationally recruited staffs of the United Nations and the specialized

agencies. This system includes a scheme of post adjustments the amounts of which are determined initially by reference to relative costs of living, standards of living and related factors at each duty station compared with Geneva as at 1 January 1956. Once this broad judgement

has been exercised to establish the initial adjustment in relation to Geneva as at January 1956, future changes for any locality will depend on time-to-time changes in its local cost-of-living index of five points averaged over a period of nine months.

2. In resolution 1095 B (XI) of the same date, the General Assembly established the post adjustment for United Nations Headquarters and recommended appropriate adjustments for the headquarters areas of the specialized agencies participating in the common salary system. The text of the resolution reads in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"..."

"2. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1957, the post adjustment for United Nations Headquarters in New York shall be class 5 within the system proposed by the Salary Review Committee and adopted by the General Assembly;

"3. Recommends to the specialized agencies that, for the purposes of post adjustment, and with effect from 1 January 1957, Geneva be placed in class 1, and that, provisionally, Rome be placed in class 2, Paris in class 4, and Montreal in class 4;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to apply, to the members of the staff of the United Nations serving in the headquarters area of a specialized agency which has adopted the post adjustment system recommended by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly, the class of post adjustment set by that agency for that area;"

3. In accordance with this system, Geneva would be entitled to a class 2 post adjustment when its local cost-of-living index averaged 105 over a period of nine months (in relation to 100 at Geneva in January 1956). Although the Geneva index had not yet reached 105, the World Health Assembly and the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (a) approved a class 2 post adjustment for Geneva effective 1 June 1957, and (b) fixed 1 January 1957 as the date from which future cost-of-living movements should be measured. That is to say, Geneva was assumed to have been 105 as at 1 January 1957, although it had not yet reached that figure.

4. The reason advanced by WHO and the ILO for applying class 2 before the Geneva index reached 105 was that, in placing New York in class 5, the General Assembly, in addition to giving due weight to the cost-of-living increase that had occurred during 1956 in the New York area, had exercised broad judgement, since it recognized the limitations inherent in any place-to-place cost-of-living statistical comparison. The agencies claimed that it was a matter of equity that a consideration which had been invoked, with the Assembly's approval, on behalf of the New York staff of the United Nations, should similarly be applied to Geneva.

5. The Advisory Committee has difficulty in accepting as valid the reason advanced by the agencies for not following the post adjustment system proposed by the Salary Review Committee and adopted by the Assembly. Post adjustments are determined initially by comparing all cities with a standard—Geneva on 1 January 1956. This initial comparison involves broad judgement as well as statistics, and it can be made for any city in relation to Geneva but, obviously, should not be made for Geneva, since that city is itself the yardstick for all measurements. Consequently, changes in the Geneva post adjustment should only be based on time-to-time changes in its local cost-of-living index in relation to the base date of January 1956.

6. The Advisory Committee also notes that:

(a) The legislative bodies of WHO and the ILO have not followed the Assembly's recommendation regarding the classification of Geneva (see operative clause 3 of resolution 1095 B (XI) quoted in paragraph 2 above);

(b) While the Assembly's recommendations on post adjustments for Montreal, Paris and Rome were provisional, there was no such qualification in the case of Geneva;

(c) Neither WHO nor the ILO, though taking concerted action, afforded the General Assembly of the United Nations an opportunity to express its opinion in advance of the adoption of a class 2 post adjustment for their staff members at Geneva;

(d) The Salary Review Committee recognized that, by regarding Geneva as 100 on 1 January 1956, it would wipe out a 2 per cent index rise which might have counted towards a future adjustment. It nevertheless felt there was no justification for departing from its basic conclusion that the scale recommended as at 1 January 1956, was adequate to recruit and retain staff in the light of the actual cost-of-living rate then obtaining at Geneva.

7. In the light of the decisions taken by WHO and the ILO, and having regard to paragraph 4 of resolution 1095 B (XI), the Secretary-General now represents (A/C.5/711, para. 8)⁷ that, on the grounds of equity and in the interest of preserving the common system, the Geneva staff of the United Nations should also receive class 2 post adjustment with effect from 1 June 1957 and that their future cost-of-living movement be measured from 1 January 1957.

8. Since the Advisory Committee does not consider that the agencies have advanced valid reason for departing from the normal operation of the post adjustment system, it is not able to concur in this recommendation of the Secretary-General. The Committee believes, for the reasons stated in paragraph 5 above, that January 1956 should remain the date from which cost-of-living changes in Geneva should be measured and that class 2 should be granted to the United Nations staff at Geneva when there is a change of five points averaged over a period of nine months.

9. However, the Advisory Committee is informed that the Geneva cost-of-living index reached a level of 105 in August 1957 (as compared with 100 at January 1956), and remained above this level during September. Such an increase of five points for only two months would not in itself entitle Geneva to a class 2 post adjustment. The General Assembly may feel, however, that the action taken by WHO and the ILO to grant class 2 rates to their staff, has created an exceptional situation which might justify special treatment. Should this be the view of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee would not oppose waiving the requirement of a nine-months average and applying a class 2 post adjustment to the United Nations staff at Geneva from 1 August 1957, the date by which the Geneva cost-of-living index first had reached a level of five points above that on the base date of January 1956.

10. The Advisory Committee hopes that, on further consideration, the governing bodies of WHO and the ILO will decide to maintain the base date of January 1956 as the date from which cost-of-living changes for their staff members at Geneva will be measured.

11. The Advisory Committee notes that the agencies' action in departing from the normal operation of the post adjustment system was largely inspired by the decision to place New York in class 5 on 1 January 1957. Before any further adjustment for New York is brought before the General Assembly, the basis for comparison would require examination. The Advisory Committee reserves its position concerning this matter.

⁷ See p. 22 in the present fascicle.

DOCUMENT A/3743

Twenty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: revised estimates for sections 7 and 13: study and interne programmes

[Original text: English]
[18 November 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/727)⁸ proposing a revision of the 1958 budget estimates (A/3600) for sections 7 and 13 in respect of the several interne and study programmes.

2. The Secretary-General has reviewed the various interne and study programmes and has decided to discontinue the special interne programme, because the four months which this group, which comes to Headquarters for one year, spends in the Guided Tours is not conducive to successful training at a minimum cost. He proposes to apply the resulting decrease of \$33,000 in the original estimates to: an increase in the civil servants programme (\$12,000); an expansion of the senior study programme to include a group of five or six senior editors (\$10,000); and a reduction of the budget estimates (\$11,000).

3. The Advisory Committee concurs with the proposal to discontinue a programme which is not fulfilling its

⁸ See p. 45 of this fascicle.

objectives, but it does not believe that 1958, a year of two special conferences and generally heavy expenditure, is the time to consider an increase over the amounts requested for each of the other interne and study programmes in the original 1958 estimates. Further, the Committee thinks these programmes should receive careful consideration by the expert committee proposed by the Fifth Committee to review and appraise the work of the public information services of the United Nations.⁹ The expert committee might wish to apply quite different criteria in judging the programmes which are primarily for the dissemination of public information, such as the senior editor group, and those where the emphasis is on instruction, as is the case with the civil servants' group. Attention might also be given to undertaking training at the regional economic commissions where the cost per person would be less than at Headquarters.

4. The original 1958 estimates, the Secretary-General's revised estimates, and the Advisory Committee's recommendations for the interne and study programmes are:

⁹ See document A/3741, p. 55 of this fascicle.

Programmes	Original 1958 budget estimates (A/3600)	Secretary- General's revised estimates (A/C.5/727)	Advisory Committee's recommendations
United States dollars			
(a) Special internes	81,000	48,000 ^a	48,000 ^a
(b) Civil servants	12,000	24,000	12,000
(c) Student internes	12,000	12,000	12,000
(d) Senior study			
(i) Non-governmental represen- tatives	11,000	11,000	11,000
(ii) Senior editors	—	10,000	—
TOTAL	116,000^b	105,000	83,000

^a \$48,000 is the cost in 1958 of completing the special interne programme started in October 1957.

^b Costs for non-governmental representatives are provided for in section 13, chapter IV, item (iii); all other programmes are provided for in section 7, chapter IV item (i) (c).

5. The Advisory Committee does not consider that the expenditures for the interne and study programmes are "Common staff costs" and, accordingly, recommends that they be provided for under "General expenses" in section 13 of the budget. The allocation to chapters within section 13 should be made at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENT A/3744

Twenty-second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: revised estimates for sections 6, 7 and 8: provision of a secretariat to serve the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

[Original text: English]
[19 November 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/725)¹⁰ in which he proposes, as a result of the creation of a Committee for Co-

ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, to revise sections 6, 7 and 8 of the 1958 budget estimates.

2. In May 1957, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East endorsed the continuation of the secretariat's studies concerning the development of the Lower Mekong

¹⁰ See p. 43 of the present fascicle.

River Basin. ECAFE's decision was in turn endorsed by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 655 B (XXIV), and in September 1957, a preparatory committee, composed of representatives of the four riparian Governments (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam), adopted a statute which established a Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

3. Article 3 of the statute calls upon the secretariat to co-operate with the Committee in the performance of the latter's functions and consequently, the Secretary-General proposes that a unit of two Professional and three General Service posts be created in the ECAFE secretariat, as part of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development. This proposal is made in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1096 (XI), which provide that requests for additional appropriations for 1958 may be submitted, after the circulation of the main budget estimates, in respect of projects which the Secretary-General certifies to be of the highest priority and which could not have been foreseen at the time the main budget estimates were circulated.

4. The Advisory Committee understands that the proposed new secretariat unit is needed to assure the

co-ordination and continuity of the technical projects which will be undertaken by experts to be paid from extra-budgetary funds. The Committee wishes to emphasize this basic division of functions. It considers that, as the lower Mekong River programme develops, the increasing need for personnel should be financed outside the regular United Nations budget and that the secretariat's role should be limited to providing assistance in the co-ordination of the programme.

5. The Advisory Committee believes that the addition of two Professional and two General Service posts to the staff of ECAFE should adequately provide for the co-ordination and continuity of the technical projects. However, the Advisory Committee recommends that these additional posts should be continued only during the existence of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Further, the justification for these posts should be reviewed whenever there is a change in the terms of reference of the Committee for Co-ordination, and also at the time the 1959 budget estimates are prepared, in the light of the development of the programme, and of the regular workload of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development.

6. The 1958 costs of the Secretary-General's proposal and the Advisory Committee's recommendation are:

Secretary-General's proposal		Advisory Committee's recommendation	
United States dollars		United States dollars	
		Section 6	
12,500	1 Senior Officer	1	12,500
10,540	1 First Officer	1	10,540
8,140	3 General Service staff	2	5,440
4,370	Post adjustment for Professional posts		4,370
35,550			32,850
		Section 7	
7,100	Related common staff costs		6,560
		Section 8	
2,500	Travel to consult with the four riparian Governments		2,500
1,500	Overseas trip for policy consultation, if required		-
TOTAL	46,650	TOTAL	41,910

DOCUMENT A/3752

Twenty-fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: methods of implementing, by means of the budget, General Assembly resolutions recommending the establishment of a system of priorities

[Original text: English]
[26 November 1957]

1. In accordance with a request of the Fifth Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/715)¹¹ on the methods of implementing, by means of the budget, General Assembly resolutions recommending the establishment of a system of priorities.

2. The Secretary-General, in paragraph 3 of his report, recalls that the General Assembly, in resolution 533 C (VI) of 4 February 1952, endorsed the principle that the formulation of policy and the financial and budgetary processes must be closely co-ordinated if effective concentration of effort and resources is to be achieved. This co-ordination is, in the Advisory Committee's view,

the most significant prerequisite to any effective application of priorities. The essential need is to find the right balance between the programmes which are the most urgent, on the one hand, and the staff, financial and other resources that can be made available, on the other.

3. It follows that every organ of the United Nations which initiates a work programme, should be in a position to indicate an order of priority for items in that programme, or, at any rate, for groups of items. Specifically, in considering proposals for additional work, United Nations bodies must have regard to projects already included in their work programmes and, in the light of the relative importance and urgency of new projects, must assign them their proper place in the total programme within the competence of the body concerned, deleting, as necessary, items which appear no longer of the greatest urgency.

¹¹ See p. 28 of this fascicle.

4. The Economic and Social Council has made great efforts, more particularly since 1950, both in establishing criteria for determining priorities and for applying them to proposed programmes of work. In this task, the Council has been greatly assisted by the initiative which the Secretary-General has taken in recent years in making proposals aimed at streamlining the Organization's activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. Nevertheless, the extent to which subsidiary organs — where in fact the details of programmes are evolved — indicate an order of priority in their work programmes, varies considerably; so also does the measure of receptiveness which they have extended to proposals of the Secretary-General for streamlining programmes. This may perhaps be due, in some degree, to the fact that the full implications of General Assembly resolutions 413 (V) and 533 (VI) were not realized.

5. The Advisory Committee ventures to urge that the Secretary-General continue to suggest to the various bodies ways and means of ensuring that resources are utilized for tasks which appear to be of the most immediate concern in such a manner as to achieve maximum results.

6. The Secretary-General has referred, in paragraphs 11-15 of this report, to two recent developments which will contribute to a closer relationship between the formulation and review of programmes, on the one hand, and the preparation, review and execution of the budget, on the other: (a) the adoption by the Assembly at its eleventh session of the new form of the United Nations budget, and (b) the action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session in regard to the co-ordination of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields (Council resolutions 664 B (XXIV) and 665 C (XXIV)).

7. As regards (a) above, the Advisory Committee has commented on the possibilities afforded by the new form of the budget towards the more effective functioning of

the Organization and, especially, for the application of priorities (A/3624, paras. 18-22). In addition to the continuing review of programmes of work that will be made possible, the proposed central control of the utilization of manpower and other resources will require that the budget office is more closely associated than hitherto with the initial formulation and development of projects so that the requirements of programmes may be better appraised and related to administrative and staffing needs. The Advisory Committee would suggest that existing arrangements in the budget office and on the administrative side within departments should be reviewed in order to facilitate the revised approach for which the new form of the budget calls.

8. The Advisory Committee attaches particular importance, in the light of its recommendation last year (A/3489, paras. 6 and 7), to the action of the Economic and Social Council (see para. 6 (b) above), in initiating a "forward look", covering the period 1959-1964, at programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields. While such a forward look must necessarily be in terms of the broad scope and direction of these programmes, it will, nevertheless, facilitate and render more meaningful an annual formulation, within such a framework, of the details of the programmes for the following year. In addition, a measure of continuity of programmes as well as their orderly evolution will be assured.

9. The Secretary-General's proposals, which were endorsed by the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council, concerning the financial implications of the actions of the Council (A/C.5/715, para. 14), also contribute towards the strengthening of present procedures for relating Council decisions to available resources.

10. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Secretary-General that further action by the Fifth Committee on the question of priorities might be temporarily deferred, pending further experience under the developments mentioned by the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENT A/3762

Twenty-seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: organization of the Secretariat at the senior level

[Original text: English]
[3 December 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/728)¹² on the organization of the Secretariat at the senior level.

2. Following the decisions of the General Assembly at its ninth session in regard to the organization of the Secretariat, the top echelon of officials assisting the Secretary-General, has been composed of Under-Secretaries,¹³ this single level having replaced the double echelon of Assistant Secretaries-General and Principal Directors.

3. The proposals which the Secretary-General has now submitted, do not mark any significant change from the existing organizational arrangements. The Advisory Committee understands that such modifications as have been suggested, in the light of the experience of the last three years, are intended to provide a more lasting organizational framework for the activities of the Organization. A further question which has been covered in the Secretary-General's report, concerns the emoluments

to be paid at the Under-Secretary level, a matter which was deferred last year by the Fifth Committee and the Assembly until the twelfth session.

Organizational arrangements: number of posts at the Under-Secretary level

4. As regards organizational arrangements at the senior level, the Advisory Committee has paid special attention to the following four matters:

(a) The number of senior posts, in relation to geographical distribution;

(b) The responsibilities and functions to be assigned to them;

(c) The role of Under-Secretaries without department, with particular reference to arrangements for over-all administrative direction;

(d) The direction of the Secretariat when the Secretary-General is absent and unavailable.

Number of posts

5. The number of posts which are currently authorized at the Under-Secretary and Deputy Under-Secretary levels, together with the modifications which the Secretary-General proposes, are shown in the following table:

¹² See p. 45 of the present fascicle.

¹³ There have been, in addition, four Deputy Under-Secretaries whose rank, however, is equivalent to that of Under-Secretaries.

Senior posts covered by the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/728*)

	Present				Proposed			
	Head- quarters	Regional economic commissions	Geneva	Total	Head- quarters	Regional economic commissions	Geneva	Total
Under-Secretaries	13	3	1	17	13 ^b	3	1	17
Deputy Under-Secretaries	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	16	3	2	21	13 ^b	3	1	17
Director (D-2) additional posts	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
TOTAL	16	3	2	21	16 ^b	3	2	21

* Excludes the following eight senior officers who have a special status or are not covered by the United Nations regular budget: Registrar of the International Court of Justice; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees (this post appears to be a level some what between those of an Under-Secretary and a Director); Executive Director of UNICEF; Agent-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; Executive Chairman of TAB; Commander of UNEF.

^b The post of Under-Secretary in charge of TAA is to be maintained on a temporary basis, pending further consideration of the full integration of TAA with other Secretariat activities (A/C.5/728, para. 3).

6. Two important points, which are reflected in the above table, deserve special reference. First, pending further consideration of the full integration of the Technical Assistance Administration with other Secretariat activities, it is proposed to maintain the post of Under-Secretary in charge of TAA on a temporary basis. The Secretary-General has again reiterated his previous position that strong reasons of principle and logic exist for an early integration of the technical assistance activities of the Organization with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, although the appropriate time at which to implement such an organizational merger would depend on the many and important practical considerations involved. The Advisory Committee has consistently argued in favour of such a merger and, while it appreciates the practical aspects of the question, hopes that the Secretary-General will be able early in 1958 to formulate plans and, as soon as practicable thereafter, achieve full integration of the arrangements in question.

7. The second point, to which attention must be drawn, is the proposed deletion of the four existing posts of Deputy Under-Secretaries¹⁴ and their replacement by four new posts at the Director (D-2) level. The Advisory Committee had, in 1954, expressed some misgivings at the concept of a Deputy Under-Secretary who would be "not subordinate to, but co-ordinate with" the Under-Secretary concerned; the Committee, accordingly, welcomes the Secretary-General's proposal to discontinue this category of posts. It understands that the holders of the proposed new posts of Director would normally report to the Under-Secretary concerned in each case.

8. The Secretary-General, in paragraph 5 of his report, notes that, excluding certain posts, there would be eleven regular posts of Under-Secretary at Headquarters to which, in his view, geographical distribution would apply. While the Advisory Committee would not wish to comment on geographical distribution *per se*, it finds no convincing justification for regarding any of the posts at the senior levels of the Secretariat as falling outside such principles and criteria, as are considered necessary and appropriate to meet the requirements of Article 101 of the Charter. In view of the importance attached to this aspect by the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee would also suggest that consideration might be given to the possibility of an increased pace of rotation in appointments at the Under-Secretary level. It would not be unreasonable to suggest a normal duration of five years for the term of office

of an Under-Secretary, with a maximum total tenure of ten years.

9. Taking the organizational structure as a whole, the Advisory Committee remains of the view that there is scope—at any rate, over a period of years in the future—for some reduction in the total number of posts at the level immediately below that of the Secretary-General.

Responsibilities and functions of Under-Secretaries

10. Traditionally, the Organization has been somewhat compartmentalized, and senior officials have been given charge of segments of the Organization without adequate possibility of change in their assignments. The Secretary-General proposes to spread responsibilities more evenly among the senior officials, combining fixed responsibilities with enough latitude for such special or *ad hoc* assignments as might appropriately be assigned to them. The proposed flexibility, both in the assignment of Under-Secretaries and in the limit of the functions to be assigned to them, is, in the Advisory Committee's view, entirely in accord with the growing unity of the Secretariat, which was most recently reflected in the new form of the budget.

11. Whatever be the nature of the arrangements that might be made in this regard, there should be a clear line of organizational and administrative authority from the Secretary-General down to the several units; equally, care should be taken to avoid any overlapping of functions or authority among various organizational units or senior officials.

Role of Under-Secretaries without department: arrangements for administrative direction

12. When the two posts of Under-Secretaries without department were established, their responsibilities were related primarily to special tasks which went beyond the limits of any single department, but to which the Secretary-General would find it difficult personally to pay the fullest attention. While the Advisory Committee understands that the plan has so far proved only partly effective, the Secretary-General proposes to maintain these posts, whose functions would in future include responsibility for specific fields of activity to be transferred from other areas of the Secretariat, particularly the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and of Political and Security Council Affairs.

13. Both under the initial (1954) proposals and the arrangements that are now suggested, one of the two Under-Secretaries in question "would follow, *inter alia*, the work of the Offices of Personnel and Finance, provid-

¹⁴ One each in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Public Information, the Technical Assistance Administration and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

ing, not an officer between these officers and the Secretary-General, but one who, through following their work, would be in a position to assist in their individual and co-ordinated tasks, thus in part relieving the Secretary-General" (A/C.5/728, para. 9). The Advisory Committee has obtained the impression that this is one aspect of the role of the Under-Secretaries concerned which has not proved quite effective in the past.

14. The Advisory Committee has previously suggested that the arrangement, approved in 1954 as an experimental measure, by which responsibility for administration and, in particular, for the co-ordination of the duties of the various units that make up the administrative part of the Secretariat, was retained personally by the Secretary-General, should be reviewed in the light of the increasing burden of the Secretary-General's office (A/3160, para. 24). Specifically, the Committee suggested that the Secretary-General might wish to consider whether there was not a case for his being assisted by a single senior official in charge of administrative and financial affairs.

15. The Advisory Committee continues to hold this view; it is not convinced that the arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General (para. 13 above) — which, in theory, reflect the present situation, but have not yet been adequately implemented — would, in practice, afford a satisfactory approach to the question of the proper administrative direction of the Secretariat. It is important that the responsibilities of the Under-Secretaries without department should be confined to special tasks and other clearly defined functions which can, without detriment to their natural context, be transferred to these officials. The wisdom of interposing one of these officials, without definitive responsibility, between the Secretary-General and an Under-Secretary or between two Under-Secretaries is open to question. The Advisory Committee believes that sound administration can best be assured by a simple and clear definition of responsibilities of the various officials, which can be understood easily by all levels of the Secretariat as well as by delegations.

16. As regards the proposed change in the designation of "Under-Secretary without department" to "Under-Secretary in charge of Special Political Affairs", the Advisory Committee believes that this title may not fully describe the related responsibilities which are not necessarily limited to matters of a political nature.

Direction of the Secretariat in the absence of the Secretary-General

17. The Secretary-General suggests, in paragraph 18 of his report, first, that it is only on those occasions when,

due to unsatisfactory communications, the Secretary-General is both absent and unavailable, that some special measure would appear to be indicated and, secondly, that in these circumstances an arrangement should be made whereby a group or "panel", consisting of the Under-Secretary confronted with an urgent and important policy decision, not covered by existing policy lines, associated with two other Under-Secretaries selected on the basis of geographical distribution, should make the decision.

18. The problem, to which the Secretary-General has sought to provide a solution, is linked essentially to the Secretary-General's responsibilities under the Charter and to the fact that, in the final analysis, he alone is responsible to the General Assembly and the other principal organs of the United Nations for the work of the Secretariat, which is itself a principal organ.

19. The Advisory Committee believes that it is possible to make arrangements, which do not in any way conflict with the provisions of the Charter, for the effective direction of the Secretariat when the Secretary-General is absent and unavailable. The problem is by no means new; as early as 13 February 1946, the General Assembly in resolution 13 (I), laid down that "there shall always be one Assistant Secretary-General designated by the Secretary-General to deputize for him when he is absent or unable to perform his functions". The Advisory Committee understands that this practice had been followed for several years without difficulty.

20. The arrangement now suggested by the Secretary-General, does not seem to be entirely in harmony with the provisions of the resolution cited above. Inasmuch as the proposed arrangement also involves a measure of "deputization" on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee is inclined to believe that the essential difference in the two approaches does not lie in the constitutional area of "delegation" of authority, and that the Secretary-General may have other reasons to prefer the system which he has proposed.

Emoluments of Under-Secretaries

21. In the following table are shown, in respect of Headquarters (New York), the emoluments of an Under-Secretary under existing conditions, as recommended by Salary Review Committee, and as proposed by the Secretary-General. Only the case of an Under-Secretary with dependants is treated here, as the vast majority of the officials concerned fall into this category.

	Present situation	Recommended by the Salary Review Committee (A/3209)	Proposed by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/728)
United States dollars			
Base salary (pensionable)	12,500	14,000	15,000
Allowance	3,500	—	—
Cost-of-living adjustment	500	—	—
Post adjustment ^a	—	2,250	2,250
Dependency credit/Allowance for spouse	200	200	200
	16,700	16,450	17,450
Reimbursement for representation	1,500- 6,000 ^b	1,500 maximum	1,500- 6,000 ^b
TOTAL	18,200-22,700	17,950^c max.	18,950-23,450^c

^a Class 5 rates.

^b At the time of the Salary Review Committee's report (October 1956), this "allowance" was paid at \$6,000 in two cases; in others, \$4,000 or \$1,500.

^c An additional allowance of \$300 would be paid in respect of each eligible child.

22. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee concurred (A/3505, point 11 (vi)) in the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee concerning the emoluments to be paid to Under-Secretaries. While the Advisory Committee still believes that those recommendations constitute a reasonable framework, it is, nevertheless, prepared at this stage to agree with the Secretary-General's proposal to fix \$15,000 net *per annum* as the base (pensionable) salary at the Under-Secretary level, if this level of remuneration would help the Secretary-General in obtaining the services of highly qualified individuals.

23. Where reimbursement for representation is concerned, the Secretary-General proposes that, except for the deletion of the words "and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters" no change should be made for the present in paragraph 2 of annex I of the Staff Regulations, which authorizes the Secretary-General "on the basis of appropriate justification and/or reporting, to make additional payments to Under-Secretaries [and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters] to compensate for such special costs as may be reasonably incurred in the interest of the Organization in the performance of duties assigned to them by the Secretary-General".

24. For each of the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, the General Assembly set the maximum total amount of such payments at \$50,000.¹⁵ Having regard to the proposed

¹⁵ The Secretary-General has proposed a similar amount for 1958.

decrease in the number of officials at the Under-Secretary level, and in the light of the base salary which is recommended above, the Advisory Committee considers that the total amount of the additional payments—which should only be made as reimbursement for representational expenses—should be limited to \$40,000 in 1958.

Special allowances in respect of the new posts of Director

25. The Secretary-General suggests (A/C.5/728, paras. 22 and 23) that a "special duties allowance" of \$2,500 a year should be attached to the new post of Director in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; that he should be authorized to pay a similar allowance in the case of the new post in TAA; and that, in the case of the remaining two new posts of Director, he should be granted discretionary authority to pay a personal allowance, designed to compensate those affected for any net loss in total remuneration, for a reasonable period beyond the expiration of their present term of appointment.

26. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the grant of these special allowances for the time being, but it appears to it that these payments will have the practical result of maintaining, at least as far as remuneration is concerned, the number of Under-Secretaries at the present level. Such a situation is not entirely satisfactory and the Committee would recommend that the matter should be reviewed by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in the light of the actual situation obtaining at that time. In the meantime, the Committee agrees with the proposed payments for the year 1958.

DOCUMENT A/3777

Twenty-ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: revised estimates for section 2: second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

[Original text: English]
[10 December 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/733)¹⁶ concerning a revision of the 1958 budget estimates (A/3600) for section 2 in respect of the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva for a period of two weeks during September 1958.

Volume of documentation

2. The first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in 1955 at a total cost of \$2,347,980. In his initial 1958 budget, the Secretary-General estimated that the costs of the second Conference would be \$2 million; he now proposes to revise this figure to approximately \$4 million. The Secretary-General has pointed out that the total budget is largely a reflection of the volume of papers submitted by Governments, since the major part of the Conference costs relate to the editing, translation and reproduction of this material. It now seems likely that 2,000 papers will be submitted, as compared with 1,067 for the 1955 Conference, and a further revision of this figure may be required in the light of later information. While the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, has established the agenda, he has no authority to limit the number of

scientific papers submitted within the scope of the agenda. Indeed, he considers that the submission of a large number of papers is in itself a measure of the success of the Conference, since its basic purpose is the exchange of scientific information.

3. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions must necessarily have certain reservations about the latter premise. The financial resources of the Organization are not without limit, and the mere printing of a very large number of technical papers may not always be the most effective means of exchange of information. The Committee was particularly impressed by evidence that, although one of the participating Governments had received 2,500 titles, it had selected only about 250 for presentation to the Conference. This experience is cited as an illustration that some screening of papers submitted to the Conference would not necessarily be detrimental to its success. Indeed, practical considerations alone might well indicate the desirability of placing some restriction on the volume of documentation—initially on that submitted prior to the Conference and, finally, on that actually selected for inclusion in the proceedings of the Conference. Otherwise, those proceedings are estimated to run to some thirty printed volumes, as compared with sixteen in 1955. In its twenty-fifth report (A/3752), the Committee noted that the essential need was to find the right balance between the most urgent programmes, on the one hand, and the financial resources that can be made available, on the other.

¹⁶ See p. 53 of the present fascicle.

Printing and sale of records

4. External printing costs may be divided into two main categories: \$1,780,000 for the printing of the Conference proceedings, and \$340,000 for the photo-offset reproduction of papers and abstracts. A short abstract is provided by Government for each paper submitted and the reproduction of these two documents is estimated to total some 190 million page units. The maximum volume which can be reproduced internally on existing machines, operating on three eight-hour shifts a day, is 90 million page units.

5. Thus, it is apparent that the remaining 100 million page units must be done commercially unless more reproduction equipment is purchased by the United Nations. Consequently, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General explore this latter possibility, on the understanding that any such purchases would not increase the production costs for papers and abstracts beyond the \$340,000 already provided in the budget.

6. While the purchase of machines would not result in economies on the provision for external reproduction of papers, savings would be achieved outside the Conference budget in that the equipment would remain as a permanent asset available for use in connexion with the normal publishing programme of the Organization. The Publications Board would be able to transfer items now printed commercially to internal reproduction. When the Secretary-General next submits the Conference estimates for review, the Advisory Committee wishes to receive a report concerning action taken in this matter and the resulting savings which may be realized apart from the Conference budget.

7. The second major expenditure for documentation involves \$1,780,000 for printing by commercial firms of the Conference proceedings. Besides general information on the Conference, these would include under present plans all papers (whether discussed or not) and verbatim records of the four technical sessions. The Advisory Committee was informed that one commercial publisher of scientific works had already approached the United Nations with an offer to undertake the translation and printing of the whole of the Conference proceedings. The precise terms of this offer have not yet been fully investigated and its acceptance may not be free from certain difficulties. It appears, however, that substantial savings to the United Nations might accrue from such an arrangement and the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General should make a thorough study of the offer with a view to accepting it if it is free from substantive objections. *Prima facie*, the Committee would see no objection to the work being undertaken by a single firm provided that appreciable reductions in cost could thus be achieved.

8. The income received to date from the sale of the proceedings of the first Conference has amounted to about \$200,000 (as compared with a cost of about \$1,100,000 for production) and the Secretary-General hopes to double the income for the second Conference, as the number of volumes will be increased in that ratio. The Advisory Committee would recommend that the pricing policy for the 1958 volumes should be governed by the necessity of recovering the maximum amount of production costs consistent with a level of sales at least equivalent to that of the previous Conference.

9. The Advisory Committee has noted with satisfaction that the longer time available for advance preparation for the second Conference will enable substantial savings to be made in printing costs through the negotiation of larger contracts. For example, one printer might produce the various language versions of a particular volume, being

thus able to use the same plates for charts, graphs, photographs and other illustrations — of which more than 10,000 are expected — for each of the different language editions of the same volume. Although these savings have already been foreseen to a large extent in the estimates presented, the Committee wishes to emphasize the need of exploring further possibilities of holding production costs to a minimum, especially since these volumes are for the use of scientists and, consequently, do not require any special treatment with a view to encouraging sales. The Committee believes in this respect that paper should be of the minimum quality compatible with clear reproduction of the many illustrations. It expects that binding will be the least expensive consistent with strength and it understands that this requirement can be met, the size of the volume permitting, by using a binding that is one-third cheaper than that used for the volumes of the 1955 Conference.

Department of Public Information

10. The proposed expenditure by the Department of Public Information is \$63,500, an increase of \$13,500 by comparison with the original budget estimates submitted. The Advisory Committee considers that an increase in the size of a major conference should not necessarily entail a greater expenditure on public information activities than was originally foreseen. It is expected that visual, radio and press correspondents will attend in at least the same numbers as at the first Conference, when over seven hundred were accredited. For this reason, the Committee is not convinced of the need to employ radio announcers or to provide for the travel and *per diem* costs of as many as fourteen officers from the Department of Public Information, in addition to the four consultants who will be hired to brief the correspondents. The need for United Nations staff to provide full coverage of the Conference should be significantly lessened by the presence of so many representatives of commercial news agencies. Consequently, the Committee recommends that the budget provision of the Department should be limited to \$50,000, as provided in the Secretary-General's original budget submission. The Committee believes that help may be obtained from the new International Atomic Energy Agency for making information available to the public.

Alterations to premises

11. At the 1955 Conference, 1,300 square metres were provided in the Palais des Nations for exhibitions, but it is estimated that approximately four times this space will be required in 1958. The increased demand will require the erection of pavilions on the Palais grounds and the Committee agrees that it would be advisable for the United Nations to undertake the construction on behalf of the many exhibitors. A provision of \$10,000 has been included in the estimates for non-reimbursable expenses in connexion with exhibitions. The Advisory Committee considers that the cost in respect of the exhibitions should be recovered in full; this might be done by means of a self-liquidating advance which would be charged with all expenses and credited with payments by exhibitors, as well as revenue arising from the eventual sale of furnishings and building materials.

12. The \$35,000 provided for alterations to premises (including the \$10,000 mentioned in paragraph 11 above) covers certain items of a permanent nature such as furniture, equipment and installations connected with the radio studio and the interpretation system. The Advisory Committee has asked to be provided at its next session with more detailed information on how these permanent features relate to the programme of modernization for the Palais which was approved by the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

Conclusion

13. Although the Secretary-General has given information concerning the full costs of the Conference, only the expenditure proposed for 1958 requires the approval of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. The total estimates are still subject to further revision in the light of the number of papers which may be submitted before the Conference is convened in September 1958, and the distribution of the expenditures between 1958 and 1959 will, of necessity, depend on the rate of progress in translation and printing. In view of these two uncertainties, the Secretary-General intends to report further in 1958

to the Advisory Committee. At that time, the Committee will again review the estimates in the light of the recommendations made in the present report and the more complete information which will then be available, particularly in respect of the needs during 1958. Consequently, the Committee does not feel it can now make a final judgement on the \$2,132,800 which the Secretary-General proposes for expenditure in 1958, but it would, nevertheless, recommend approval by the Fifth Committee of a revised amount, in chapter II of section 2 of the 1958 budget, of \$2 million, subject to review at the thirteenth session.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/709*

Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[26 August 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 1098 (XI) of 27 February 1957, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to study the question of the integration of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee with the United Nations Secretariat in all its practical, legal and other aspects, and to submit to the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly a report on those aspects and on the steps which would be necessary to effect the integration".

I. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE RELATING TO ITS SECRETARIAT

2. The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee was established in accordance with its draft rules of procedure which, together with its draft statute, was drawn up by the Military Staff Committee and submitted to the Security Council for approval on 14 February 1946. At its twenty-third meeting held in London on 16 February 1946, the Security Council instructed the Committee of Experts to examine the proposals of the Military Staff Committee and to submit a report to the Council.¹⁷ The Council also decided that, pending its approval of the statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee, the Committee might be authorized to carry on provisionally along the lines of the proposals which it had submitted.¹⁸ The suggestions made by the Committee of Experts were never adopted by the Security Council. The draft statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee have since been applied on the basis of the provisional authority which was granted.

3. The structure and procedure of the Military Staff Committee secretariat are contained mainly in rule 8 of the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee. The important provisions of this rule and any other rules bearing on the subject are set out below.¹⁹

4. According to rule 8 (a), the Military Staff Committee secretariat shall consist of five secretaries, one from each delegation. Each secretary shall be designated by his respective delegation. This part of the rule also provides that the five secretaries will have all the necessary technical assistants, including interpreters.

5. According to rule 8 (e), the subordinate staff of the Military Staff Committee secretariat shall in principle be provided equally from the five nations. Military personnel shall be paid by their respective governments. All the civilian staff of the secretariat shall be paid from the budget of the United Nations at the same rates as comparable ranks of the United Nations staff.

6. According to rule 8 (d), the secretariat will be an agency of the Military Staff Committee and work in accordance with such rules as may be imposed by the Military Staff Committee to whom it will be responsible. The secretariat will provide liaison in routine matters between the Military Staff Committee and the Secretariat of the United Nations. The secretariat shall be located, to ensure the necessary degree of security, in such place as may be designated by the Military Staff Committee and shall operate under the direct supervision of the Committee (rule 8 (e) (v)). All the civilian staff of the secretariat shall have the exclusive function of serving under the authority of the Military Staff Committee (rule 8 (e) (iii)).

7. All questions relating to the terms of employment of the subordinate staff shall be co-ordinated with the Offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the five secretaries (rule 8 (e) (iv)). The civilian staff shall be governed by the same general rules concerning terms of employment, such as pay, appointment, transportation, separation, promotion and leave of absence, as govern various other personnel under the administration of the United Nations Secretariat (rule 8 (e) (iv)). Notwithstanding the generality of the latter provision, the rules specifically provide that the Secretary-General shall effect, on the nomination of the Military Staff Committee, appointment, separation, promotion and leave of absence of civilian personnel of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee (rule 8 (e) (vi)).

8. According to appendix A to the rules, there shall be provided a Quartermaster. This Quartermaster shall be a national of one of the five nations represented at the Military Staff Committee and shall be nominated by the five secretaries and appointed with the approval of the Military Staff Committee.

* Incorporating document A/C.5/709/Corr.1.

¹⁷ Official Records of the Security Council, 1st year, 1st series, No. 1, 23rd meeting, p. 369.

¹⁸ The text of the Military Staff Committee's proposals is contained in document S/421. This text, as revised by the Committee after correspondence with the Secretary-General (see S/124 and Corr.1 and Add.1), was the text considered by the Committee of Experts. Document S/421 also contains the suggestions and the report of the Committee of Experts.

¹⁹ See in this connexion *Repertory of Practice of United Nations organs*, Vol. V, p. 101.

9. According to rule 14, all members of the staff of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee must at all times maintain the strictest security with regard to all matters dealt with by the Military Staff Committee. All civilian employees of the secretariat staff will be required to undertake, in writing, the necessary obligations.

10. According to rule 8 (e) (i), the permanent subordinate staff of the secretariat shall not initially exceed forty-one persons. This number may be varied later as circumstances demand. (See appendices A and B). Appendix A, as noted above, provides for the Quartermaster. Appendix B provides that the initial complement of the permanent subordinate staff would be one chief clerk, ten interpreters and translators, ten typists, six court reporters, five short-hand stenographers, five filing clerks and four mimeograph operators. Appendix B goes on to provide that the chief clerk would work under the orders of the Principal Secretary. The Principal Secretary, according to rule 8, is one of the five secretaries who act as such on a principle of rotation.

11. According to rule 8 (e) (vii), the Secretary-General shall meet the administrative and financial requirements of the Military Staff Committee in the same manner as those of other organs of the United Nations.

12. By rule 8 (e) (iv), the Military Staff Committee will determine, by agreement with the Secretary-General, in time to permit him to prepare his annual budget for submission to the General Assembly, the number and categories and rates of pay of these civilians.

13. The functions of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee are set out mainly in rule 8 (b). It is responsible to the Military Staff Committee for the handling, reproducing and circulating of all documents, arranging, where necessary, for translations, making arrangements for meetings and issuing agenda, preparing and circulating records of meetings and preparing the documents which relate to decisions taken in meetings.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

14. Under the draft rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee the civilian personnel of the Military Staff Committee secretariat are appointed by the Secretary-General on the nomination of the Committee. The rule seems to be applied only to the appointment of staff in the professional category. While the names of candidates for professional posts in the Military Staff Committee secretariat have, since 1946, normally been submitted to the Secretary-General under the authority of the Military Staff Committee, in fact, the nominations were almost invariably initiated by the various delegations concerned.

15. While some of the civilian staff members in the professional category seem to possess the combination of languages required for appointment in the Department of Conference Services and have passed tests, others seem to have been recruited on a less rigid basis. Thus, since 1952, the grant of permanent appointment was, in one case, made subject to passing certain tests and, in another case, was not made, and a fixed-term appointment was granted in its place.

16. In the case of staff members in the General Service category, a practice has, however, been developed whereby recruitment is through the Office of Personnel. In their cases, the standards of recruitment of the Organization have been applied. Furthermore, performance standards are applied with respect to the grant of permanent appointments.

17. The establishment of the secretariat civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee, authorized by the General

Assembly for 1957, consists of one first officer and seven second officers as well as seven clerical and secretarial posts. The same provision has been included in the 1958 budget estimates.

18. The workload of the secretariat civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee has been annually reflected in the text of the budget estimates. For the years 1954-1956 inclusive, the figures are as follows:

	Meetings and internal working parties	Number of pages of docu- ments and working papers of the Military Staff Committee	Pages trans- lated in four languages
1956	92	3,914	4,970 ^a
1955	88	3,704	4,919 ^b
1954	84	3,752	3,519 ^c

^a Including 1,919 pages for other departments.

^b Including 1,929 pages for other departments.

^c Including 307 pages for other departments.

19. During 1956, three professional and one general service category staff were on loan to other departments. During the first half of 1957, there were four professional and one general service category staff on loan.

20. In paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General's Survey Group on Reorganization (1954),²⁰ a target manning-table was set out in the following manner:

"It is considered that, taking account of the foregoing observations and on the basis of present needs, a target manning-table of approximately twelve posts, including language and document staff, should prove adequate. This would provide for a Language Unit, comprising one First Officer and six Second Officer posts; a Chief Clerk at a G-5 level, who would function also as an administrative assistant; and a Documents and Clerical Unit, comprising one senior and four intermediate general service posts. This establishment could, of course, be readily supplemented, should such a necessity arise as a result of increased Committee activity."

21. It would be reasonable to assume, however, that integration, i.e. the transfer to the Department of Conference Services of the interpretation, translation and document reproduction functions, would, on the basis of the present workload of the Military Staff Committee, reduce the over-all cost of the civilian secretariat services from the present budget level of \$117,000 to approximately \$65,000. This would, in effect, mean an increase in the present established posts budget of Conference Services by approximately \$40,000 for additional language staff posts, while approximately \$25,000 would be required for secretarial and clerical staff, which would, as in the past, remain attached to the Military Staff Committee. On integration, it would be possible to absorb all members of the civilian staff.

III. LEGAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING THE SECRETARIAT OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION OF INTEGRATION

22. The question of the integration of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee with the United Nations Secretariat raises a number of legal questions. These include:

²⁰ This report was circulated during the tenth session of the General Assembly only to delegations and members of the Advisory Committee.

(a) Status of the secretariat civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee;

(b) Relationship between the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee and the provisions of the United Nations Charter dealing with the Secretariat;

(c) Relationship between the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee and the Staff Regulations adopted by the General Assembly;

(d) Powers of organs under the Charter relevant to the administration of the Secretariat;

(e) Authority of the Security Council.

The above-mentioned questions are dealt with separately below.

(a) Status of the secretariat civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee

23. Although the civilian staff serve under the special régime indicated in the previous sections of this note, it seems clear that they form part of the United Nations Secretariat.²¹ Members of the civilian staff receive their letters of appointment on behalf of the United Nations and signed on behalf of the Secretary-General. They receive permanent appointments, as do other staff members. The civilian staff are paid out of the budget of the United Nations. The necessary funds are appropriated by the General Assembly as part of the funds appropriated on behalf of the United Nations Secretariat. Furthermore, the civilian staff are members of the United Nations Secretariat for many other purposes, including the pension fund, privileges and immunities, the laissez-passer and many such facilities applicable to members of the United Nations Secretariat.

24. The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee, with the exception of the civilian staff, is composed of delegation personnel or military personnel paid by their respective governments. It is assumed, therefore, that the resolution of the General Assembly under reference is concerned only with the civilian staff and that no question arises concerning the integration of the five secretaries or the military personnel. The term "secretariat" used in this resolution is, therefore, interpreted in this sense.

(b) Relationship between the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee and the provisions of the United Nations Charter dealing with the Secretariat

25. According to Article 101, paragraph 1,²² the staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. Under the provisional rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee, however, the civilian staff are required to be appointed by the Secretary-General on the nomination of the Military Staff Committee, and the Staff Regulations enacted by the General Assembly, are not followed in this connexion.

26. In practice, as indicated in section II of this note, nominations have been made by the delegation or delegations concerned. In connexion with this practice,

²¹ The preliminary budget estimates of expenditure submitted to the General Assembly pointed out that: "The civilian secretariat of the Military Staff Committee is part of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat; however, due to the nature of the activities of the Committee, its civilian secretariat reports directly to the five secretaries of the military delegations" (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Supplement No. 6 A (A/79), p. 50*). See also *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, Vol. V, p. 103.

²² See *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, Vol. V, pp. 219, 233, 234.

Article 100 of the Charter would appear to be relevant. It provides that in the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization.²³

27. Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Under the provisional rules of the Military Staff Committee, however, the choice of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee secretariat is subject to nomination by the Committee. Article 101, paragraph 3, goes on to provide that due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. But, according to the draft rules, the civilian staff will, in principle, be provided equally from the five nations represented on the Committee. In practice, the civilian staff have consisted only of nationals of the five nations.

28. The provisional rules provide that the the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee shall be regarded as an agency of the Military Staff Committee and shall work in accordance with such rules as may be imposed by the Committee, to whom it will be responsible. Article 101, paragraph 2, of the Charter provides that appropriate staffs, forming part of the Secretariat, may be permanently assigned to organs of the United Nations. This provision was however, interpreted by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations in the following manner:

"30. Paragraph 2 of Article 101 of the Charter is interpreted to mean that the Secretary-General has full authority to move staff at his discretion within the Secretariat but must always provide the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and other organs with adequate permanent specialized staffs forming part of the Secretariat."²⁴

(c) Relationship between the rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee and the Staff Regulations adopted by the General Assembly

29. The provisional rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee differ from the Staff Regulations adopted by the General Assembly, in a number of cases. These Regulations do not contain any specific exception in favour of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee. The following list indicates the more important cases of divergence:

(i) Rule 8 does not follow Staff Regulation 1.2, which specifies that staff members are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General, to assignment by him to any of the activities of offices of the United Nations, are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions and that their whole time is at his disposal. The paragraphs set out in section IV from the report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations are also relevant in this connexion;

(ii) Rule 8 does not follow Staff Regulation 4, which specifies, following Article 101 of the Charter, that the power of appointment of staff members rests with the Secretary-General. It is true that, under rule 8, appointment, etc. is effected by the Secretary-General but, on the strict wording of the rule, the Secretary-General has no discretion in this regard and is bound to follow whatever nominations the Military Staff Committee might make. Furthermore, Regulation 4 provides that each staff

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 206-208.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 271.

member shall receive a letter of appointment, which letter usually subjects the terms of the appointment to the provisions of the Staff Regulations. But, as indicated in this sub-section, the Staff Regulations and the rules of the Military Staff Committee relating to the Committee's secretariat differ in a number of respects. In addition, Regulation 4 lays down certain matters of policy relating to the appointment, transfer, and promotion of staff, whereas under rule 8 these and analogous matters are subject to the nomination of the Military Staff Committee;

(iii) Similarly, the provisions on leave of absence in rule 8, which subjects the grant of leave of absence to the discretion of the Military Staff Committee do not seem to be consonant with those of Staff Regulations 5.1 and 5.2 and Staff Rules 105.1 and 105.2, whereby the Secretary-General alone is vested with the power to grant leave;

(iv) Staff Regulation 9 lays down certain matters regarding separation from service, including specific reasons and procedural requirements for termination. Regulations 8, 10 and 11 contain matter regarding disciplinary measures, appeals and staff relations. Under rule 8, however, the separation of members of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee secretariat shall be effected on the nomination of the Committee. It is uncertain what effect such a nomination would have on the provisions of the Staff Regulations dealing with the rights of staff members in this connexion or on the various procedures established thereunder;

(v) The Secretary-General may provide and enforce Staff Rules consistent with the broad principles of personnel policy embodied in the Staff Regulations. The rules of the Military Staff Committee, in reserving the specific powers referred to above concerning the appointment, etc. and control of civilian staff, do not take this fully into account.

(d) *Powers of organs under the Charter relevant to the administration of the Secretariat*

30. Under the Charter of the United Nations, powers relating to the administration of the Secretariat are specifically vested only in the Secretary-General and the General Assembly. Under Article 101, paragraph 1, of the Charter, staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Staff Regulations adopted by the General Assembly, do not contain any exception relating to the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee. Furthermore, the provisional rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee, which are applied on the basis of the provisional authority granted by the Security Council in 1946, have not been considered specifically by the General Assembly from the point of view of its powers under the Charter.²⁵

31. The General Assembly was notified in the report of the Security Council that the Military Staff Committee had been authorized to carry on provisionally along the lines of its proposals.²⁶ The following reference appeared in the budget estimates for the financial year 1948 submitted to the General Assembly at its second session:

"The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee serves the Committee in its various functions as defined by the Security Council. It is organized as an inde-

pendent unit of the Secretariat because of the particular status of the Committee."²⁷

The General Assembly has adopted each year the necessary appropriation, as part of the appropriation in respect of the United Nations Secretariat, by which the cost of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee secretariat is borne. It may perhaps be maintained, therefore, that the General Assembly, although it has not expressly exercised its powers under Article 101 of the Charter in this case, has implicitly approved the existing situation.

32. Such acquiescence by the General Assembly in the existing situation would not prevent it from exercising now the powers conferred on it by Article 101, and the General Assembly could, if it wished, decide, at any time, to apply to the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee secretariat the provisions of any Staff Regulations adopted by it.

(e) *Authority of the Security Council*

33. The General Assembly, in exercising its power to establish Staff Regulations, would, of course, do so in the interests of the Organization as a whole and in such a way that the proper and efficient working of other organs was not impaired. There may well be, therefore, certain areas relating to the Secretariat where the advice of particular organs may be necessary or where the instructions of those organs would be followed. Such areas would tend to relate more to methods of working than to issues of basic staff policy, such as are contained in Chapter XV of the Charter and the Staff Regulations enacted thereunder. Such an area might properly exist in relation to any security requirements or special experience required of staff serving the Military Staff Committee, by the Security Council owing to the nature and functions of that Committee.

IV. STATEMENTS BY THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SURVEY GROUP ON REORGANIZATION

34. The report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations contains a number of paragraphs dealing with the administration of the Secretariat from the point of view of the Secretariat as a whole. The report of the Secretary-General's Survey Group which was made in September 1954, contains a number of paragraphs relating specifically to the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee. Extracts from the paragraphs in these two reports are set out below.

(a) Report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations:

"27. There is one exception to the rule that all Departments may at any time be called upon to do certain work for any organ. Owing to the fact that the Security Council has exclusive powers to deal with military and enforcement measures, it will be necessary that the special units of the Department of Security Council Affairs concerned with these measures should serve the Security Council exclusively."²⁸

"28. The principal reason for setting up the Secretariat as a single working body—though it will, of course, be internally organized so as to deal most

²⁵ See in this connexion *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/2403)*, para. 100.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Second Part of the First Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/93), p. 84.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Second Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/318), p. 44. See also *ibid.*, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/1287), p. 77 and *ibid.*, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/2403), p. 19.

²⁸ See in this connexion rule 24 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

effectively with the various aspects of the operations of the United Nations—is that all the organs it serves have their responsibilities in the primary common task of maintaining peace and security. This task is the unifying principle of the whole Organization, its organs, and the Secretariat. This principle is reinforced by the provision that special units of the Department of Security Council Affairs serve the Security Council in its unique functions relative to military and enforcement measures.

"29. Another reason is that by organizing the Secretariat according to the work performed by each part and not in Departments tied exclusively to one or the other organ, duplication of work, overlapping and waste of time, and confusion will be avoided. Again, the creation of Departments attached exclusively to a single organ would give rise to divided loyalties and undesirable rivalry between Departments." (PC/20, chap. VIII, section 2.)²⁹

(b) Report of the Secretary-General's Survey Group on Reorganization:

"1. A review of the servicing and staffing needs of the Military Staff Committee secretariat raises at the outset considerations of a legal and constitutional character resulting from the special status accorded the Committee under the Charter and, more specifically, from the provisions set forth in its draft statute and rules of procedure concerning the relation between the Committee, the Security Council and the Secretary-General. . .

"2. (Refers to relevant provisions of the draft rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee).

"3. The Survey Group ventures to suggest that, in view of the very different circumstances prevailing today as compared with 1956, when the Military Staff Committee was organized, there is need for a careful review of existing arrangements in so far as they concern administrative relationships between the Committee and the Secretary-General.

"4. Other considerations apart, and viewed solely from the standpoint of effective utilization of staff and facilities, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that present servicing arrangements are needless, wasteful and inefficient. . .

"5. (Discusses the then present manning-table).

"6. A question of no less importance than that of the size of establishment necessary is whether it is in fact essential for a separate language and other conference staff to be placed at the Committee's exclusive disposal. In this connexion, attention is called to previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the effect that such staff be transferred to the Department of Conference Services, where responsibility for servicing United Nations bodies in respect of interpretation, translation and document reproduction properly rests. From the standpoint of efficiency and economy alone, the ideal arrangement would be for such staff to be fully integrated into the appropriate Headquarters services, which would then assume the same obligations

towards the Military Staff Committee as towards other bodies, subject to such special measures as may be deemed advisable in the interests of security. Alternatively, the categories of staff in question might be separately provided for on the manning-table of the Military Staff Committee secretariat, but assigned for normal working purposes to Conference Services, on the understanding that the Committee would always have first call on their services. There can be little doubt that, even under the latter arrangement, fuller and more effective use, particularly of language staff, would be assured."³⁰

V. POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

35. In accordance with the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, whereby the appointment and conditions of service of staff rest with the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly, the General Assembly has the legal authority to decide that the Staff Regulations should be applied in full or in part to the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee.

36. If it is the General Assembly's wish to move in the direction of the integration of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee with the United Nations Secretariat in the interests of a sound and economical administration, there would appear to be two courses open to it. (These include the proposals made by the Survey Group and set out in paragraph 34 above.) In the first place, the Assembly could decide that the staff would be fully integrated in the Secretariat, on the understanding that it would be the responsibility of the Secretary-General to provide the Military Staff Committee with all the services necessary for its due functioning. Alternatively, if the first course were considered to be too far-reaching in the direction of integration, the Assembly could decide to retain the civilian staff as a separate unit for servicing the Military Staff Committee, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would have full authority under the normal application of the Staff Regulations in administering that unit; this authority would include the appointment and the conditions of service of the staff, and also its assignment and utilization consistent with the requirements of the service.

37. Neither of these alternatives would preclude the Security Council or the Military Staff Committee from adopting rules imposing special conditions, provided that they were compatible with the Charter and the Staff Regulations and pertinent to the exercise of its functions.

38. If the General Assembly should decide to change the existing situation, it could, from the procedural standpoint, instruct the Secretary-General to transmit its decision to the Security Council with a request for the observations of that Council. Such observations and the Secretary-General's own recommendations could then be referred to a subsequent session of the General Assembly for final decision. Alternatively, the General Assembly may wish to instruct the Secretary-General to proceed, subject to any objection which may be received from the Security Council. In the event of such objection, it could be referred to the General Assembly.

²⁹ See also *Repertory of Practices of United Nations Organs*, Vol. V, p. 270.

³⁰ See footnote 20.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/710*

Revised estimates for sections 6, 7, 8 and 13: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[22 August 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. The following revisions in the 1958 budget estimates are submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1095 (XI). They show the implications for next year of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions. The total of the additional requirements for 1958 for which revised estimates are now submitted, is \$159,200, distributed among the different sections of the budget as shown in the summary in paragraph 27 of this report. A summary of financial implications, as presented to the Council in accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure and relating both to the items effecting the 1958 estimates and those which are for implementation in a later year, appears in chapter X of the Council's report to the General Assembly (A/3613).

2. Where feasible, the extra expenditure involved in printing various reports and publications called for under the Council's decisions, has been estimated and is included in the enumeration of costs below, but not in the summary of proposed revisions in the 1958 estimates which appears at the end of this report, nor in the amount of \$159,200. In the event that these additional printing costs are to be incurred, the Secretary-General will attempt to provide for them within the total appropriation recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for contractual printing (section 14). Related requirements for translating the reports and publications have not been separately calculated, but the requests of the Council involving new reports are being studied so as to determine whether the probable translation services involved are of sufficient magnitude to affect the over-all requirements for temporary assistance (section 6).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

I. Committees and commissions of the Council

Committees of the Council (sections 6 and 8)

3. The twenty-fourth session of the Council, in establishing its calendar of conferences for 1958, decided that its Co-ordination Committee and Technical Assistance Committees are to meet one week before the opening of the Council's twenty-sixth session. Since these committees will alternate their meetings, the temporary assistance provision required is limited to \$7,300 (section 6). The additional budget provision needed under section 8 to cover the subsistence costs of certain substantive staff during this period is \$1,300, of which \$900 relates to the Co-ordination Committee and \$400 to the Technical Assistance Committee.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (section 6)

4. In resolution 667 E (XXIV), the Council authorized the Commission to sit for an additional week at its thirteenth session for the purpose of completing the draft single convention in as short a time as possible. This extension will necessitate an increase of \$5,000 in temporary assistance funds for language staff.

Commission on the Status of Women (section 6)

5. The Council's decision at its 996th meeting that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet at Geneva in 1958, makes it possible to reduce the temporary assistance provision in respect of functional commissions meeting at Geneva, by \$5,000, since the scheduled duration of the Commission is to be three weeks, as compared to the four weeks for which provision was made in the initial estimates.

Commission on Human Rights (sections 6, 8 and 13)

6. In resolution 651 H (XXIV), the Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights should meet for its fourteenth session in Paris. It is understood that the Government of France, while welcoming the Commission, would have difficulty in giving an assurance that it could undertake to provide all the local facilities which would be required for the session or to defray the other extra expenses involved in holding the session away from Headquarters. Consultations with UNESCO indicate that the new UNESCO building will not yet have been completed in the spring of 1958, and that the only facility which UNESCO could offer, would be a conference room (equipped for simultaneous interpretation) and possibly up to three staff offices. For a session held elsewhere in Paris, UNESCO might be able to loan a skeleton staff, but, in this case, some reimbursement would be required, if UNESCO's regular work were not to be sacrificed to a considerable extent.

7. Under the circumstances just described, the Secretary-General proposes that budgetary provision be made for staff requirements and certain miscellaneous expenses, and that, in respect of possible costs for premises and for hiring, purchasing or transporting sundry furnishings and equipment, he be authorized to finance these particular expenditures under the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

8. The minimum budgetary provision which is required for staff and certain miscellaneous expenses, comes to \$51,600, broken down as follows:

	United States dollars
Travel and subsistence of staff (section 8)	23,000
Temporary assistance (section 6)	25,100
Air freight charges (section 13)	2,500
Communications (section 13)	500
Miscellaneous supplies and services (section 13)	500

Appropriations to cover these items in the amounts shown are requested.

II. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Transport of dangerous goods (section 6)

9. At its twenty-third session, the Council, in resolution 645 G (XXIII), decided to convene an expert group on transport of dangerous goods early in 1958. Nominating Governments are to meet the expenses of the experts. The additional cost to the United Nations, therefore, will relate only to the provision of conference services for

* Incorporating A/C.5/710/Corr.1.

a three week meeting at Geneva. Additional temporary assistance funds in the amount of \$7,000 are requested. The attendance of one Headquarters' staff member is anticipated, but no new budgetary provision is required for this purpose.

World Economic Survey (sections 6 and 7)

10. In resolution 654 C I (XXIV), on the *World Economic Survey*, the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of issuing, in advance of the annual review of current developments, the analysis of a selected economic problem of primary importance.

11. To implement this proposal on a continuing basis, it will be necessary to strengthen the staff engaged in economic research by adding three professional officers (one at P-4 level and two at P-3 level). Additionally, the full-time services of two secretaries (at the G-3 level) will be needed. The Secretary-General believes that an over-all increase in his establishment is required for this purpose, although a reduction in the cost for the first year, to take account of normal recruitment delay, is feasible. Allowing for a 10 per cent reduction, the additional budgetary requirement under section 6 (established posts) for 1958 becomes \$28,500 in respect of salaries (including post adjustments) and \$5,700 in respect of common staff costs (section 7).

International consultation on world economic conditions (section 6)

12. Resolution 654 E (XXIV) of the Council initiates a study of international consultation on world economic conditions, which would entail the preparation of documentation, including a report for the twenty-sixth session of the Council in consultation with Governments and utilizing the assistance of experts from various regions.

13. While the considerable Secretariat work entailed is to be handled by reassigning existing work so as to free staff for this new task, the cost of convening a panel of experts early in 1958 would require an additional budgetary provision. Assuming a four-week meeting of not less than five members, in New York, and an average total cost per member of \$1,700, including subsistence at \$25 per day, the additional amount of consultant funds requested under section 6 is \$8,500.

Social policy activities (sections 6 and 7)

14. In resolution 663 E (XXIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify work in the field of social policy and to explore ways and means of improving the quality of data available for reports on the world social situation, including the establishment of contacts (through the Governments concerned) with centres engaged in research on social problems of economically under-developed areas.

15. The demands now made upon the Secretariat in connexion with social policy activities are such that this request could not be carried out without a supplementation of staff. The requirement, in addition to the provisions contained in the Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1958, is for two professional officers (one at P-4 level and one at P-3 level) and one secretary (at G-3 level). In the initial year, a 10 per cent reduction in the costs of these posts can be made in view of normal recruitment delays. The budgetary provision requested is therefore \$20,200 for salaries (including post adjustments) under section 6 (established posts) and \$4,100 for common staff costs under section 7.

16. The Secretary-General wishes to point out that, while additional funds for the purpose are not needed

in the first year, a reasonable provision for travel on official business should be made in subsequent years, if the officers are to make first-hand contacts with research organizations. Some consequential publications cost should be foreseen for 1959 and thereafter, although every effort would be made to limit the length of the major social policy studies.

Narcotics Laboratory

17. The Council's resolution 667 C (XXIV) requests the Secretary-General to increase the staff facilities of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory at Geneva in order to permit the examining of an increased number of opium samples and the expediting of research on methods of determination of origin by physical and chemical means.

18. While the additional work entailed in carrying out this request will require some strengthening of the staff of the Narcotics Laboratory, the Secretary-General proposes to carry out these additional tasks by the reassignment of existing posts. Similarly, some budgetary provision may require to be made for consultants' services (\$1,500) and supplies (\$1,000); the Secretary-General will, however, endeavour to provide for this purpose available funds from sections 6 and 13 respectively. Accordingly, no 1958 supplementary budgetary provision is requested for carrying out this resolution.

III. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Expert meeting on paper and pulp industry (section 6)

19. Resolution 655 B (XXIV) of the Council endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in ECAFE's report, which included participation in a Far Eastern meeting of technical experts on the pulp and paper industry to be convened jointly by ECAFE and FAO in mid-1959.

20. It is anticipated that additional expenditures will arise in connexion with the preparatory work and the printing of a report. Also, if the meeting itself is held away from Bangkok, as is foreseen, then an additional travel expense for participation in the meeting would also be required. The preparatory expenses would come to \$20,000, divided evenly between the years 1958 and 1959, to cover fees and travel of consultants. The United Nations share of the cost of printing the report in 1959 is estimated at \$750.

21. To enable ECAFE to participate adequately in this joint project, an additional budgetary provision of \$10,000 for the employment of expert consultants in 1958 is requested under section 6.

IV. Economic Commission for Europe

Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe

22. Resolution 655 A (XXIV) of the Council endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in ECE's report, which included printing the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* as a trilingual bulletin (to include all three working languages of the Commission) in place of the present bilingual edition.

23. The estimated additional cost of this enlargement would be \$3,900 in the first year (1958), reflecting the initial cost of setting up the new format, and \$2,100 in subsequent years. Regarding the printing cost to be incurred during 1958, attention is drawn to paragraph 2 of this document.

V. Department of Public Information

Observance of tenth anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (section 13)

24. In its resolution 651 B (XXIV), the Council has recommended a programme of activities for observing in 1958 the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signed in Paris 12 December 1948. Certain of the recommendations relate to a public information programme to be carried out by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council Committee on the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, established under the terms of the Council's resolution.

25. The Secretary-General believes that he would be able, after consultation with the Committee, to implement the programme called for by the Council, to the fullest extent possible under normal appropriations, with the exception that new funds would be required, if he were to be expected to print a commentary on the Declaration (\$6,650), to print a pamphlet on the impact of the Declaration (\$3,800), or to produce basic materials to assist in

promoting national and international film programmes (\$15,000).

26. The Committee established by the Council has yet to be convened, but the Secretary-General believes that funds should be provided to cover the possibility of the extra expenditures just enumerated. Accordingly, an amount of \$15,000 is requested under section 13 in the event that it is proposed to produce basic materials, as mentioned above. Regarding the requirement for \$10,450 to print a commentary and a pamphlet, attention is drawn to paragraph 2 of this document.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

27. In summary, a total provision of \$159,200 is requested for 1958. This amount consists of \$106,600 under section 6, salaries and wages (established posts \$48,700; temporary assistance \$39,400; consultants \$18,500); section 7, common staff costs, \$9,800; section 8, travel of staff, \$24,300; and section 13, general expenses, \$18,500 (communications, freight cartage and express, \$3,000; motion picture and photographic supplies and services, \$15,000; other supplies and services, \$500).

DOCUMENT A/C.5/711

Schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[30 August 1957]

1. At the eleventh session, the General Assembly decided, in resolution 1095 A (XI) of 27 February 1957, to apply to the salary scales for staff members in the Principal Officer and Director category and in the Professional category the system of post adjustments recommended in 1956 by the Salary Review Committee (A/3209, chap. VIII) in replacement of the previous system of differentials and cost-of-living allowances.

2. In its resolution 1095 B (XI) of 27 February 1957, the General Assembly adopted, or recommended for adoption, a schedule of post adjustments appropriate to the United Nations Headquarters in New York and to other specified areas.

3. All organizations coming within the common system of salaries and allowances²¹ have conformed, at least in principle,²² with the decisions or recommendations of the General Assembly on the system of post adjustments.

4. Two decisions affecting the classification of Geneva in the post adjustment system, have been taken since the last session of the General Assembly:

(a) On 24 May 1957, the Tenth World Health Assembly approved class 2 for WHO staff (in the relevant categories) at Geneva, "subject to adoption by the Governing Body of the ILO of a similar decision regarding Geneva at its forthcoming session";²³ and

(b) On 1 June 1957, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation took similar action in respect of the ILO staff at Geneva.

5. In both these cases, it was further decided that Geneva should be placed in class 2 with effect from 1 June 1957 (for the adjustment of salaries), but that 1

January 1957 should be the base date from which future cost-of-living movements would be measured.

6. The principal considerations that were advanced in the World Health Assembly and in the Governing Body of the ILO in favour of changing the Geneva classification, were in summary the following:

(a) The cost-of-living index in Geneva had risen during 1956 by 3.4 per cent;

(b) In deciding, in February 1957, to place New York in class 5 (as from 1 January 1957), the General Assembly of the United Nations had taken account, among other factors, of a rise of about 3 per cent that had occurred in the cost of living in the New York area since 1 January 1956. That decision had had the effect of according to a substantial segment of the professional staff in the international civil service a treatment more favourable than that which would result for staff at certain other duty stations from a strict application of the Salary Review Committee's recommendations;²⁴

(c) In a joint statement to the General Assembly (A/C.5/691, paras. 13 and 28), the executive heads had entered in December 1956 a reservation concerning the Salary Review Committee's proposal for moving forward the base date to 1 January 1956. As the Committee itself had recognized (A/3209, para. 143), that proposal eliminated a credit of more than 2 per cent that had accumulated towards the next cost-of-living adjustment at Geneva (the cost-of-living index for that city having stood in January 1956 at over 102 in relation to the previous base date of May 1950, New York). The executive heads had accordingly indicated (A/C.5/691, paragraph 28) that "the individual recommendations made

²¹ United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO and WHO.

²² The legislative bodies of certain of the organizations have not yet dealt in detail with the recommendations.

²³ The text of the WHO resolution is annexed to the present report.

²⁴ The Salary Review Committee, however, itself anticipated cost-of-living rises in recommending class 4 and class 2 respectively for Paris and Rome. The grounds on which the Committee thus exercised a broader judgement, not based exclusively on place-to-place price comparisons, are stated in its report (A/3209, para. 146 (b) and (c)).

by the Salary Review Committee regarding the initial post adjustment classification of each of the headquarters locations will, as necessary, be the subject of comment by each executive head to his legislative body";

(d) In placing New York in class 5, the General Assembly, in addition to giving due weight to the cost-of-living increase that had occurred during 1956 in the New York area, had exercised a broad judgement, since it recognized the limitations inherent in any cost-of-living statistics;

(e) It was a matter of equity that considerations which had been invoked, with the approval of the General Assembly, on behalf of the New York staff of the United Nations, should be similarly applied at other duty stations. Were this done, a proper balance would be restored in the application of the post adjustment system, and the common system of salaries and allowances, which presupposed a certain uniformity of conditions of service among participating organizations, could be preserved.

7. In so far as the United Nations staff at Geneva is concerned, the Secretary-General has been governed by the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1095 B (XI), in which the General Assembly recommended to the specialized agencies that Geneva should be placed in class 1. Pending the decision of the Geneva agencies defined in paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Secretary-General has accordingly applied class 1 to the Geneva staff of the United Nations, as from 1 January 1957. Two of those agencies have now decided in favour of class 2 for Geneva.

8. In the light of the decisions taken by the ILO and WHO and having regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1095 B (XI), the Secretary-General feels obliged to recommend that, on the grounds of equity and in the interest of preserving the common system, the same salary and allowance arrangements which the World Health Assembly and the ILO Governing Body have seen fit to apply to the Geneva-based international staff of their respective secretariats, should be applied also to eligible members of the Geneva staff of the United Nations. Acceptance by the General Assembly of this principle and the consequential adoption in respect of the United Nations Office at Geneva of a Class 2 classification for post adjustment purposes, would involve an addition to the 1958 budget, as submitted by the Secretary-General (A/3600), of \$85,000 under sections 6 (Salaries and Wages, United Nations Secretariat), 10 (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and 11 (Permanent Central Opium Board and

Drug Supervisory Body). It would follow also that in so far as the United Nations is to be brought into alignment with the other Geneva agencies for post adjustment purposes, 1 January 1957 would become the base date from which future cost-of-living movements at Geneva would be measured.

9. There remains the ancillary question of whether this adjustment, if accepted in principle, should be applied retroactively to 1 June 1957 in line with the WHO and ILO decisions referred to in paragraph 5 above. While the Secretary-General recognizes that arguments can be made both for and against such retroactivity, he believes that, on balance, there is a case for ensuring full equality of treatment to international officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies who are located at the same duty station. If this view should prevail, provision would need to be made to an amount of approximately \$50,000 in the supplementary estimates for 1957.

ANNEX

REVIEW OF SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

[Resolution adopted on 24 May 1957 by the World Health Assembly]

The Tenth World Health Assembly,

Having noted the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee appointed under General Assembly resolution 975 (X),

Considering that some of these decisions raise important questions of co-ordination, and

Believing that such questions should be examined within the existing framework for co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

1. *Decides* that the considerations applied by the United Nations General Assembly in fixing the post adjustment classification of New York should be similarly applied to Geneva, thus placing Geneva in Class 2, and to such other places where these considerations have not yet been applied, subject to adoption by the Governing Body of the ILO of a similar decision regarding Geneva at its forthcoming session;

2. *Concurs* in the Director-General's intended application of this decision effective 1 June 1957 for pay purposes, understanding that future movements of cost of living are to be measured from 1 January 1957; and

3. *Refers* to the Executive Board for decision the other detailed issues concerned with this subject.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/713

System of honoraria and special allowances to members of Commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[20 September 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee adopted a proposal which included a request to the Secretary-General "to prepare a study of the matter of paying special allowances or honoraria to members of expert bodies of the United Nations, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Advisory Committee thereon, to the twelfth session of the General Assembly, for consideration by the Fifth Committee at that time" (A/3539, para. 8).

2. Part I of the present report provides a summary of the cases in which the payment of honoraria or special allowances has been previously authorized and also indicates the particular cases which are currently in payment. Part II sets out a number of basic considerations which are aimed to facilitate discussion by the General Assembly of the matter as a whole. The text of the annex traces the historical development of the present system as set forth in Assembly resolutions or reports of Main Committees, on the basis of which honoraria or special allowances have been authorized.

I

3. The following honoraria and special allowances have been previously authorized for payment to members of expert bodies of the United Nations.

4. The Assembly authorized the payment of honoraria :

(i) * To the Chairman and special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission for studies prepared by them between sessions. Each honorarium is limited to a maximum of \$1,500 in any one year; since 1950, the annual budget provision for this purpose has amounted to \$9,000, allowing for the payment of up to six honoraria ;

(ii) In 1952, the General Assembly authorized, as an exceptional measure, the payment of an honorarium of \$2,500 to the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information, appointed, for a period of one year, under Economic and Social Council resolution 442 C (XIV) of 13 June 1952. Similar appointments made in subsequent years (for example, the special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities) have carried no remuneration, only subsistence allowance and travel expenses being authorized for payment.

(iii) * To the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and of the Drug Supervisory Body on the following basis :

	Dollars per annum
President	1,000
Vice-President	500
Members	300

5. The Assembly authorized the payment of special allowances :

(i) * To the members of the International Law Commission, a special allowance of \$15 per day (additional to subsistence allowance at the uniform rate) ;

(ii) In 1949, the General Assembly authorized the payment to the members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal of a daily allowance, during sessions, of \$30, comprising \$20 as subsistence allowance (the then current rate both at Headquarters and elsewhere) and \$10 as a "special allowance". On the adoption of Assembly resolution 459 (V) of 1 December 1950, the special allowance of \$10 was discontinued, and since the beginning of 1951, the emoluments of the members of the Administrative Tribunal have been limited to subsistence allowance at the standard rates ;

(iii) In 1947, the Secretary-General authorized the payment to the members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of subsistence allowance at the exceptional rate of \$25 per day at Headquarters. This action was taken in view of the number and length of the Committee's sessions. As a result, the members (other than those residing within twenty-five miles of the place of meeting) received, during the period April 1947-December 1950, \$5 more by way of daily allowance at Headquarters than the members of other eligible bodies. As from 1951, when the standard rate at Headquarters was raised to \$25, there has been a uniform treatment of the Advisory Committee and other bodies ;

(iv) * To the present Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a special allowance of \$50 per day (inclusive of subsistence allowance at the uniform rate) during sessions of the Committee.

* Cases where the payment is currently being made.

II

6. The resolutions of the General Assembly define the emoluments of members of expert bodies in four terms : "subsistence allowance" ; "special allowance" ; "honorarium" ; and "compensation". The official records of the General Assembly employ the last-named term interchangeably with "honorarium" for payments made on a yearly basis to members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body (A/C.5/L.274).³⁵ Neither the General Assembly nor any of its subsidiary bodies has offered an exact definition of a "special allowance" ; hence, discussion has arisen, during the eleventh session, both in the Fifth Committee (568th and 569th meetings) and in the Sixth Committee (501st meeting), on the questions (a) whether this allowance is merely an enlarged subsistence allowance, or, if not, (b) whether any distinction can be drawn between an honorarium and a special allowance.

7. In the Secretary-General's opinion, a simpler treatment might be advantageous, since only two categories of payments appear to be required.

8. The first category would consist of payments made in the form of subsistence allowance. In its resolution 1075 (XI), the General Assembly has defined this allowance as follows :

"The subsistence allowance shall provide for the extra expenses which an individual normally incurs in attending an official meeting or session, and shall not include any element of fee or remuneration for services rendered.

"The subsistence allowance shall be paid uniformly to members of all eligible bodies. . ."

By this definition, a clear and absolute rule has been written.

9. By the uniform application of the subsistence allowance, it may be assumed that the normal expenses actually incurred by any member of an eligible body as a result of his attendance at its sessions, are adequately reimbursed, if the amount of the subsistence allowance is appropriate for the purpose. The rate of allowance currently authorized has remained unchanged since 1 January 1951. Therefore, while the Secretary-General would hesitate in terms of the Assembly's definition of the subsistence allowance, to propose an increase in the present rate, he would not regard any such proposal as unreasonable, in view of the sharp rise in costs which has occurred between 1951 and 1957.

10. The second category would comprise any payment made (on whatever ground or in whatever form) in excess of the uniform subsistence allowance, i.e. work done between sessions, lump-sum yearly payment in addition to subsistence allowances, etc.

11. The list presented in part I above, sub-divides the payments in question into "honoraria" and "special allowances". But neither honorarium nor special allowance can be granted to a person not eligible for the normal subsistence allowance as authorized in General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI). To what extent, therefore, the difference of nomenclature is somewhat arbitrary, since the payments, whether described as "honoraria" or as "special allowances", are identical in this respect : they represent the amount by which the normal subsistence allowance is exceeded.

12. The General Assembly has laid down the principle that no element of fee for services rendered is included in the subsistence allowance, which is payable at uniform rates to members of expert bodies ; the Assembly also

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 47.

appears to have assented, if only tacitly, to the proposition of the Fifth Committee that intangible factors, such as the importance of the work assigned to an expert body or the eminence of its membership, cannot appropriately determine the proper level of an allowance. In so far as rapporteurs of United Nations bodies are concerned, the General Assembly, in resolution 877 (VII) of 21 December 1952, specifically recognized that the appointment of a person as rapporteur "confers honour upon his country and distinction upon himself", and laid it down that no such appointment should carry remuneration.

13. If the foregoing premise is accepted, there remains the question: what circumstances, if any, would justify, and what criteria should govern, the payment of an honorarium in a system which would not result in the preferential treatment of any of the bodies to which it is applied? This question may be restated in another form, which perhaps is very close to the issue which the General Assembly is now called upon to determine. Is non-preferential treatment attained by paying the same emoluments to all members of all bodies in question, or are there some cases in which an extra payment may be justified and others where it may not?

14. Two general approaches to this question are open to the General Assembly:

- (a) To retain the existing system without change; or
- (b) To modify it in one of the following ways:
 - (i) To treat all expert bodies in an identical manner; or
 - (ii) To examine individual cases on their merits and, in arriving at a solution appropriate to each body, to establish thereby guiding principles, as well as an administrative basis on which any new case arising in the future might be considered by the General Assembly.

15. In view of the express desire of the General Assembly to review the current system in its entirety at the twelfth session, the Secretary-General believes that the approach noted in paragraph 14 (b) (ii) has certain advantages. He would suggest however, that such a review would be likely to yield the largest measure of acceptance, if a comprehensive study were made in the first instance by a small sub-committee of the Fifth Committee (say of seven members) in which an examination of all the relevant facts could be undertaken in as much detail as the members deemed necessary. The Secretary-General recommends this approach, in view of the marked differences of opinion on the question expressed by Member States which are recorded in the official records, covering the period 1949-1956.

16. There are two main categories of membership in the organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations:

- (a) Representatives of participating Members;
- (b) Members serving on commissions, committees and other bodies in their individual capacity, who are elected to serve, generally for a prescribed period, because of their competence and knowledge in particular fields.

17. The payment of emoluments by the United Nations to any member of a commission or committee unquestionably calls for the most strict control. It has, therefore, been the practice of the Assembly to exercise a very restrictive approach to this matter. The Secretary-General believes that such an approach is justified and that it should continue.

18. Through its action at the eleventh session, the General Assembly has provided a sound basis for the payment of a subsistence allowance at a uniform rate to members of all eligible bodies. It is no doubt desirable that the decision thus reached should be maintained as a separate element in the system of emoluments.

19. The question of the extent, if any, that emoluments additional to the subsistence allowance should be paid, concerns only those persons falling under the second category of membership—persons serving in their individual capacity.

20. The United Nations must secure as members of all of its organs persons of the highest standing who command general confidence. Inasmuch, however, as the circumstances attending the work of the various bodies differ, the Secretary-General believes that the General Assembly may well find that the payment of an honorarium is, in some cases, an appropriate course of action, provided that it is designed not so much to compensate members for their service to the United Nations as to mark in a token manner any evident substantial sacrifice of time or of financial interest arising from such service.

21. The Secretary-General also proposes that, should the General Assembly authorize any such honorarium in the future, separate provision should be made respectively for subsistence allowances and honoraria in the relevant chapters of budget sections. A separation of the items would serve to maintain the principles underlying the system of subsistence allowances.

22. The following is a list (indicative rather than exhaustive) of cases in which services either as a rapporteur or as a member of the body entails the performance of duties between sessions of the body as well as during the course of the session. In most cases, the Chairman of the body has special additional responsibilities.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: the members are required, in accordance with resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, at any time, proposals by the Secretary-General for transfers between appropriation sections of the budget or for advances from the Working Capital Fund, as well as other administrative matters which the Secretary-General may submit.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal: the members are doing preparatory work.

International Law Commission: the members are doing preparatory work: the special rapporteurs are charged with research and drafting of reports on specific subjects.

Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body: the members are charged with preparatory and supervisory work.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: the special rapporteurs are charged with the preparation of reports on specific subjects in co-operation with the Secretariat.

ANNEX

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM IN FORCE

1. The several considerations, as set forth in General Assembly resolutions or reports of Main Committees, on the basis of which honoraria or special allowances have been authorized, are set out below.

Honoraria to special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission

2. Article 13 of the Statute of the International Law Commission, as initially approved by General Assembly resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947, provided that the members of the Commission should receive "a *per diem* allowance at the same rate as the allowance paid to members of commissions of experts of the Economic and Social Council".*

* This represented the standard rate of \$20 per day (subsequently revised, in December 1950, to \$25 for Headquarters sessions and \$20 for sessions held elsewhere).

But at its first session, in June 1949, the International Law Commission questioned the adequacy of the allowance in the following terms:

"In the view of the majority of the Commission, experience has shown that the *per diem* allowance provided for under article 13 of the Statute of the Commission is hardly sufficient to meet the living expenses of members. Assuming that the Commission will be in session for at least two months each year, its work will entail for each of the members the sacrifice of a substantial part of his income; for those members who are asked to serve as rapporteurs and, as such, to do extensive work in the interim between sessions of the Commission, it would involve an even greater sacrifice.

"Since, in fact, most members are dependent on their current earnings, it would be in the interest of the work of the Commission, in order to enable the time of its members to be enlisted in this work, that methods should be explored by which service in the Commission may be made less onerous financially. To this end, the General Assembly may wish to reconsider the terms of article 13 of the Statute of the Commission." (A/925, para. 42).^b

3. In October 1949, the Sixth Committee adopted a resolution approving the point of view expressed by the International Law Commission and requesting the Fifth Committee to study the observations of the Commission bearing in mind the importance of the work of the Commission, the high qualifications of its members and the manner of their election (A/C.5/320).^c

4. The Fifth Committee, having considered, during the fourth session, the matter in October and November 1949 (208th and 222nd meetings), reached the following unanimous conclusions:

(a) That exceptions should not be made in fixing the rate of subsistence allowance paid to the members of expert bodies;^d

(b) That the special characteristics of the work or composition of the International Law Commission did not warrant the payment of fees to its members during sessions of the Commission;

(c) That it would be appropriate, since special rapporteurs were expressly provided for in the Statute of the Commission, to pay them honoraria for studies prepared, at the request of the Committee, between sessions.

5. The third of the above recommendations of the Fifth Committee marked an important departure: until that time, it had been the accepted practice of the United Nations to entrust technical research projects either to the Secretariat or, where that was not feasible, to outside experts appointed by the Secretary-General for a stipulated fee. Members of commissions or committees had not previously undertaken such projects, and it was the specific provision in the Statute of the International Law Commission concerning the appointment of rapporteurs on selected topics that led the Fifth Committee exceptionally to recommend the payment of research project grants, in the form of honoraria, to the rapporteurs of the International Law Commission.

6. Accordingly, the General Assembly took no action at the 1949 session to vary the emoluments of the members of the International Law Commission, but, as regards the special rapporteurs, authorized the payment of honoraria, not exceeding \$1,500 in any one case, to the Chairman and five rapporteurs of the Commission. For this purpose, \$9,000 has been appropriated in the budget for each of the years from 1950-1957.

7. At the seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 677 (VII) of 21 December 1952, reading as follows:

^b Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 10.

^c Ibid., Fifth Committee, Annex, vol. I.

^d The Secretary-General had originally suggested two alternative possibilities: either to increase the rate of subsistence allowance paid to the members of the International Law Commission or to assimilate them, in regard to emoluments, to *ad hoc* judges of the International Court of Justice. The former suggestion was put forward with hesitation, since, as the Secretary-General pointed out, it might create a precedent for other commissions and committees.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the appointment of a person as rapporteur of a United Nations body confers honour upon his country and distinction upon himself,

"1. Considers that no such appointment should carry remuneration;

"2. Requests all organs of the United Nations to bear in mind in future the views of the General Assembly as expressed in the present resolution."

At the same time, however, the Assembly made budgetary provision for the continued payment during 1953 of honoraria to the rapporteurs of the International Law Commission.^e

8. The Fifth Committee discussed this question on two later occasions:

(a) In October and November 1954, when the Committee proposed to the General Assembly a draft resolution (adopted as General Assembly resolution 875 B (IX) of 4 December 1954) in which the Assembly, while reaffirming the principle that "no appointment of a rapporteur should carry remuneration", would, nevertheless, decide that "special circumstances exist in the case of the International Law Commission justifying the payment of honoraria for specific reports prepared by the Chairman or special rapporteurs between sessions of the Commission";

(b) In January 1957, when the Fifth Committee adopted the proposal, referred to in paragraph 1 of this document, requesting the Secretary-General to study the matter of paying special allowances or honoraria to members of expert bodies.

Honoraria to members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body

9. General Assembly resolution 875 C (IX) of 4 December 1954, authorized the payment of honoraria (according to the scale mentioned in paragraph 4 of part I above) to the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. There is included in the text the consideration that the payment of compensation is justified by the work performed by the members between sessions.

10. This resolution had its immediate origin in a report which the Permanent Central Opium Board submitted in 1953 to the Economic and Social Council.^f Both the Council, by resolution 505 F III (XVI), and the Secretary-General, in his report on the question (A/2509),^g endorsed the conclusions of the Board, which in summary were the following:

(a) The work of both bodies had grown steadily in volume and extended beyond the bounds of their regular sessions. The members were consulted by correspondence between sessions and were asked to make what often proved to be difficult and lengthy studies;

(b) The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two bodies had been entrusted with functions of organization and representation that had often imposed a heavy burden;

(c) Exceptional treatment also seemed justified in view of the peculiar condition of service as a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board: the Convention on Narcotic Drugs stipulated that the members of the Board "shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of

^e In August 1953, the Advisory Committee commented as follows on this apparent anomaly "... the present tenure of office of the Commission's membership will expire in November 1953. The General Assembly may therefore deem it opportune to review the system, in force since 1950, of paying annual honoraria to the Chairman and five rapporteurs of the Commission. Any such review should... take account of two main considerations: first, that the decision to pay such honoraria was taken in 1949 on a particular case and without prejudice to any future solution of the question of emoluments for rapporteurs of the International Law Commission or other body; and, secondly, that the General Assembly, in 1952, clearly recorded its opinion on the payment of honoraria to rapporteurs of United Nations bodies". (A/2403, para. 57). The Assembly did not, however, take action to vary its previous decision.

^f See document E/OB/8. United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 1952.XI.II.

^g Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 68.

dependence on their governments". That condition applied to no other United Nations body;

(d) The Convention further provided that the Board should be composed of persons "who, by their technical competence, impartiality, and disinterestedness, will command general confidence". As the members were typically persons engaged in non-official occupations—legal or medical practice or university teaching, work performed on behalf of the Board might often entail a reduction in professional earnings;

(e) The functions of the Board and the Supervisory Body were closely inter-related, a part of their work was done in joint session, and their composition normally included members common to both bodies. It seemed logical, both on those grounds and because the merger of the two bodies was proposed in the draft Single Convention, to treat them identically in the matter of remuneration.

Honoraria: related questions studied by the Fifth Committee

11. At the ninth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee also studied other questions on the payment of honoraria, and came to the following conclusions, by the votes indicated within brackets:

(a) That there were no circumstances which would justify the payment of honoraria to rapporteurs or members of United Nations bodies for work performed during the sessions of those bodies [44-1-2];

(b) That honoraria should not be paid for work performed between sessions to the President and members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal [25-7-11];

(c) That honoraria should not be paid for work performed between sessions by special rapporteurs [37-7-3].

Special allowances to members of the International Law Commission

12. There are references in paragraphs 2-6 of this annex to the circumstances in which the Fifth Committee declined in 1949 to recommend a change in the emoluments of the members of the International Law Commission (as distinct from Commission members serving as special rapporteurs). The subsequent history of this question is described in the following paragraphs.

13. In October 1950, the Sixth Committee, acting upon a suggestion of the International Law Commission, proposed to the General Assembly an amendment of article 13 of the Statute of the Commission to provide that members of the Commission shall be paid travel expenses, and shall also receive a special allowance, the amount of which shall be determined by the General Assembly (A/1639, para. 44).^a The draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, to which was appended a *vœu* that the special allowance should be fixed at \$35 per day, cited the following considerations: the inadequacy of the emoluments paid to the members, the importance of the Commission's work, the eminence of its members and the method of their election, and the length of the Commission's sessions.

14. When the Sixth Committee's proposal was referred to the Fifth Committee for study of its financial implications, a majority of the latter committee was of opinion that it would be difficult in practice and, in any event, undesirable in principle, to discriminate between expert bodies with respect to the amount of subsistence *per diem* (A/1648, para. 5).¹ The Fifth Committee, accordingly, decided that an exception should not be made in favour of the International Law Commission, and it reported to the General Assembly that, on administrative grounds, the Committee was unable to recommend special treatment for the Commission in the matter of the daily subsistence allowance.

15. The General Assembly, however, adopted on 12 December 1950 resolution 485 (V) amending the Statute of the International Law Commission in the sense indicated in paragraph 13 above, and fixing the special allowance for members of the Commission at \$35 per day. The preamble to this resolution included the considerations cited by the Sixth Committee (para. 13 above).

16. The divergent positions of the Fifth and Sixth Committees on the subject of this special allowance, gave added

prominence to the following facts: (a) the General Assembly adopted at the same session resolution 459 (V) of 1 December 1950, re-affirming its previous principles stated in resolution 231 (III) for the payment of subsistence allowances and fixing standard rates for eligible bodies; (b) the related report of the Fifth Committee (A/1538, paras. 11 and 12)¹ stated the Fifth Committee's understanding that prior decisions regarding special daily allowances would be superseded; that payments made at other than standard rates (for example, the daily rate of \$30 for the members of the Administrative Tribunal) would be adjusted to the common system; and that the rule of uniformity would not be relaxed in favour of the International Law Commission.

17. The matter was reviewed in 1954, at which time the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, resolution 875 A (IX) in which the special allowance of \$35 daily for members of the International Law Commission would be continued until the end of 1956, pending consideration by the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, of the application of a uniform system to all eligible bodies. The Fifth Committee's recommendation was supported by two arguments: the first was to the effect that it would not be appropriate to vary, during a member's term of office, a rate of allowance which the Assembly had authorized on an exceptional basis, and that any decrease should come into force on 1 January 1957, the date from which the Commission's new term would run; the second argument rested on grounds which the Sixth Committee had advanced in 1950: that, while a uniform system was desirable in principle, exceptions were justified by special circumstances.

18. The final phase of this question, as so far considered, is related to the eleventh session of the General Assembly, and falls into two parts:

(a) On 7 December 1956, the Assembly adopted unanimously, on a report of the Fifth Committee (A/3426), resolution 1075 (XI) concerning the system of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs of the United Nations. The report indicated that the Fifth Committee had adopted, by 56 votes to none, with 12 abstentions, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/3161, paras. 4 and 5) that, as from 1 January 1957, rates of allowances, to be determined by the Assembly, should be applied uniformly to all eligible bodies, including the International Law Commission;

(b) During January 1957, the Fifth Committee considered (558th, 568th and 569th meetings) the financial implications of a draft resolution of the Sixth Committee (A/3520, para. 104) proposing that the General Assembly should confirm that, article 13 of the International Law Commission's Statute being still in force, and resolution 485 (V) of 12 December 1950 having determined the global allowance that should be paid in order to give due and adequate effect to that article, a special allowance of \$15 per day continues to be payable to the members of the Commission, in addition to subsistence allowance at the normal uniform rate.

19. The text of the Sixth Committee's proposal included the following considerations:

(a) General Assembly resolution 485 (V) of 12 December 1950, specified as one of the reasons for the payment of a special allowance to the members of the International Law Commission that the nature and scope of the work of the Commission are such as to require its members to devote considerable time in attendance at the necessarily long sessions of the Commission. Those circumstances had not changed in the meantime; it had, moreover, become clear that the nature of the Commission's task required all its members to devote considerable time to the work of the Commission both during and between its regular sessions;

(b) General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI), which dealt only with subsistence allowances, did not affect article 13 of the Statute of the Commission, which, for reasons stated in Assembly resolution 485 (V), provided for a "special" allowance;

(c) Subsistence allowance at the normal uniform rate did not constitute a "special" allowance within the meaning and intention of article 13 of the Commission's Statute.

20. On 21 January 1957, the Fifth Committee agreed, on the one hand, that a special allowance of \$15 per day, as

^a Ibid., Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 52.

¹ Ibid.

¹ Ibid., agenda item 39.

proposed in the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, should be paid on a provisional basis to the members of the International Law Commission during the 1957 session at Geneva; and, on the other hand, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to prepare the present study, for consideration at the twelfth (1957) session of the General Assembly.

21. The conflicting views that were expressed in the Fifth Committee, may be summarized as follows:

(a) *In favour of the Sixth Committee's proposal:* The special allowance to the members of the International Law Commission differed in nature from the standard subsistence allowance. The continued payment of the special allowance was justified on both substance and historical grounds. In adopting the draft resolution (see paragraph 18 (b) above), the Sixth Committee had taken account not only of Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) concerning standard rates of subsistence allowances, but also of resolution 485 (V) of 12 December 1950, which had amended article 13 of the Commission's Statute for the express purpose of providing for a special allowance;

(b) *In opposition to the Sixth Committee's proposal:* the question at issue had been resolved by the General Assembly when it approved a uniform system of subsistence allowances for all eligible bodies of the United Nations. It was inappropriate to reopen a question so recently considered, or to admit an exception—which might establish a costly precedent—to a simple system that lent itself to general application.

23. Subsequently, the International Law Commission, at its set forth in resolution 1106 (XI) of 21 February 1957, in which the Assembly confirmed that a special allowance of \$15 per day continues to be payable to the members of the Commission, in addition to subsistence allowance at the normal uniform rate. The resolution does not limit this provision to the year 1957, as recommended by the Fifth Committee.

23. Subsequently, the International Law Commission, at its ninth session (April-June 1957), considered the question of the emoluments of its members and reported as follows:

"In view of the fact that the present allowance of the Commission's members will, together with the question of a special allowance for members of all technical committees and commissions, come up for consideration at the next session of the General Assembly, the Commission wishes to draw attention to the remarks concerning the emoluments of its members contained in paragraph 42 of its report for 1949 (A/925). In the light of the consideration therein mentioned, the General Assembly, by resolution 485 (V) of 12 December 1950, in which these considerations were stressed, decided that members of the Commission should receive a special allowance, amended article 13 of the Commission's Statute accordingly, and fixed the allowance at \$35 a day.

"The Commission believes that the case of each technical commission and committee must be decided on its merits. So far as its own position is concerned, it can only draw attention to the fact that the considerations set out in paragraph 42 of its report for 1949, and on which General Assembly resolution 485 (V) was based, have in no way

changed in the interval but, on the contrary, have remained fully operative. The work of the Commission makes heavy demands on the members. It meets each year for a long continuous period which, in certain years, has involved for members an absence from home of nearly three months. This means a substantial sacrifice either of time or money, or of both, which many members of the Commission might not be able to bear if conditions were changed; and a similar difficulty would be encountered in finding any suitable replacements. Even if no direct money consideration should arise, a serious burden of additional work is subsequently imposed on all members of the Commission, without exception, by reason of such a long absence from their normal activities or duties. In addition, if adequate progress is to be made with the work at the Commission's sessions, it is necessary for all its members to devote a considerable amount of time to personal research and preparation between the sessions.

"Having regard to these considerations, and the character of the Commission's work, the Commission believes that the maintenance of this allowances, as a minimum, is essential in the interests of the Commission's work and standing". (A/3623, paras. 30-32.)

Special allowance to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

24. In November 1947, during the second session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee (102nd meeting) decided on its own initiative that a special allowance of \$50 per day (inclusive of subsistence allowance) should be paid to Mr. Thanassis Aghnides in his capacity of Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, while he was engaged on the work of the Committee in 1948, and while he was not in the service of any Government or other body. Under that arrangement, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee was asked to give some time to work at the Headquarters preparing for sessions of the Committee.

25. This special allowance has been paid continuously since early 1948 during sessions of the Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Aghnides has remained the Chairman, without modifying the *status quo*, although the Fifth Committee more than once discussed the question of honoraria since 1947 and took certain decisions thereon.

26. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1075 (XI), establishing a uniform rate of subsistence allowance for members of all United Nations bodies, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General requesting him to rule on the effect of the aforesaid resolution on the decision which the Fifth Committee had taken on its own initiative on 16 November 1947. Mr. Aghnides stated in that letter that he would willingly conform to the Secretary-General's decision in the matter.

27. During the eleventh session, in February 1957, in response to a request by the Secretary-General for guidance, the Fifth Committee decided (589th meeting) that by way of exception, payment of the allowance at the rate of \$50 authorized in 1947, should continue during 1957, on the understanding that the arrangement would be reviewed at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/715

Methods of implementing, by means of the budget, General Assembly resolutions recommending the establishment of a system of priorities: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[25 September 1957]

1. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee adopted (546th meeting) a proposal by France requesting the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to study, and report to the twelfth session on methods of implementing, by means of the budget, previous Assembly

resolutions concerning the establishment of a system of priorities.

2. The present report is therefore limited, under the Fifth Committee's decision, to the sole question how to give effect, through the instrumentality of the budget, to

past decisions or recommendations of the General Assembly on the system of priorities. It is not concerned with other than budgetary aspects of the problem of fixing an order of priority among United Nations activities.

3. The more important of the General Assembly's decisions concerning a system of priorities (resolutions 413 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 533 (VI) of 4 February 1952) were adopted on recommendations of the Joint Second and Third Committee and the Fifth Committee, meeting jointly. In these resolutions, which dealt solely with economic and social work, the Assembly recognized that the extent of activity is determined by the programme decisions and by the budgetary appropriations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and further that the formulation of policy and the financial and budgetary processes must be closely co-ordinated if effective concentration of effort and resources is to be achieved.

4. Therefore, while the Secretary-General has attempted in the present report to meet the Fifth Committee's request, he doubts whether it is in fact possible to isolate any single part of this many-sided problem or, *a fortiori*, to give effect, through the sole medium of the budget, to the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly. Thus, in the field of economic and social activities, the problem of priorities manifestly remains a continuing interest of the Economic and Social Council and the Second and Third Committees as programme organs. Experience has shown that, in the matter of work programmes proposed by the Council or by the Second and Third Committees, the Fifth Committee has, for the most part, confined itself to such questions as whether the staffing requirements might not be reduced or the pace of execution of a programme be retarded. Consequently, where adjustments to the related estimates have been recommended by the latter Committee, they have not been calculated to vary policy decisions of other organs or to determine an order of priority within or between different programmes.

5. The function of the Secretary-General in this matter is different in that he acts in a dual capacity: first, he is responsible for the preparation of budget estimates or statements of financial implications; and secondly, the General Assembly has expressly requested him to make to the Council and its functional and regional economic commissions suggestions regarding priorities and the co-ordination of programmes.³⁶ But the action which the Secretary-General has taken in his latter capacity—in the form of a series of proposals to the Council and its commissions—is not strictly relevant within the present context.

6. The position of the Fifth Committee is illustrated by a decision which the General Assembly reached, in the course of the seventh (1952) session, on the 1953 budget estimates. The Committee considered a United Kingdom proposal that the Secretary-General should be asked to reduce those estimates by about \$735,000. It was stipulated in the proposal that the Committee should neither apply reductions to particular chapters, nor fix an arbitrary ceiling for expenditure, but should request the Secretary-General to achieve the necessary savings by making over-all administrative cuts "across the board".

7. The proposal was adopted successively by the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly. However, the resultant reduction in the 1953 budget in no way represented the imposition on the part of the Fifth Committee of an order of priority among activities: apart from the restrictive condition regarding "administrative

cuts", the Secretary-General made it clear at the time that the reduction could be achieved only if the process of reorganizing the Secretariat were accelerated, and if certain other measures, not related to the problem of priorities, were authorized.

8. A similar situation arose, during the eleventh session of the General Assembly, upon the following proposals of the United Kingdom:

(a) That an over-all total of gross appropriations for the regular 1957 budget should be decided upon before the detailed examination of budget sections;

(b) That the over-all gross appropriation for the regular 1957 budget should not exceed \$50 million (or some \$500,000 less than the sum proposed at the time by the Secretary-General);

(c) That, after the examination of the 1957 estimates, the General Assembly should recommend to the Secretary-General a target figure within which to frame his estimates for 1958.

9. The grounds on which the Fifth Committee declined to concur in the United Kingdom proposals, are relevant to the present study. They are here summarized: While the objectives underlying the United Kingdom proposals were worthy of consideration, it was doubtful whether they could, in practice, be achieved through the procedure of imposing an over-all ceiling. Such a procedure had been studied at previous sessions in relation both to the over-all expenses of the Organization and to the expenses for particular areas of activity; it had not found favour with the Fifth Committee. It was true that the expenses of international organizations had to be kept within reasonable bounds and that there should be a constant review of work programmes in order to ensure that their component projects were of a continuing priority nature. Important progress had, however, been made towards those ends: the planning of meetings was much improved, some subsidiary organs had been discontinued, and there was better co-ordination. Furthermore, the Secretary-General had taken the initiative in pressing the Economic and Social Council in the matter of priorities—a matter which was primarily one for Member States and for their representatives in organs establishing work programmes. The Fifth Committee should draw the attention of those organs to their responsibility for imposing priorities and to the serious financial consequences of neglecting that responsibility. The proper division of programme and budgetary responsibility between the various organs was difficult to define.

10. Reference should also be made at this point to certain recent developments that are likewise relevant to this study.

11. The first of these developments is the adoption by the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, of the new form of United Nations budget, which, unquestionably, will have a bearing on the application of priorities to work programmes. The Secretary-General has touched on this aspect in his foreword to the 1958 budget estimates (A/3600, para. 12), where he points out that "the programme review, within the Secretariat, which hitherto has taken place, in its more detailed form, at the time when estimates come under discussion, can be carried forward into the working year and be based on exact plans of expenditure which Departments will then be in position to submit", and further that "the criterion [under the new form of budget] for the allotment of funds will be not so much the budget amounts authorized by the General Assembly—these in any case will not be identifiable departmentally—as the agreed programmes for the given Department: credits will tend, in consequence, to be used, first and foremost, in areas of immediate necessity, and according to the order of

³⁶ See in particular General Assembly resolution 533 B (VI) of 4 February 1952.

priority which the General Assembly and the Councils have fixed". To these considerations the Advisory Committee added that, as a counterpart, it would be incumbent on Member Governments to give all possible aid to the Secretary-General in the discharge of his responsibilities, and, particularly, in the concentration of effort on activities of the highest priority and the elimination or deferment of those which no longer were of prime importance or urgency (A/3372, para. 14).

12. The second of the developments under reference is the action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its recent twenty-fourth session in regard to the co-ordination of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. This action resulted, in part, from General Assembly resolution 1094 (XI) of 27 February 1957, in which the Council was requested to study the suggestions of the Advisory Committee (A/3489, paras. 6 and 7) concerning an appraisal of the over-all programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields over the next five or six years, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

13. The decisions of the Council are embodied in resolutions 664 B (XXIV) and 665 C (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, in which, among other things, the Council:

(a) Approved proposals of the Secretary-General for the streamlining of the Council's programme of work (E/3011 and Add.1 and 2),³⁷ as well as the guiding principles³⁸ on which those proposals were based; and

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

³⁸ Reproduced in resolution 664 B (XXIV) (annex, para. 1 (c) of the Economic and Social Council.

(b) Requested the Secretary-General, in the light of those principles, to make a general appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964, for consideration by the Council at its twenty-eighth (1959) session.

14. It is also of interest from the budgetary viewpoint that the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council endorsed certain proposals of the Secretary-General (E/3011, section V) related to the financial implications of actions of the Council. These proposals provide that the Secretary-General should present to the Council at the beginning of each summer session a statement showing:

(a) The financial implications of decisions taken at the Council's spring session;

(b) Full particulars, on a provisional basis, of the financial implications of decisions to be taken on documentation before the Council for the summer session;

(c) Where appropriate, the extent to which, by the exercise of discretion in the timing of projects, the Secretary-General could expect to undertake the additional work within existing resources.

15. The Co-ordination Committee added the suggestion that the above proposals should also be made applicable, where possible, to the work of the spring session of the Economic and Social Council.

16. The Secretary-General suggests, for the consideration of the Fifth Committee, that it would be advisable, before further action on priorities is taken in that Committee, to await the outcome of the developments outlined in paragraphs 11-15 above.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/720

Statement by the Secretary-General at the 606th meeting of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]

[15 October 1957]

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to thank you most warmly for your kind and understanding words. I think that with close collaboration between the Committee as representative of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat, we will be able to guide this Organization, from the administrative and financial side, safely through all the difficulties which undoubtedly lie ahead.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I am happy to resume today the practice of earlier years and to be given this opportunity, at the initial stage of your budgetary deliberations, to introduce my estimates for 1958 (A/3600 and Add.1), and, at the same time, to offer you a brief survey of the problems which, in the coming weeks, are likely to have your close attention. As you will remember, at the last session, I was prevented—to my great regret—from being with you at the opening of the general discussion on the budget.

On similar occasions in past years, I have ventured the suggestion that a broad discussion in the Fifth Committee of the major administrative and budgetary problems of the Secretariat may prove more profitable than a detailed scrutiny of budget figures, leading perhaps to adjustments of a few thousand dollars in this or that item in the estimates. I still hold to that view, and the more so, since the new form in which the estimates are now presented for the first time, is peculiarly well-suited to the holding of such a discussion and—to carry

the process a step further—to giving effect to the positive conclusions which should emerge.

Nevertheless, I find it necessary today to enter in some detail into the elements of the 1958 budget. This can hardly surprise the members of the Fifth Committee, who have had an opportunity of studying, over the past two months, my budget proposals and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/3624]. And at the outset it is but proper, since I am unable to concur in many of those recommendations, that I should make clear that the report of the Advisory Committee contains, in my opinion, much that is constructive and much that will be helpful in the coming year to myself and to my administrative associates. This means, of course, that my dissent has largely to do with the money provisions which the Advisory Committee has recommended. The gap between what I have requested and what the Advisory Committee believes the Assembly should authorize is, I submit, too wide if both that Committee and the Secretary-General are estimating for an identical volume of United Nations activities to be carried out at an identical pace. My own field of reference has been marked out by the General Assembly and by the Councils, and I have sought to provide as frugally as possible for the proper execution of the work programmes which those bodies have laid upon me.

No one experienced in administration—and certainly

not I—would question that, where the budget of an organization, be it national or international, is concerned, the pruning-knife is valuable as an adjunct in promoting orderly growth or curbing a natural tendency to proliferation. Equally, however, it may, if handled with excessive zeal, have a contrary effect. There is a point beyond which the prudent gardener will not go, knowing that, if he does so, the three cannot flourish in a following year. He knows too that his pruning, if held within reasonable limits, will ensure that the tree will grow in stature and vitality. My thesis is that the Advisory Committee has put too sharp an edge on its pruning-knife and wielded it with far more than its customary vigour.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is a budget committee, and I should pass to the concrete figures. The budget which I have the honour to propose to you for 1958 exceeds (in round figures) the 1957 appropriation by \$3,967,500. This figure of increase includes \$1,480,000 for two special conferences which the Assembly has requested me to organize in 1958. Deducting, therefore, these exceptional and non-recurring items for special conferences, the figure of increase, compared with 1957, stands at \$2,487,000, in which the Advisory Committee has recommended a reduction of \$873,000. The remaining cuts recommended by the Committee—or a total of \$179,800—have reference to the two special conferences and, while calling for eventual comment, need not be considered in the present context.

So far, I limit myself to the initial estimates for 1958, which I presented in June last. Since that time, I have also submitted revised estimates resulting from decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its two sessions of 1957, to a total amount of \$159,200 [A/C.3/710], which raises the figure of increase by comparison with 1957—that is to say, the figures to which I alluded a moment ago—from \$2,487,000 to approximately \$2,646,000. On the revised estimates, the Advisory Committee has recommended [A/3679], in lieu of my proposal of \$159,200, an amount of \$33,500, representing a reduction of \$125,700. Consequently, and this is the sum total, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee is that the aggregate increase of \$2,646,000 should be cut back by \$999,000 to be \$1,647,000.

The budget is an expression, in financial terms, of programmes requested by Member States in the General Assembly or the Councils. The Advisory Committee has stated very clearly and pertinently that the budget review should be closely related to an understanding and appraisal of these programmes.

My present budget submission reflects the policy which I have consistently employed, of achieving the maximum degree of administrative economy compatible with the attainment of the ends which Member States, through their appointed representatives, have set. As the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations, I must, of necessity, see to it that authorized programmes are adequately executed within the requisite time-limits. The budget estimates for 1958 were framed to meet this essential requirement. It is not my view that programmes and activities, as at present authorized, can be undertaken in 1958 at a cost significantly lower than that which I have proposed.

The question of fixing priorities among the various work programmes of the Organization holds, of course, a special interest for this Committee, and, notably, that part of the question which concerns the translation of priorities into financial terms. Recent developments are described in several reports which I have made to the General Assembly and to the Fifth Committee. Today, therefore, I need only touch on them very briefly. The developments are related to the economic and social fields: these are the fields in which a rational system

of priorities, if applied resolutely by the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, and if supported consistently by Member Governments, can yield the largest dividends.

First, then, in continuance of my previous efforts to secure a greater measure of concentration upon major tasks in those fields, I presented to the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council a series of proposals for the streamlining of the Council's programme of work [E/3011 and Add.1 and 2]. The proposals have previously been studied both, by those functional commissions which met this year and by the three regional economic commissions. The Council approved the proposals in question, as well as the underlying guiding principles [resolution 664 B (XXIV)], and has requested, for its summer session of 1958, a further report, which will also include additional subjects not covered by my proposals of this year.

As a second development, the Council has requested me to make a general appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964 [resolution 665 C (XXIV)]. This matter will likewise be considered by the Council in 1958.

The members of the Fifth Committee are doubtless also aware that the Co-ordination Committee of the Council endorsed certain other proposals that I put forward with reference to the financial implications of actions taken by the Council. Perhaps, I might single out for mention the proposal that, at the beginning of each summer session, the Council should have before it a statement showing, in appropriate cases, the extent to which it would be possible for the Secretary-General, through the exercise of discretion in the timing of projects, to undertake additional projects within existing resources.

These various developments illustrate, I believe, that something is being done to underline the importance of economy in the allocation and use of the total resources that can be made available. But economy is also, and primarily, a question of the number and scope of programmes that Member Governments ask the United Nations to undertake; it should not be achieved at the expense of effective performance of the major tasks which are rightly entrusted to the United Nations. It has always been my view that achievement of economy by concentration of resources upon these tasks is an objective greatly to be desired.

The largest single area of budget expenditure is directly bound up with the number of meetings of United Nations organs and with the consequent level of meetings services. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 694 (VII), which established a pattern of conferences for a four-year period ending in 1957, I will be submitting shortly a report on conference planning and activity. The details might be left to your subsequent review, but I would, none the less, wish to mention now certain points which have a bearing on the matter as a whole.

At the time when the conference pattern was established, the annual conference programme at Headquarters generally entailed intensive activity during two well-defined periods: the first, from March to July, covered the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, and that of the Trusteeship Council, and the second, from September to December, the regular session of the General Assembly. More recently, however, substantial additions to the meetings programme have necessitated a virtually continuous activity throughout the year.

The Advisory Committee, on several occasions, has commented on the very serious situation disclosed by the sharp and progressive rise in the number of conferences

and meetings of all kinds, and on the resulting strain on the services and facilities of the Secretariat. There is here, Mr. Chairman, a dual problem: the combined conference workload at Headquarters and Geneva now exceeds the aggregate capacity of their conference services; and there is a clear and growing tendency to transfer too many meetings to Geneva. The latter part of the problem will, moreover, be accentuated in 1958, when the two major conferences, outside the regular programme, to which I have already referred, are to be held in Geneva. For present purposes, however, the 1958 situation, though broadly indicative of a trend, may be regarded as exceptional. The future pattern will, presumably, have reference to a period of not less than four or five years, and be based, as the existing one, on certain fundamental principles.

In a situation where the number of meetings at Headquarters and Geneva exceeds the combined capacity of the conference services, and where arrears of translation are, in consequence, accumulating, it is clearly necessary either to adjust the conference programme to the capacity of the services or to increase establishments. To maintain the present level of meetings services at the risk of serious delays in translation work, is neither administratively sound nor financially advantageous: it is work which must ultimately become a charge to the budget.

If the first of the above alternatives is preferred, namely an adjustment in the size of the conference programme, much can be done not only through the formal medium of a fixed conference pattern, but by action within the numerous bodies where the various parts of that programme originate; such action might take the form of a strict application of the following two criteria: firstly, whether the holding of a particular conference or particular session is indispensable, and—since careful planning of the conference calendar as a whole is an essential element in the flexible use of conference staff—secondly, whether the conference or session might not be scheduled within fairly wide time-limits admitting of an adjustment of the exact date to the demands upon conference services.

Arrangements on the above lines might be profitable certainly in regard to conferences and meetings which might be held to fall regularly within the programme and be governed by a new conference pattern or *ad hoc* conferences or meetings.

I would also like to present for your consideration one further matter. There might be advantage in the adoption of a procedure whereby the General Assembly would give formal approval, at the close of its regular session, to the programme of conferences for a following year. At the present time, the component parts of that programme are authorized under the appropriation and other resolutions, which are not, however, directly or primarily concerned with that programme. Formal action on the totality of the programme would offer opportunity for additional budgetary control as well as for ready comparison from year to year.

In the consideration of my report on this question [A/C.5/722], you will decide on the line which you wish to have followed. But I must impress upon you the fact that a continued growth of the conference programme will require, at a certain point, a reappraisal of the size of the regular establishment for conference servicing. The expedient of the use of temporary help to bridge the gap between that regular capacity and the total workload, has definite limits not only the point of view of efficiency and economy, but from the very practical angle of finding staff with the requisite qualifications who are prepared to work for short periods only.

Mr. Chairman, may I now turn to what is undoubtedly the most important single factor in determining the level

of the budget, the size of the regular establishment of the Secretariat.

I would wish, however, first of all, to add a brief comment on organization. No significant change in the organization of the Secretariat is proposed in the 1958 estimates, but, as you know, it is my intention to submit to the General Assembly, during the course of the present session, a report on the structure of the Secretariat at the top level, and the emoluments to be paid to officials at this level. There are still details of my report on this question to be worked out, and I hope that the Committee will allow me to defer my specific comments until another time. In any event, this question is one which can readily be discussed as a separate matter. I felt last year, it would be appropriate for me, in anticipation of the more formal study to be undertaken at the current session, to include in the introduction to my annual report [A/3137/Add.1] a brief evaluation of the situation as it then appeared to me. I would just like to say now that the experience of the past year has served very much to confirm and strengthen the considerations which were uppermost in my mind when I presented my views on this particular question to the last session of the General Assembly. The presentation of the problem in the introduction to last year's report to the General Assembly thus does provide the framework within which I will present definite proposals this year.

Turning now to the budget, you will have noted that provision is made in section 6 of the estimates for the salaries and wages of all departments and offices of the Secretariat, with the exception of seven special offices or services, which are covered by other sections.

For departments and offices covered in section 6 of my initial budget estimates for 1958, I have requested a total of 3,822 posts. As compared with the authorized 1957 establishment, this represents a net addition of sixty-four posts—twenty-five in the Professional category and thirty-nine in the General Service category. While these sixty-four posts, which are new, are spread throughout the Secretariat, approximately half the additional posts requested are attributable to language and related documentation needs, which have increased as a result both of the enlarged membership of the Organization and of a marked upward trend in the number of meetings. Some thirteen of the new posts, almost entirely in the General Service category, represent a formalization of existing *ad hoc* arrangements and do not by themselves give rise to a net increase in over-all costs.

The Advisory Committee has recommended in paragraph 99 of its budget report [A/3624], that the over-all 1958 establishment covered by section 6, should be limited to a total of not more than 3,807 posts. A reduction of some fifteen posts is thus envisaged. The Committee further recommends that the Secretary-General should submit to the General Assembly, prior to the conclusion of its twelfth session, a revised consolidated manning-table to account with such decisions as are taken by the Assembly with regard to the over-all number of staff and the monetary provisions for their salaries and wages.

Section 6 as a whole covers the provisions for established posts, overtime and night differential, and temporary assistance and consultants. As compared with the approved 1957 levels, the total increase in the 1958 estimates for these purposes is \$1,103,950.

The Advisory Committee has recommended a total reduction of \$400,000 in the estimates for section 6 as a whole, and, while the Committee indicates possible areas of retrenchment, it believes that the actual distribution of the reduction must be left to the Secretary-General.

The 1958 estimates for temporary assistance and consultants appear to me to show a reasonable stability, both in comparison with the 1957 initial appropriation and the 1956 expenditure level. Furthermore, if the fact that, in 1958, a new provision of \$25,000 for outside contractual translation is taken into account, it is fair, I think, to assume that these particular estimates were framed with all possible economy in mind. Members of the Committee will be aware that expenditures for temporary staff and consultants are now subject to rigorous internal central control.

The estimates for overtime and night differential show an increase of some \$40,000. But the total requested for 1958 is much below the total which will have to be expended in 1957 for this very purpose. I believe it is well to remember that work in this building goes on twenty-four hours a day, and, at frequent periods, the volume of work performed "round-the-clock" is extremely heavy. Indeed, with the rigorous time-limits set for the production of official records, there is no alternative to this course. While every endeavour must be made, and indeed is made, to curtail expenditures for overtime and night differential, it will be apparent that circumstances such as those to which I have just referred, inevitably arise and, in turn, entail sizable expenditures.

It may be evident from what I have just said that, although I am requested to spread the proposed \$400,000 reduction over the section as a whole, it is in the established posts provision, where the biggest increase occurs, and it is likely also to be in that item that the major portion of a reduction of the order proposed would have to be found.

Members will have noted that, for the reasons stated in my budget foreword, I had prepared the estimate for the established posts section assuming an adjustment for turnover in 1958 of 3 per cent as against a deduction of 4 per cent upon which the established posts estimates for 1957 were calculated. The Advisory Committee, however, suggests that a reduction of 4 per cent should continue to be applied to the 1958 estimates as was the case in 1957. The difference involved on a purely arithmetical calculation of the turnover adjustment figures is of the order of \$271,000, out of a total of \$400,000. A significant proportion of the reduction of \$400,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee, might thus appear to be bound up in this matter.

The amount of the proposed reduction substantially exceeds the estimated cost of all of the new posts provided for in the estimates. My understanding, however, is that the Advisory Committee itself has concurred in an increase in the total establishment above its 1957 level.

I do not understand the intention to be to limit the cost of the basic establishment to a prescribed total amount substantially less than the cost of the agreed manning-table. If such were the case, I would find such a proposal highly disturbing. It would run counter to established practices. In my view, however—and that is much more serious—it would equally run counter to the legal basis upon which a career secretariat has been founded and brought into being, since it would cut across the system which the General Assembly itself has established for the administration of the staff.

Unless the General Assembly provides in full for the total cost of the manning-table it authorizes, I could not accept responsibility for the administration of the Staff Regulations in their present form. I put this matter unequivocally before the Fifth Committee so that there should be no doubt about it.

Obviously, I would have no basis to contest a reasonable turnover deduction being applied to the amount appropriated for established posts if, in the event that savings under that heading do not in fact materialize, it is understood that I would then return to the Assembly

next year and ask for the difference to be made up in supplementary estimates. This, indeed, is what happened last year, and I shall make similar proposals to you as far as 1957 is concerned. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that, if the turnover deduction should be unduly out of line, there is no question of any savings but only a deferment of expenditure from one budget to another.

I recognize that, with a view to the greatest possible economy, the main task of those responsible for the Secretariat is to see to it that the personnel resources are so utilized and co-ordinated as to provide for the highest efficiency. The Advisory Committee rightly points out the possibilities open to the Secretary-General on the free interchangeability of staff and improved procedures of administrative management, and underlines the necessity, with the establishment of United Nations offices or missions in some thirty-four locations in various parts of the world, to keep organizational and administrative problems under constant review within the Secretariat to avoid any decrease in efficiency or wasteful expenditure. I am impressed by the Advisory Committee's recommendation of a strengthening of the continuous review and control of the management of the administrative and financial aspect of the activities of all offices and for the control of the utilization of the staff resources in the Secretariat as a whole. I refer in this context to the recommendation contained in paragraph 45 of the Advisory Committee's report, for the establishment of a small but capable staff, who would be entrusted with these duties. I hope that, when the Fifth Committee reaches its detailed examination of the estimates, it will give its favourable consideration to this recommendation. It has my full support. Equally, of course, do I hope that the Committee will see fit to provide the necessary resources to accomplish it.

I am happy to note that the Advisory Committee agrees with the assumption made in paragraph 25 of my budget foreword, that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1086 (XI) concerning the submission of revised estimates, would not preclude the Secretary-General from proposing, at any time, such additional appropriations as might be needed for the adjustment of salary rates in the General Service and Manual Workers' categories. This would be pursuant to annex I, paragraph 7, of the Staff Regulations. With this understanding, I could not take exception to the reduction of the estimates by an amount of \$41,000 relating to an increase in the rates of pay for manual workers at New York, which could be requested as from 1 January 1958, if present trends continue.

Turning now to the question of public information activities, I appreciate the fact that the Advisory Committee has frankly recognized the difficulties to which I called attention in my budget document—namely, that, due largely to factors beyond the Secretariat's control, it has not proved possible to make any appreciable progress towards the target ceiling for over-all expenditures of the Department of Public Information which the Committee had earlier recommended. I trust, however, it will be accepted as evidence of our good faith that, in compliance with the expressed wish of Member Governments [resolution 1086 (XI)], the activities of the Department have been so planned for 1958 as to permit the opening of five new information centres in new Member countries without any new net addition to the budget in respect of staff or other expenses.

It is evident, nevertheless, that the Advisory Committee remains seriously concerned at the relative level of public information costs. While reaffirming its view that these should be progressively reduced to some predetermined ceiling figure—a limit of \$4.5 million, covering both

direct and indirect expenditures, has been suggested — the Committee has come to the conclusion, and I quote from paragraph 36 of its report "that further progress towards a regulation of these activities would be greatly assisted by a thorough investigation of the Organization's responsibilities in this field and of the manner in which these are implemented. Such an inquiry would be directed to a determination as to whether the available resources are exploited to the maximum possible extent to meet essential programmes, properly formulated in accordance with a valid system of priorities."

In view of the emphasis which this proposal gives to administrative and executive implementation, it may be appropriate to recall the fact that the Charter specifically reserves this responsibility to the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization. Subject to this important reservation, I have no objection to an appraisal being undertaken of existing information programmes and activities, in the light of which the Assembly's budgetary decisions can in the future be more rationally taken. We have, fortunately, certain recent precedents which show how objectives of the kind which, I believe, the Advisory Committee has in mind, can be achieved, while proceeding in a manner consistent with basic Charter provisions. I refer, in this connexion, to the arrangements made by the General Assembly with respect to the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy [resolutions 810 B (IX) and 912 (X)] and to the Committee established under resolution 1001 (ES-1) which advises the Secretary-General on matters concerning the United Nations Emergency Force. Should Members see advantage in a similar arrangement in the field of public information activities, I, for my part, would welcome such an opportunity to profit from the advice and observations of Member Governments.

Concerning the composition and appointment of such an advisory group, there are two further observations I would like to offer. In the first place, though I recognize the desirability of such a group being limited in membership, if it is to function effectively, I believe that a somewhat larger membership than three (as proposed by the Advisory Committee) would be essential, if an adequate balance is to be secured both in terms of expertise, and of knowledge of the widely varying problems and needs of the different geographical regions. In the second place, I would also deem it essential, following the precedents I have cited, that its members (albeit that they are appointed to serve in an expert capacity) should be representatives of Governments who would be designated, for this purpose, by the General Assembly itself.

I have felt it necessary to point up these basic and important issues. I feel, however, although I hesitate to detain the Committee too long, that I should comment very briefly upon a few questions with which the Fifth Committee will be dealing as a part of its budget review.

I will attempt no more at this stage than a brief observation on these matters. Later on, when the Committee takes its examination of them, the fullest additional information will be given to the Committee on my behalf.

In section 2, "Special meetings and conferences", the Advisory Committee recommends a reduction in my estimate of \$179,800. Of this amount, a sum of \$150,000 relates to the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. I do not consider that the observations contained in paragraph 71 of the Advisory Committee's report lend themselves to implementation in a practical sense. All members of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy have put great emphasis, with regard to both conferences, on the

publication in the conference proceedings, as provided in rule C of the Conference rules of procedure, of all of the scientific papers submitted, subject to the sole condition that their subjects conform to the purpose of the Conference as defined in resolution 912 (X) of the General Assembly. The papers, when prepared, are submitted to the Conference not by individuals but by the participating Governments. In a sense, therefore, they have an official character. All of the Governments invited to the second Conference have already been informed that all papers submitted will be published in accordance with rule C, since the rules of procedure for the Conference, as adopted by the Advisory Committee, were included in the invitation to the Conference as a condition of Conference participation. As the proceedings of the first Conference indicate, the papers submitted are uniformly of high scientific quality and there is no serious problem of duplication. This is because a process of selection and guidance operates, even before the papers are written, through the efforts put forth by the Conference Secretary-General and his team of scientific secretaries to have all aspects of the subjects on the programme covered and to avoid repetition. The same procedure is being followed for the second Conference.

I should also state that the programme for the second Conference is broader and fuller than was the case for the first one. There may well be more papers, and more participants. It is not possible to be precise about the estimates at this stage. But the actual cost of the first Conference is a sound gauge and it is unwise to assume that the second Conference can be conducted for substantially less than the first one if the same standard of service is to be maintained.

Assuming that the experience gained during the first Conference would be applied to the utmost to confine expenditure to the minimum, I presented an estimate of \$2,000,000 for the next conference against the previous expenditure level of \$2,347,000. I have, however, undertaken to consult the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as early as practicable during 1958 regarding the actual level of the estimates. Any reduction, therefore, in the provisional estimates submitted must, in my opinion, be based on assumptions which can in fact be realized.

Regarding the proposed reduction of \$140,000 in section 7, "Common staff costs", I believe it will be appropriate for the Committee's action to follow upon its decision on established posts. For the most part, expenditure falling under this section is statutory, and there is not much possibility of "savings" being achieved in the normal sense of that word.

Regarding the specific comments on the interne programme, I should state that I have under active consideration certain proposals which I may wish to present a little later on, and these proposals could result in some reduction in the level of my estimates for 1958 with the possibility of larger savings thereafter.

While not wishing to burden the Committee, at this stage, with a detailed discussion of individual budget sections, I am bound to voice the strongest possible reservation concerning the views expressed and the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on travel for official business [A/3624, paras. 125-131]. I have no objection to consolidating the estimates as suggested by the Advisory Committee. I do not, however, believe that such a further consolidation will, *per se*, lead to any economy; it will tend rather to blur the proper assignment of funds proposed in the light of resolutions taken by the Assembly, its Councils, commissions or committees. The Advisory Committee recommends a reduction of \$30,000 — or approximately 9 per cent — in the estimates submitted, because it feels that the amount of travel

carried out at different levels of the Secretariat is excessive.

This conclusion, Mr. Chairman, is for me to say, directly contrary, not to any subjective feeling on my part, but to a very conscious and objective knowledge of the facts. I am prepared to justify and defend my travel budget at the appropriate time; and in doing so, I think I will be able to show that we have here a most essential activity of the United Nations carried out on the most responsible level. For the moment, I wish merely to state that my past five years' experience as Secretary-General has convinced me that in this matter of official travel, we have as consistently as unwisely under-budgetted in terms of the Organization's real and essential needs. In no instance, however, other than that of the information centres where there is a \$2,900 provision for new centres, are the amounts requested for 1958 any higher than those appropriated by the Assembly last year after extensive and detailed review of the estimates submitted.

Apart from the special provision for my own travel, two-thirds of the total funds requested is assigned to travel of staff, stationed away from Headquarters, on trips which have a very significant bearing upon the success of our programmes in the economic and social field in under-developed countries and upon the progress of public understanding of what this Organization does and stands for. There are no junkets, I can assure you. Several of these proposed items are the result of specific provisions made by the General Assembly at its previous session. Much of this travel is of a data-gathering and fact-finding nature and, therefore, requires the assignment of staff at technical professional levels as well as at the more senior grades.

I cannot, therefore, voluntarily accept any reduction without seriously retarding field programmes which, by their very nature, cannot be carried out without on-the-spot visits in the areas where distances are great and travel costs high. Of the remaining one-third, the major portion is assigned to travel of staff in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and in this regard, I must frankly state that I have found the provision for travel on official business for this year sadly inadequate; I have been obliged, in the face of increasing responsibilities of the staff and rising transportation costs, to turn down some very necessary travel assignments of my staff at Headquarters. Nevertheless, I have deliberately kept the amount intended for Headquarters travel at its 1957 figure.

In section 13, "General expenses", an over-all reduction of \$60,000 is recommended, with particular reference being made to the level of expenditure in public information activities. Members of the Committee may be well aware that, in this particular area of expenditure, we are more than ever subject to rising wage rates and costs of materials, supplies and services. While it may prove possible to confine expenditures on some specific item, a reduced total appropriation of the order envisaged, cannot be made, in my view, without the risk of incurring a deficit on the section as a whole. I was obliged to request sizable supplementary provisions for common services expenditures during 1956, and will need to do the same this year.

The Advisory Committee's principal recommendation affecting section 15, "Permanent equipment", is for the elimination of the provision of \$160,000 for the construction of a television studio and recording centre. Members of the Committee will recollect that a similar proposal was put forward last year [A/C.5/681], but, due to the lateness of its submission, was postponed for further study. If the facility I have requested is not established,

then the production of television programmes will be unduly hampered, with possible increases in cost of the programmes, on the one hand, and certain reductions in revenue, on the other. Additionally, the operation of the production and processing centre in its existing location will be at a lower level of efficiency than would obtain if the new facilities were to be provided.

Mr. Chairman, I shall attempt, by way of concluding this initial statement, to sum up my general position on the problems of the 1958 budget estimates, bearing in mind the report that has been submitted thereon by the Advisory Committee. I believe it will be clear from what has already been said that I am in no position to agree that the budget requests for 1958 have been other than carefully and conservatively estimated and responsibly put forward. That is not, of course, to argue that, under no circumstances, should the initial or supplementary estimates be reduced. I am, on the contrary, more than ready to concede that, if Member Governments are prepared to say that this or that specific programme or project can be eliminated, modified or delayed, or this or that delegation or meeting service or facility can be dispensed with or furnished on a more limited and modest basis, appropriate readjustments in related budgetary needs can undoubtedly be effected; that is to say, I wish to direct your attention to the question of substance from the question of financial form.

What I cannot undertake to do is to meet a continuously increasing volume of programme and servicing demands without some very modest augmentation of resources. Though I do not suggest that any such augmentation need be in any way proportionate, the fact cannot be ignored that an increase in membership of some 37 per cent, as has occurred within the past two years, has an inescapable impact on the Organization's minimal budgetary requirements. I hope, moreover, the fact will not be overlooked that, if new Members mean extra expense, they also mean extra revenue. On the basis of the best forecast that can be made at this time, the aggregate 1958 assessment against the sixty States, who were Members in 1955, will be no more than, and may well be somewhat less than the aggregate amount of their corresponding 1956 assessments, and that on the basis of my initial budget submission, together with a liberal allowance for 1957 supplementaries which are still to be presented.

I do not ask, and certainly do not expect, that all Members will find it possible to agree with me on all these points, and especially on those where my judgement may unfortunately differ from that of your Advisory Committee. I only ask that the 1958 budgetary situation be viewed in its true perspective, that it be recognized there are limits to the absorptive capacity of even the most flexible and dedicated Secretariat, and that, whatever decisions you may reach concerning the level of any particular appropriation, they be taken with a full knowledge and acceptance of their practical consequences. With these understandings, I am well content to rest my case, for the time being—knowing that the Fifth Committee has never failed to see that essential United Nations needs are adequately provided for.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to assure you and all members of the Fifth Committee that I am most anxious, whenever possible, to be present at your deliberations. But if, as I fear, my attendance may prove to be intermittent—since, as you know, meetings of main committees necessarily overlap—I shall at least inform myself regularly of the detailed progress of your work. Perhaps, I may be permitted to add the request that, when the Committee wishes to put special questions to the Secretary-General, prior notice may, if possible, be given.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/721

Statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the 806th meeting of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[15 October 1957]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for inviting me to introduce the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/3624] on the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1958 [A/3600 and Add.1].

Before starting on my statement, I wish to take this opportunity for conveying to the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Advisory Committee and in my own name, our hearty congratulations on his appointment for a new term as Secretary-General of the United Nations. May his efforts in all the sectors of the vast activities of the Organization be crowned with success.

The report, which is contained in document A/3624, is, I trust, self-explanatory; I shall, therefore, confine myself to some of the more important matters to which the Fifth Committee may, I believe, wish to give special attention.

The Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1958—to which the Advisory Committee's report relates—amount to more than \$54.7 million. This is the largest budget to date for the Organization, and represents an increase of some \$4 million over the 1957 appropriations.

Subsequent to the issuance of the initial estimates, the Secretary-General has submitted revisions which add some \$245,000 to his budget proposals [A/C.5/710]. There will probably be further revisions in respect of items still pending before Main Committees.

The detailed recommendations of the Advisory Committee will come under examination as the Fifth Committee reviews the individual budget sections. I will, of course, hold myself available for any further information or comments on these detailed recommendations when we come to them.

I would, however, like, at this stage, to place in proper perspective the totality of the Advisory Committee's recommendations on the Secretary-General's budget proposals.

These proposals—and I am now referring to the Secretary-General's initial estimates—amount to a total of \$54,782,500—which is \$3,966,800 more than the 1957 appropriation. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the Advisory Committee's report, Member States will be called upon, in 1958, as in past years, to undertake other financial commitments of significance, including voluntary contributions to a number of programmes financed by extra-budgetary funds. The Advisory Committee believes that it would be unrealistic, in framing or reviewing budget proposals for any given period, not to bear in mind the over-all financial responsibilities which will devolve on Member States during the period in question.

In a total budget request of \$54,782,500, the Advisory Committee has recommended reductions totalling \$1,052,800.

I wish to make it clear beyond peradventure that the Committee's recommendations do not mean a stricture of the Secretary-General's judgement on the importance of the programmes underlying the relevant budget estimates, or of the amounts of those estimates. They simply constitute a different view made in good will, as the Secretary-General's own estimates. I trust that no one here will contest the validity of this interpretation, which consists in recognizing that it is a sound constitutional practice to submit to the legislative authority—

the General Assembly—not only the views of the spending departments on the magnitude of their needs, but also the views, of what, in many national administrations, is called the Parliamentary Committee on Finance or Budget.

When I say this, I do not mean that, having denied the attribute of infallibility to the Administration, I am claiming it for the Advisory Committee. Not in the least. That is why neither the Secretary-General nor the Advisory Committee can in themselves be the last resort, a deciding resort, in this matter. It is a healthy factor for the supreme authority, the General Assembly, to make its own final decisions in the light of such differences of opinion as may exist between the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

It does this through the instrumentality of the Fifth Committee, which weighs at leisure the arguments adduced by the two parties, and reaches its own conclusions, which it recommends to the General Assembly. Yes, it is a healthy process that our differences should be subjected to the critical review of the General Assembly. To deny this, would be tantamount to divesting the Advisory Committee, and even the Fifth Committee, of their constitutional attributes, or to say the least, to render illusory and superfluous the functions of the Advisory Committee.

We all know that the Secretary-General has never entertained such views. I would therefore respectfully ask him to approach this question with his usual sagacity and understanding to which I am happy once again to pay tribute. It is essentially a matter of common endeavour to reach the most plausible answers and I know he will bring his great resourcefulness to this common effort.

It would be wrong and grievously unfair to the Advisory Committee to entertain the impression that the Committee is automatically geared towards criticisms and reductions. This is not so. Its readiness honestly to record views responsibly arrived at, cannot be disputed. It takes pleasure when it has an opportunity for commending the Secretariat's achievements, as will be seen from paragraph 47 of its report.

The reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee on the budget as a whole are less than 2 per cent. Is this excessive? And, if so, to what extent? If this is larger reduction than in previous years, one must also remember that the proposed budget is not only the largest to date, but considerably higher than the 1957 level. I submit that it is not possible to be so precise as to be able, within such a small percentage, to pinpoint the exact amounts. The Advisory Committee may be wrong in its judgement, but so can the Administration. Who is to decide what is the proper budgetary estimate? Of course, the matter is left to the arbitrament of the General Assembly through its Fifth Committee.

The latter will consider the arguments adduced by the Secretary-General and those submitted by the Advisory Committee, and, while the Fifth Committee itself may also err, such possible accidents do not cripple the proper administration of the budget and of the relevant programmes as, you all know, there are several constitutional safety valves providing remedies for such contingencies.

Having laid this general background to the budgetary recommendations of the Advisory Committee, I should

like, Mr. Chairman, to touch upon some of the broad questions which have been raised in the Committee's report.

The first point to which I wish to refer concerns the form in which the 1958 budget estimates have been submitted. The revised form was approved by the General Assembly in February last, on the unanimous recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/3550, para. 74), for an experimental period of two years. May I, Mr. Chairman, invite the special attention of representatives on this Committee to paragraphs 15-23 of the Advisory Committee's report. These paragraphs include the Committee's comments on the implications which the new budget form will have in respect both of programme execution and of financial management. As indicated there, the new budget form offers scope for improvement in three directions: First, it will greatly facilitate the practical application of priorities in the sense that, in allotting credits to departments and offices from total budgetary appropriations, the Secretary-General will keep under continuous review the requirements of approved programmes. Secondly, the Secretary-General is enabled, through a wider power of transfer of credits for similar purposes of expenditure, to promote the principle of a freely interchangeable staff and generally to utilize the total resources of the Secretariat in the most efficient and economical manner. Lastly, the new budget form will stimulate improvements in existing practices in various fields of administrative management. You will see from the Secretary-General's foreword to the budget estimates [A/3600] that there is full agreement in this respect between the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee hopes, however, that the possibilities to which I have just referred, will be reflected in greater measure in the 1959 estimates than is evident in the 1958 proposals before us.

There will, I believe, be general satisfaction at the initiative which the Secretary-General has again taken in submitting to the recent session of the Economic and Social Council, proposals for the streamlining of the Organization's work in the economic, social and human rights fields [E/3011 and Add.1 and 2]. It is to be hoped that full effect will also be given to these proposals which have met with the general approval of the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General has referred also to the Council's request to him to make a general appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964. The Council has also invited the specialized agencies to consider the most appropriate and practical methods of preparing similar appraisals of their own programmes for the same period. The Advisory Committee has particular reason to be pleased at this development³⁹ which follows the Committee's recommendations to the last session of the General Assembly.

Members of the Committee will have noticed, Mr. Chairman, that, this year, both the Secretary-General's budget document and the Advisory Committee's report are considerably shorter than in previous years. The new form of the budget has no doubt contributed to this happy result. At the same time, both documents also show a conscious attempt at brevity, as a small but important contribution to the over-all need for curtailing the volume of documentation in the Organization. This is a continuing problem which poses difficulties to delegations as well as to Governments. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the Secretary-General has made great efforts, and with some success, to tackle this problem.

Further efforts will be needed, not only on his part but on the part of delegations as well, if documentation is to be brought within reasonable dimensions. This question is assuming such proportions that I will venture to say it would greatly redound to the prestige of the Organization if some drastic remedy could be devised.

My next point has to do with the estimates for public information activities. Mr. Chairman, this is a subject to which the Fifth Committee has, for many years, given much time and attention, though whether commensurate results have been achieved is perhaps open to question. Last year, this Committee approved the general recommendation of the Advisory Committee [A/3160, para. 121] to the effect that the total expenditure on public information proper—excluding the Visitors' Service and the Sales and Circulation Section—should be limited to a maximum of \$4.5 million and that this goal should be attained in the budget estimates for 1959. The Secretary-General has now represented that, for various reasons—and these are cited in paragraphs 30-32 of the Advisory Committee's report—it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to stabilize public information expenditure at the figure recommended by the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to repeat here what is stated in the report: that the Advisory Committee recognizes the difficulties which the Secretary-General has enumerated. At the same time the Committee continues to believe that it is essential to make every effort to ensure a proper balance between the resources expended on public information activities and those allocated to the Organization's important responsibilities in substantive fields. Clearly, the situation calls for comprehensive study in order to find a meeting point between the need for this balance, on the one hand, and the Organization's essential obligations and requirements in the public information field, on the other.

The Advisory Committee has, accordingly, recommended that such a comprehensive study of the entire range of the public information activities of the Organization should be undertaken. This recommendation is, in effect, an extension of a proposal [A/C.5/L.413] which was taken up in the Fifth Committee at the last session. The earlier proposal, as you will recall, related to a study and appraisal of the work and the effectiveness of the results achieved in the information centres. I may add that the proposal for an over-all study is in line also with the recommendations in 1952 of Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee on Public Information regarding the basic principles underlying the public information activities of the Organization [A/C.5/L.172].⁴⁰

I would here invite the attention of representatives on this Committee to the comments and observations contained in the Advisory Committee's report on information centres, submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session [A/3522]. You will find there set out the Advisory Committee's reasons for recommending the approach that is specified there to the question of the composition of the proposed review body.

First, as regards the size of the group, it is the view of the Advisory Committee that only a small group, preferably comprising not more than three persons, could most effectively undertake a study of the type originally envisaged by the Fifth Committee, or the more comprehensive inquiry which is now recommended. The Advisory Committee did, nevertheless, recognize that it would be difficult for a three-member group to undertake without assistance an exhaustive study covering some twenty widely-scattered information centres. This difficulty would be further accentuated by the proposed broadening of the scope of the study. It could perhaps

³⁹ See Economic and Social Council resolution 665 C (XXIV).

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41.

be met, in the Advisory Committee's view, by authorizing the small group to co-opt a limited number of associates to whom would be entrusted the detailed review of different segments of the information programme, on the one hand, and the activities of individual information centres, on the other.

The second point concerns the manner of appointment of members of the group. The Advisory Committee remains of the view that the members of the group should serve in the capacity of individual experts appointed by the Secretary-General, as distinct from governmental representatives. It is only in order to provide for independent analysis and judgement that the Committee recommended that the appointments should be made from a panel of candidates nominated by Member Governments.

In considering the scope of the proposed study, we should bear in mind the fact that the Department of Public Information does directly derive specific programme directives from any legislative organ. Furthermore, it would be difficult to undertake an appraisal of the work and the effectiveness of the results achieved in the information field without considering related organizational and administrative questions. The Advisory Committee, in its budget report last year [A/3160, para 124], used the phrase "an objective study and appraisal of the work and quality of staff of the information centres". The general recommendations of the Advisory Committee in this regard were approved by the Fifth Committee at that session. In the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee, it was suggested that great care must be exercised in selecting the staff of information centres, who were, in every sense, representatives of the United Nations.

It was perhaps in the light of similar considerations that, in 1952, Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee, which was, of course, composed of governmental representatives, and which was set up to review the principles underlying the work of the Department of Public Information, concerned itself with such questions as the organization and operation of public information services, the policies, functions and organization of the Department and the location of information centres.

I appreciate the considerations which the Secretary-General has raised in this regard. They are worthy of the most serious study, and I would merely suggest that what is important is that a thorough and objective study should be made of the public information activities of the Organization and that the appropriate machinery to be set up should be considered from that standpoint.

The next point to which I wish to refer concerns the Organization's programme of conferences and meetings. This matter was considered in some detail in the Advisory Committee's budget report last year [A/3160, paras, 27-30] and also in the introductory statement I made to this Committee at that time [A/C.5/690]. The Advisory Committee has reverted to this subject in paragraphs 40-42 and 56 of its present report [3624] for the reason that the current four-year pattern of conferences, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1952, expires at the end of this year. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the smooth and orderly planning of the 1958 programme of meetings would be facilitated by a decision of the General Assembly, at this twelfth session, on a new conference pattern for the next four or five years. Such a pattern would no doubt take account, in respect of the year 1958, of the special circumstances which arise as a result of the particularly heavy conference schedule for that year.

The Advisory Committee has suggested, in paragraph 56 of its report, that the Fifth Committee might wish to set up a sub-committee to consider this question so that a new pattern of conferences could be established before

the end of the year. It would, perhaps, facilitate the work of the sub-committee, if set up, for the Secretary-General to put forward definitive proposals based on the experience of the last four years and having regard to the observations of the Advisory Committee in its several reports. I have therefore heard with special interest the Secretary-General's statement today that he will be submitting shortly a detailed report on conference planning and activity.

Before I leave this subject, Mr. Chairman, I would like to note that the growing volume of meetings—not only in the United Nations but in the specialized agencies as well—points up the importance of careful, advance planning. Such planning should, as far as possible, be done by the several organizations in concert so that there is an even spread from year to year of the total meetings programme of all the organizations. This is important not only for the most effective utilization of the combined facilities of the organizations, but also in relation to the arrangements for effective national representation at meetings. It is no secret that, due to the plethora of meetings in the United Nations family of organizations, even countries with plentiful resources in trained personnel are finding it difficult to provide adequate representation—and I am using the word adequate in the qualitative and quantitative sense.

Another matter which will come up for consideration in this Committee during the current session, is the organization of the Secretariat, in particular at the Under-Secretary level. The Advisory Committee will report on this question after the Secretary-General has submitted his proposals.

On a related point, the Advisory Committee has drawn attention, in paragraph 44 of its report, to the continuing organizational and administrative problems that arise with the establishment of United Nations offices or missions in some thirty-four locations in various parts of the world. If not kept under constant review, these problems can lead to a decrease in efficiency and to wasteful expenditure. The Advisory Committee has, therefore, recommended that there should be a continuing review and periodical inspection of all overseas offices and missions for the purpose of ensuring that they function efficiently and at a minimum cost.

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary-General has referred in some detail to the more significant reductions which the Advisory Committee has recommended in the money provisions requested by him. As I said earlier, the Advisory Committee's recommendations will no doubt be discussed in the Committee as and when each appropriation section comes under review. There are, however, a few points which it would be useful for me to clarify at this stage.

The largest reduction which the Advisory Committee has recommended, relates to section 6, "The Secretariat: salaries and wages". The reduction here amounts to \$400,000 in a total estimate of \$27,923,400.

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that it has been accepted practice in the past that, although the General Assembly takes no formal action on the manning-table in voting appropriations based on certain numbers of posts at the various levels, it approves by implication the maintenance of these posts.

At the same time, even the approval of a maximum limit to the establishment does not imply that the establishment will be maintained at its full strength during the whole of the year. There is, of course, the incidence of several factors, such as delays in replacing separated staff members, lag in recruitment for newly-appointed posts, leave without pay or on partial pay, and filling of posts at lower levels than were estimated. The Secretary-General has taken account of these factors in

making a 3 per cent deduction for turnover of staff. The Advisory Committee has recommended that, pending a thorough study of the incidence of these several factors, it would be reasonable to budget by and large on the same basis as for 1957.

There is, admittedly, a lack of clarity in the situation as regards what is loosely termed turnover of staff. Evidence submitted to the Advisory Committee during its budget examination supports this view. It is therefore all the more necessary that there should be a common effort to devise a more reliable method of estimating the cost of established posts.

The Secretary-General has stated that he would have no basis to contest a reasonable turnover deduction if, in the event that savings of the magnitude envisaged under this heading did not materialize, he could ask for the difference to be made up in supplementary estimates. This has been the practice in recent years, and the Advisory Committee, for its part, has considered such supplementary requests in the same spirit. I am sure the Secretary-General will agree with me that better planning—both at the beginning of the year and on a continuing basis—would perhaps result in a more controlled utilization of the manning-table and the resources it represents. There are no doubt imponderables in this situation, but this consideration cannot detract from the need for the type of rational planning which will be facilitated also by the consolidation, under the new form of the budget, of all the posts in the Secretariat in one "pool".

The only other section to which I will refer at this stage is section 8, "Travel of staff". I have listened with great interest to the observations which the Secretary-General has just made in regard to the Advisory Committee's recommendations under this section. The Fifth Committee will no doubt wish to have a thorough discussion on this subject. I would confine myself to stating that the total of the estimates for travel on official business is made up of a number of different amounts which were formulated and reviewed as separate proposals in the past. As the Advisory Committee has stated in paragraph 127 of its report, specific provision was added in respect of 1957 for each of these items, largely because they arose as supplementary items; indeed, in one case, an appropriation was proposed and approved during the discussions in the Fifth Committee. In reviewing these separate provisions as a consolidated whole, the Advisory Committee has come to a different judgement.

I would like now, Mr. Chairman, to refer to some very general matters which have been on my mind for a long time—and to which, I know, the Fifth Committee attaches the greatest importance. While it has several aspects, the question is in essence how to keep the lines of deliberative and legislative authority separate and distinct from those of administrative and executive responsibility. Mr. Chairman, budget-making—that is, the production of estimates of the financial implications

of projected programmes of work—is principally an executive responsibility and should rightly belong to the Secretary-General. Once these estimates have been made, it is up to the deliberative and legislative bodies—such as the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly—to consider and pass on these estimates. While the Secretary-General might be asked to keep expenditures within certain limits, and appropriations might correspondingly be reduced, it would, in my view, be unwise—and perhaps incorrect—for legislative bodies themselves to invade the budget-making process, or to vote sums in respect of projects for which financial estimates have not been prepared and reviewed according to established procedures.

It is equally important, Mr. Chairman, that the financial and budgetary prerogatives and authority of the General Assembly and of its Administrative and Budgetary Committee—that is, this Fifth Committee—should be scrupulously maintained and upheld. As you, Mr. Chairman, rightly pointed out in your opening remarks, the Fifth Committee, regardless of the ordinal number in its name, is second to none. Each of the Main Committees has its particular and assigned responsibilities and the only way in which the Organization can function effectively is by respecting this division of responsibilities. I realize that the financial regulations as well as the rules of procedure of the Assembly have special provisions in this regard. At the same time, I hope I will not be trespassing on your own prerogatives, Mr. Chairman, if I were respectfully to suggest that care should be taken in the application of these provisions to ensure that their intent is achieved in actual practice.

Mr. Chairman, there remains for me the agreeable duty of expressing on behalf of the Advisory Committee our grateful appreciation of the unstinted assistance and willing co-operation which the Committee has received at all times from the Secretary-General, and which have so greatly facilitated our task.

This year, our contacts with the Controller have been both close and continuous—even more so than in the past. During the Advisory Committee's discussions this summer on the budget in its new "unified" form, the Controller has had to represent the Secretary-General on almost the entire range of the budget proposals. This is but proper seeing that it is the Secretary-General's budget and the Controller speaks for the Secretary-General—of course under the Secretary-General's authority—on all budgetary and financial matters. I wish to record our special thanks to Mr. Turner for his unfailing assistance.

May I also make special reference to the help we have constantly received from the Director of Personnel and the Director of the Office of General Services.

Our special thanks are due to the secretaries of the Advisory Committee and the staff, whose devotion and selfless endeavour made it possible for us to complete within narrow time-limits this year's heavy agenda.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/722

Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[21 October 1957]

1. A pattern of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva was established by General Assembly resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952, for a period of four years from 1 January 1954.

2. As this experimental period closes at the end of 1957, and the General Assembly wishes to consider at its

current session the adoption of a further long-term pattern,⁴¹ the present report is intended (a) to summarize the experience of the past four years, and (b) to offer

⁴¹ In the present context "pattern" signifies a guide or model for arranging, in relation to time and place, a programme of conferences.

proposals, based on that experience, for solving the problems to which conferences of United Nations bodies give rise.

3. For the purposes stated in the preamble to resolution 694 (VII), the General Assembly decided in 1952 that, with stated exceptions, sessions of all Headquarters-based bodies should be held in New York and sessions of all Geneva-based bodies should be held in Geneva. The exceptions were:

(a) That the regular summer session of the Economic and Social Council would be held each year in Geneva, during which period no other meetings of United Nations bodies would be held in Geneva;

(b) That sessions of a functional commission or of functional commissions (but preferably not more than one) of the Economic and Social Council would be held in Geneva, without overlap between them, for a total period of not more than five weeks between mid-March and the end of April;

(c) That the International Law Commission would meet in Geneva only when its session could be held there without overlapping with the summer session of the Economic and Social Council.

4. These basic principles have been applied with only slight deviations during the four years 1954-1957. Account should, however, be taken of certain developments that occurred in the same period:

(a) The transfer to Geneva of the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(b) The amendment of the statute of the International Law Commission to provide that the Commission shall normally sit at Geneva;

(c) The establishment in 1954 of the Commission on International Commodity Trade as an additional functional commission of the Economic and Social Council;

(d) The discontinuance, as from the end of 1954, of the Fiscal Commission of the Economic and Social Council;

(e) The decision taken by the Council in August 1954 that four of its functional commissions—the Population Commission, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission, and the Transport and Communications Commission—should continue in principle to hold biennial instead of annual sessions.

5. When the question of a fixed conference pattern was studied during 1952, the Secretary-General made the following submission on the financial and administrative implications:⁴²

(a) The cheapest and most convenient arrangement would be for all Headquarters-based organs to meet at Headquarters;

(b) The Headquarters conference programme should not be shifted in any substantial proportion to Geneva. The strain of servicing a heavy meeting workload could more easily be absorbed when meetings were concentrated at Headquarters than when they were widely dispersed, with a resultant loss of working time, the necessity for recruiting local staff and arranging for improvised services, and an inevitable administrative disruption;

(c) It was sound policy to make a complete use of the Headquarters facilities for meetings of the various organs, first, because additional cost arose when meetings were held elsewhere, and secondly, because the technical services, which were the heart of the conference work of the United Nations and which had been built up, at

heavy cost, in the face of serious recruitment difficulties, would be disrupted through a continuous displacement from Headquarters to Geneva or other meeting place.

6. At the time when the 1952 pattern⁴³ came into force, the United Nations conference programme entailed intensive activity during two well-defined periods of the year: the first, from March to July, covered the sessions of the Economic and Social Council, and the second, from September to December, the regular session of the General Assembly. At Geneva, the number of meetings barely exceeded one-half of the 1957 volume. The pattern was thus based on a situation that differed radically from the one prevailing today. It provided not merely for a far smaller aggregate programme of conferences, but (as appears in para. 7 below) for a markedly different distribution between Headquarters and Geneva. From the administrative angle, three main premises governed the drafting of the 1952 pattern:

(a) All Headquarters-based meetings could take place at Headquarters without appreciable staff increases, provided that they were scheduled in advance and distributed evenly;

(b) The staff of the European Office, as constituted in 1952, was adequate for the basic programme of that office comprising, at that time, meetings of Geneva-based organs of the United Nations and of specialized agencies using the facilities of the Palais des Nations;

(c) Meetings transferred from Headquarters to Geneva would call for the recruitment of temporary staff and, in certain cases, the assignment of Headquarters personnel for almost all conference services with the exception of supervisory personnel and, possibly, a few interpreters.

7. The following table reflects the sharp and progressive rise in the number of conferences and meetings of all kinds, and it is instructive, in view of points (b) and (c) in paragraph 5 above, to trace the relative incidence of the increase at Headquarters and Geneva:

		Number of meetings, 1954-1957			
		1954	1955	1956	1957
Headquarters	1,596	1,435	1,516	1,818 *
Geneva	777	1,218	1,325	1,400 *
TOTAL		2,373	2,653	2,841	3,218 *

* Figure composed of actual number of meetings January-July, plus number estimated for the remaining five months.

8. Virtually every sphere of United Nations activity has contributed to this expansion of the conference workload: the regular sessions of the General Assembly have become heavier, while the holding of special sessions has added an appreciable burden. The work of the Trusteeship Council shows a corresponding and progressive increase. As regards the Economic and Social Council, the factors of decrease mentioned in paragraph 4 (d) and (e) have been largely offset, particularly at the Geneva Office, by a marked rise in the number of meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe and its committees and, more generally, by increases, of varying proportions, in the meetings programmes of other Geneva-based organs. Furthermore, new activities in the field of atomic energy have given rise to extra conferences,⁴⁴ both at Headquarters and Geneva, during the years 1955-1957, while the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Com-

⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, 663rd meeting*; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/2125)*, page vii; and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 1 (A/2141)*, page 173.

⁴³ "1952 pattern" signifies the pattern which the General Assembly adopted, with effect from 1 January 1954, in resolution 694 (VII).

⁴⁴ First Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; sessions of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

mission met for six months during 1957 in London, and the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary met in the spring of 1957 both at Headquarters and in Europe.

9. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has, on several occasions,⁴⁵ commented on the serious situation which the above figures disclose and on the resulting strain on the services and facilities of the Secretariat. There is here a dual problem: the combined conference workload at Headquarters and Geneva now exceeds the aggregate capacity of their conference services; and there is a clear and growing tendency to transfer too many meetings to Geneva. The latter part of the problem will, moreover, be accentuated in 1958, when two major conferences, outside the regular programme, are to be held in Geneva: the International Conference on the Law of the Sea and the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

10. The transition, from a conference programme falling within clearly defined periods of the year to one that represents a virtually continuous activity, has been accelerated by the growing number of meetings of *ad hoc* and subsidiary bodies or conferences. Examples of such bodies are the commodity conferences (Sugar Conference, Wheat Conference, Olive Oil Conference, etc.) which, though held under the auspices of the United Nations, are not served continuously by the Secretariat, and which, as having no specified base (i.e., they are based neither at Headquarters nor at Geneva), fall outside the scope of the 1952 pattern. The Advisory Committee suggested in 1956 (A/3160, paras. 27-30) that, as regards such bodies or conferences, there was need for the General Assembly to authorize machinery for regulating the frequency and the meeting-places of their sessions, together with a specific method of financing the sessions. It was, moreover, the view of that Committee that the General Assembly should enforce a stricter procedure in regulating the transfer of sessions from Headquarters to other venues, or the holding away from Headquarters of sessions which can be accommodated there with ease and economy. The Committee added that, in the course of 1956, it had "considered a number of such proposals, of varying merit, which in the aggregate have added approximately \$50,000 to the 1956 expenditure of the United Nations", and that "essentially the problem is to determine in what circumstances, if any, to admit deviations from the existing conference pattern (A/3396, para. 5).

11. In his annual report on the work of the Organization the Secretary-General has thus appraised the 1952 pattern:

"The conference pattern established by the General Assembly in resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952 has now been in effect for more than three years. The pattern has provided some measure of stability in the annual conference programme, both at Headquarters and at the European Office in Geneva. However, the development of . . . new activities . . . , coupled with a steady increase in the number of meetings not included in the fixed pattern of conferences which have been held away from Headquarters, has offset this stability to a considerable extent.

"During the [twelve months to 15 June 1957], the number of meetings not provided for by the pattern which convened away from Headquarters has remained substantial. Thus, once again, additional expenditures have been incurred by the European Office for temporary staff, and the programme of work at Headquarters has been disrupted because of the necessity of assigning technical language staff to service these meetings". (A/3594, p. 133).

⁴⁵ See in particular A/3160, para. 29.

12. There are a number of considerations which the Secretary-General wishes to submit to the General Assembly before offering concrete proposals for a succeeding conference pattern:

(a) It is clearly necessary that the size of the conference programme should correspond to the level and capacity of the servicing establishment;

(b) If it is axiomatic that the Secretary-General must, subject to the budget provision, do everything that is requested of him by the General Assembly on the recommendation of programme organs, he must equally ensure that an excessive conference activity shall not hamper the work of the Organization. In particular, ample opportunity should be given to the Secretariat for the necessary research and for the careful preparation of documents, if it is to do its part in making sure that every meeting serves a constructive purpose;

(c) It seems wise to give due weight to the strain on Secretariat services which has already been mentioned (para. 9 above). Any meeting held away from the headquarters of the body concerned necessarily has an impact on staff resources, which may be described generically as an "administrative disruption". The extent of the disruption will, however, vary widely as between substantive staff, on the one hand, and conference services staff, on the other. Staff members in the former category work in a particular field, and, while their assignment to a distant meeting-place may be costly and retard the completion of other work on which they are engaged, the disruption occurs within a limited sphere. Conversely, the staff employed for interpretation, translation, *précis*-writing etc. constitutes a common service intended to be available for any organ at the duty station where that staff serves. Hence, the disruption in the conference services resulting from a meeting away from the two main conference centres of the United Nations differs from that which occurs in respect of other staff. This disruption, which arises in every such case, will vary according to the ease or difficulty of engaging temporary, substitute language staff, a matter which at Headquarters, for example, presents great difficulty. The recent London session of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, which necessitated the assignment of conference services staff from Headquarters and Geneva for periods of up to six months, illustrates the problem under reference. Furthermore, the fact that an organ meets away from its headquarters does not mean that the workload of the conference services at that headquarters is thereby much reduced; the services in question will still have responsibility for a major part of the pre-meeting documentation as well as for subsequent work on post-conference documentation. Thus, even were the aggregate number of meetings to remain stable, the above factor would limit the possibility of making a flexible transfer of conference services staff from Headquarters to Geneva *pari passu* with a shift in the number of meetings from the one to the other office;

(d) It is essential, on administrative and budgetary grounds, to seek a proper balance between Headquarters and Geneva in the matter of the conference workload. That was one of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 694 (VII).

13. In a situation where the number of meetings at Headquarters and Geneva exceeds the combined capacity of the conference services, and where arrears of translation are, in consequence, accumulating, it is clearly necessary either to adjust the conference programme to the services or to increase establishments. To maintain the present level of meetings service at the risk of serious delays in translation work is neither administratively sound nor financially advantageous: the latter work is

for the most part mandatory under the Assembly's rules of procedure, and as such must ultimately become a charge to the budget.

14. If the first of the above alternatives is preferred, namely an adjustment in the size of the conference programme, much can be done not only through the formal medium of a fixed conference pattern, but by action within the numerous bodies where the various parts of that programme originate; such action might take the form of a strict application of the following two criteria: (a) whether the holding of a given conference or session is indispensable and likely to prove constructive at the particular time proposed, and—since careful planning of the conference calendar as a whole is an essential element in the flexible use of conference staff—(b) whether the conference or session might not be scheduled within fairly wide time-limits admitting of an adjustment of the exact date to the demands upon conference services.

Conclusions

15. The Economic and Social Council has expressed satisfaction with the 1952 pattern, and, particularly, with the holding of the summer session of the Council in Geneva. The specialized agencies have added their view that the latter arrangement has proved valuable in promoting effective programme co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies situated in Europe and in ensuring an adequate representation of those agencies; in general, they regard the pattern as constituting an essential element in sound planning and in the co-ordination of services. For his part, the Secretary-General considers that, subject to the reservations stated in the preceding paragraphs, the 1952 pattern has proved sound in practice. That pattern relies on the cardinal principle that a distinction can and should be drawn between bodies based at Headquarters and those based at Geneva. While it might be argued that this definition is unduly strict, and that, instead, provision should be made for a global conference workload of the United Nations to be undertaken, as appropriate, at a selected meeting-place, the Secretary-General believes that there is, on balance, advantage in adhering to the 1952 classification of "Headquarters-based" and "Geneva-based" bodies. This should, however, be supplemented by the machinery proposed in paragraph 17 below for determining a meeting-place in cases where a United Nations body has no specified base or where doubt arises whether Headquarters or Geneva is the base.

16. The Secretary-General further suggests that it would be convenient, for the purposes of the future pattern, to define, as the base of a United Nations body, the office (Headquarters or Geneva) housing the secretariat by which the body is served. The resolution of the General Assembly might then stipulate, as does resolution 894 (VII), that sessions of all Headquarters-based bodies shall be held in New York and sessions of all Geneva-based bodies shall be held in Geneva, and include a list of authorized exceptions to that rule.

17. As regards the problem of *ad hoc* or subsidiary bodies and conferences, the Secretary-General proposes, as a practical solution of the problem, the following arrangement:

(a) The Secretary-General would be authorized, in any case affecting an *ad hoc* or subsidiary body, to decide on the appropriate place and date of meeting, taking into account the following factors:

(i) The special requirements,⁴⁵ including technical requirements, of the body concerned, and considerations of economy in relation to meeting-place;

(ii) The necessity of keeping expenditure within the budgetary provision authorized for a total basic conference programme;

(iii) The necessity of providing sufficient time for the adequate preparation of documents for the meeting.

(b) That if, on the strength of any of the three factors mentioned above, the Secretary-General should decide that an *ad hoc* or subsidiary body might meet with advantage away from Headquarters, he should be authorized to finance the related expenses, as an unforeseen commitment, within an aggregate limit for any one financial year of a specified sum for all such bodies.⁴⁶ Additional expenditure in excess of that limit would require the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee;

(c) That, in the event that the meeting-place selected by the Secretary-General is not acceptable to the body concerned, a final decision in the matter shall be deferred until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

18. The Secretary-General believes that the existing conference pattern has proved satisfactory in its main provisions. The central feature of that pattern has been the holding in Geneva of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council. As that session is largely devoted to matters of co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies (four of which have their headquarters at Geneva), a change of venue does not seem advisable. The alterations which the Secretary-General judges necessary in the remaining provisions (other than those proposed in the previous paragraph) are of a relatively minor character. They are the following:

(a) As the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was transferred in 1955 to Geneva, and the Commission has thereby become, under the definition proposed in paragraph 16 above, a Geneva-based body, the General Assembly may wish to amend the existing pattern (see Assembly resolution 694 (VII), para. 1 (b)), by providing that only one functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (additional to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) may meet at Geneva. Such an amendment would conform to the purpose underlying the existing provision;

(b) In the Secretary-General's opinion, there would be advantage in the adoption of a procedure whereby the General Assembly would give formal approval, at the close of its regular session, to the programme of conferences for a following year. At present, the component parts of that programme are authorized under the appropriation and other resolutions, which are not, however, directly or primarily concerned with the programme. Formal action on the totality of the programme would offer opportunity budgetary control as well as for ready comparison from year to year.

19. The Advisory Committee has also referred to the need to develop a policy whereby no meetings of United Nations bodies would be held away from their normal headquarters locations unless any extra costs were met by the host Government concerned (A/3024, para. 42). The reference is doubtless intended to be limited to meetings held in a given place on the initiative and at the invitation of a particular Government. The Secretary-General supports the suggestion of the Advisory Committee. A reservation should, however, be entered as regards the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America, since there are special reasons in favour of holding their annual sessions at

⁴⁵ Sessions of bodies within this category that have been approved by the General Assembly are excluded from this particular provision.

⁴⁶ For example, the requirements of commodity conferences.

different places within the regions served by those commissions.

20. Finally, the General Assembly may wish to consider the following additional point. In its 1957 report, the International Law Commission states:

"Having regard to the fact that the present pattern of conferences will come up for discussion at the next session of the General Assembly, the Commission wishes to draw attention to the remarks contained in paragraph 175 of its report for 1953, concerning the difficulty created for a number of the members of the Commission by the present regulations, according to which the

Commission must finish its session by or before the opening of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council in July, and must therefore, if its own session is not to be unduly curtailed, begin it at a date in the latter half of April. The holding of a shorter session would not be satisfactory, since ten weeks is the minimum period in which the work can be done."
(A/3623, para. 34.)

Any overlap between the session of the Commission and that of the Economic and Social Council would inevitably entail a certain disruption of conference services, together with an additional outlay for temporary assistance.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/725

Revised estimates for sections 6, 7 and 8: provision of a secretariat to serve the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[22 October 1957]

1. General Assembly resolution 1096 (XI) enumerates, among the requests for additional appropriations for 1958 which may be submitted after the main budget estimates have been circulated to Member States, "those in respect of projects which the Secretary-General certifies to be of the highest urgency and which could not have been foreseen at the time the main budget estimates were circulated". The Secretary-General invokes the authority accorded to him under this provision to place before the General Assembly the urgent additional requirements for 1958 which are associated with the establishment, in the ECAFE region, of a Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

2. At its session in May 1957, ECAFE endorsed the wish expressed in a joint statement by the delegations of the lower Mekong riparian countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam) that the water resources studies being carried out jointly by the Commission secretariat with the four countries concerned, should be continued in order to determine with more detail in what measure the various projects concerning hydro-electric power, navigation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control could be of use to several of the countries (E/2959, paras. 277 and 278).⁴⁸

3. The decision of ECAFE to support joint action by four riparian countries in the development of the lower Mekong Basin was endorsed by the Council at its twenty-fourth session (resolution 655 B (XXIV)). Reference to the decision as a practical example of collaboration in integrated river basin development, in which the United Nations has a special role to play, has been made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the Work of the Organization (A/3594/Add.1).

4. When the Secretary-General submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the Council his statement of the financial implications of proposals which the Council had under consideration, he was not in a position to assess with certainty whether the continued collaboration of the ECAFE secretariat with the four riparian countries would entail new budgetary requirements. He informed the Council that the question whether new budgetary requirements should be contemplated would depend upon

actual developments regionally over the coming months (E/3044).⁴⁹

5. Information has now been received from the Executive Secretary of the Commission that a Preparatory Committee composed of representatives of the four riparian Governments met in Bangkok from 16-18 September 1957, to consider the establishment of a committee for co-ordination. At its meeting on 17 September 1957, the Preparatory Committee unanimously approved the final text of the statute of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, which is annexed to the present report. It will be seen that article 3 of the statute calls upon the secretariat of the Commission to co-operate with the Committee in the performance of the latter's functions. These functions are to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the lower Mekong Basin. The Preparatory Committee also formulated provisional rules of procedure for adoption by the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations at its first session, to be held in Phnom-Penh (Cambodia) on 31 October 1957. Under the rules of procedure it is contemplated that the Executive Secretary of the Commission will provide the secretariat for the Committee and will make all necessary arrangements for consultation, including the preparation of documents, the holding of meetings and the drafting of records.

6. Within the framework of this endeavour as a whole, financial requirements arise both in respect of general planning services and in respect of individual technical projects. In so far as the technical projects are concerned, these will require the assistance of a large number of experts and also of some engineering firms. Such assistance is expected to be forthcoming through the submission of requests by the local governments concerned to multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes, including specifically the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. Thus, the only costs involved which require to be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations are those relating to general planning services.

7. Arrangements under which the Commission is assisting the four riparian countries are proceeding in 1957 within existing budgetary resources. In view of the

⁴⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

⁴⁹ Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 16.

successful steps now taken in establishing the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations, it becomes imperative to assure the availability of a small and highly competent staff within the Commission which can service the new Committee on a continuing basis.

8. The Secretary-General has approved the Executive Secretary's proposal that a small, specially constituted unit be created in the ECAFE secretariat, as part of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, to consist of one experienced planning engineer at Senior Professional level, one assisting Professional officer, also experienced in planning of water resources development and lay-out of hydraulic structures, and three general service staff members who would provide secretarial, clerical and drafting services.

9. The additional costs involved for 1958 are:

	United States dollars
Section 6	
1 P-5 Officer	12,500
1 P-4 Officer	10,540
3 General Service staff	8,140
(one Professional Assistant, one bilingual secretary, one tracer/computer)	
Post adjustment for Professional posts	4,370
TOTAL	35,550
Section 7	
Related common staff costs	7,100
Section 8	
Travel on official business:	
Consultation with Governments, including provision for one overseas trip for purposes of policy consultation, if required	4,000
TOTAL	46,650

10. In submitting the above supplementary requirements, the Secretary-General has taken into account the provisions in his initial estimates which would relate to the continuing needs of ECAFE. Specifically, the present request for additional travel funds is lower than the probable amount to be spent, since, to a certain extent, the existing travel amounts assigned to ECAFE would be expected to absorb some of the new requirements. In the matter of staff provisions, however, the Secretary-General believes that postponement of other high priority work within the Commission, which has taken place during the past year in order to service this project, should not be continued indefinitely. It is for this reason that his statement of funds required includes the entire cost of the complement of staff required for the new unit.

11. As to the financing of these new costs, the Secretary-General would foresee possibilities of meeting them in full from within the limits of his initial budget estimates as they have been revised on the basis of actions of the Economic and Social Council. This would, it is true, entail a certain shift in the anticipated distribution of established posts within the Secretariat as a whole, including perhaps the regrading of one or two posts. The Secretary-General is prepared to take measures to this end, and, on the assumption that the means for doing so will be assured, no further revision of the budget estimates presently before the General Assembly is submitted at this time.

ANNEX

Statute adopted by the Preparatory Committee to consider the establishment of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

CHAPTER I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (hereinafter called "the Committee") is established by the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam (hereinafter called "the participating Governments"), in response to the decision taken by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (hereinafter called "the Commission") at its thirteenth session. By this decision, reported in paragraph 277 of the Commission's annual report for the period 15 February 1956 to 28 March 1957, the Commission endorsed the wish of the participating Governments that secretariat studies relating to the development of the lower Mekong Basin, namely, the area of the drainage basin of the Mekong river situated in the territory of the participating Governments, be continued jointly with the participating Governments. The participating Governments have set up the Committee to perform the functions contained in the present Statute.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATION

Article 1

1. The Committee shall be composed of four members.

2. Each participating Government will appoint one member with plenipotentiary authority and such alternates, experts and advisers as it desires.

Article 2

The chairmanship of the Committee shall be held in turn by the members of the Committee, in the alphabetical order of the member countries. Each member shall hold office for one year.

CHAPTER III. CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

Article 3

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its thirteenth session, the secretariat of the Commission shall co-operate with the Committee in the performance of the latter's functions.

CHAPTER IV. FUNCTIONS

Article 4

The functions of the Committee are to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the lower Mekong Basin. To these ends the Committee may:

(a) Prepare and submit to participating Governments plans for carrying out co-ordinated research, study and investigation;

(b) Make requests on behalf of the participating Governments for special financial and technical assistance and receive and administer separately such financial and technical assistance as may be offered under the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and friendly Governments;

(c) Draw up and recommend to participating Governments principles for the use of the water of the main river for the purpose of water resources development.

* It is understood that this paragraph will become operative as soon as all of the four Governments concerned have individually notified the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board that they have expressly authorized the Committee to make requests on their behalf for technical assistance relating to the development of the lower Mekong Basin.

CHAPTER V. SESSIONS

Article 5

1. Subject to the provisions of this Statute, the Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. A quorum for any meeting shall be constituted by three members.

3. Decisions of the Committee shall be by a consensus of the members present.

4. The Executive Secretary of the Commission or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any questions under consideration.

CHAPTER VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

The Committee shall submit reports to participating Governments and annually to the Commission. Such reports,

or summaries thereof, may be made available to other Governments and international organizations on the recommendations of the Committee.

Article 7

The Committee may invite representatives of Governments and of specialized agencies to attend meetings of the Committee in the capacity of observers.

Article 8

1. Nothing contained in the present Statute shall be deemed to abrogate or invalidate in any way the provisions of any international convention presently in force and relating to the Mekong.

2. Amendments to the present Statute which may be proposed by any participating Government, shall be examined by the Committee and shall take effect when approved by all participating Governments.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/727

Revised estimates for sections 7 and 13: study and interne programmes: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[5 November 1957]

1. The Secretary-General has reviewed the several interne and study programmes for which a provision at the 1957 level was included in the budget estimates for 1958 (section 7: \$105,000; section 13: \$11,000) and proposes a revision of those programmes which would effect a net saving of \$11,000 in 1958 and some \$32,000 annually, thereafter.

2. Further evaluation of the special interne programme leads to the conclusion that this experimental programme should be discontinued. Although the programme has achieved its educational objectives, the participation of internes in the Guided Tours is not in fact conducive to successful training at minimum cost.

3. The special interne programme was estimated to cost \$81,000 in 1958. The Secretary-General suggests that a part of the savings achieved by its elimination should be utilized to expand and improve the other types of study programmes now sponsored by the United Nations. No increase in the number of student internes is proposed, but the size of the civil servants interne programme and the study programme for national and international representatives would both be increased. In the latter connexion, provision would be made to permit the possibility of short-term fellowships for a small number of senior editors each year, thus enabling the Secretary-General to implement in a moderate way the purposes of Economic and Social Council resolution 574 A (XIX) as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955.

4. A Headquarters programme revised on the above lines would entail annual expenses estimated in a normal year at \$84,000:

	United States dollars
(a) Civil servants interne programme	30,000
Two groups of twenty-five participants for two months, at a stipend for the entire period of \$600. Travel and related costs would be borne by the Governments concerned.	
(b) Students interne programme	12,000
One group of thirty students for two months at a stipend of \$200 per month. Travel and related costs would be borne by the Governments concerned.	

	United States dollars
(c) Senior study programme	40,500
(i) One group of fifteen representatives from non-governmental organizations for one month. (Total: \$23,200, of which \$16,500 represents travel at \$1,100 per person and \$6,700 represents stipends at \$450 per month per person);	
(ii) One group of ten senior editors at Headquarters for a period of six weeks. (Total: \$17,300, of which \$11,000 represents travel and \$6,300 represents daily subsistence at \$15.00 per day).	
(d) Miscellaneous expenses	1,500

5. For the year 1958, the savings would be less because of the necessity to complete the existing special interne programme. An amount of \$48,000 is required to finance subsistence payments for ten months in 1958 for the twenty guide internes who began their assignments during 1957. The revised over-all programme for interne and related studies would, therefore, be initiated in 1958 at a somewhat lower level than that outlined in paragraph 4 above, the proposed provisions for 1958 being:

	United States dollars
(a) Completion of existing special interne programme	48,000
(b) Civil servants programme	24,000
(One group of forty rather than two groups of twenty-five)	
(c) Students interne programme	12,000
(As in 4 (b) above)	
(d) Senior study programme	21,000
(i) One group of six or seven non-governmental representatives rather than fifteen, total cost not to exceed \$11,000;	
(ii) One group of five or six senior editors rather than ten, total cost not to exceed \$10,000.	
TOTAL	105,000

6. The Secretary-General is satisfied that the changes suggested would not only result in substantial

savings, but would also ensure maximum utilization of resources on programmes of proved value. The Secretary-General therefore requests the General Assembly's approval for the new programmes.

7. If the General Assembly should approve this programme, it is proposed to transfer the provision for

the senior study programme from section 13, "Other public information supplies and services" to section 7, "Interne training". If this were done, the requirement for the expanded sub-article in section 7 would be \$105,000, which is the amount presently shown there. The further requirement of \$11,000 under section 13 would be eliminated.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/728

Organization of the Secretariat at the senior level: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[7 November 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. At the ninth session of the General Assembly, I recommended, and the Assembly approved by resolution 886 (IX), the termination of the double echelon of Principal Directors and Assistant Secretaries-General at the senior level in the Secretariat. The new administrative arrangement, consisting of Under-Secretaries and officers of equivalent rank, has now been in operation for more than three years and has demonstrated its value both in terms of greater smoothness of operation and increased efficiency in the discharge of the Secretariat's responsibilities. The scope, special nature and variety of the Secretariat's responsibilities and its capacity to discharge them, lead me to suggest additional modifications in the organizational pattern adopted at that time. This further elaboration has a bearing on the number of senior posts, the allocation of responsibilities among them, flexibility in the assignment of senior personnel to posts and to functions, and the method of ensuring the taking of important and urgent decisions when the Secretary-General is absent and unavailable.

2. The indications I gave of the scope for some reduction in the number of senior posts were set out in the introduction to my annual report to the General Assembly in 1956 (A/3137/Add.1, p. 8).

I. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

3. In reconsidering the needs of the Organization for officials on the senior level, reporting directly to the Secretary-General, as set out in document A/3137/Add.1, I have arrived at the conclusion that decisive reasons exist for the maintenance of the two Under-Secretaries "without department" over and above the posts enumerated. Pending further consideration of the full integration of the Technical Assistance Administration with other Secretariat activities, the post of Under-

Secretary in charge of the Technical Assistance Administration would be maintained on a temporary basis. My recommendations include the deletion of the Deputy Under-Secretary posts, with a possible reduction at a later stage of the other post just mentioned.

4. The Secretariat organization thus proposed (para. 6 below) comprises sixteen regular posts of Under-Secretary, of which four are regional officers (the three heads of the regional economic commissions and the head of the European Office), which leaves twelve Under-Secretaries for the administration at Headquarters. The Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board is on the same level, but this post should be regarded as being outside the Secretariat, as this office functions on the basis of a joint assignment by the heads of all the specialized agencies and the Secretary-General. The thirteenth post retained, the official in charge of General Services, may more properly be placed in a special category as being outside the group charged with responsibilities of a diplomatic or political-administrative character. With the location of the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, the officer in charge of General Services should be a national of the United States, having the requisite broad capacity and experience.

5. It may be worth noting that, of the twelve Under-Secretaries serving at Headquarters, one, the Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General, holds a post which is in a special relationship to the work of the Secretary-General and which, therefore, I regard as falling outside the posts to which geographical distribution applies. With the proposed organization, I consider eleven posts as falling within a category where a wide geographical distribution should be sought. This number corresponds to the present number of members in the Security Council. Thus, the proposed organization, quite apart from administrative considerations, represents a minimum framework for a balanced geographical distribution.

6. My proposals are as follows:

AT HEADQUARTERS

Present situation	Recommendations
A. Four officials with special responsibilities in the Offices of the Secretary-General	
1. The Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General	Retain
2. The Legal Counsel	Retain
3. The Controller	Retain
4. The Director of Personnel	Retain
B. Two Under-Secretaries without department	
5. Under-Secretary	Retain (new title—"Under-Secretary in charge of Special Political Affairs")
6. Under-Secretary	Retain (same title as above)

Present situation	Recommendations
C. Five departmental heads	
7. Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs	Retain
8. Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs	Retain
9. Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs	Delete
10. Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	Retain
11. Under-Secretary for Public Information	Retain (change "Department" to "Office")
12. Deputy Under-Secretary for Public Information (filled briefly)	Delete
13. Under-Secretary for Conference Services	Retain (change "Department" to "Office")
D. One head of the Technical Assistance Administration	
14. Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration	Retain on a temporary basis
15. Deputy Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration	Delete
E. One Office head	
16. Director of General Services	Retain in special category
F. One head of the Technical Assistance Board	
17. Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board	Delete from Secretariat calculation
PRESENT TOTAL: 17	
RECOMMENDED TOTAL: 12 plus 1	

AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

A. Heads of three regional economic commissions	
18. Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	Retain
19. Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe	Retain
20. Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America	Retain
B. Head of the United Nations Office in Geneva	
21. Director of the Office	Retain
22. Deputy Director of the Office	Delete
PRESENT TOTAL: 5	
RECOMMENDED TOTAL: 4	

7. The above organizational arrangements would require the establishment of new posts at the D-2 level. To meet necessary administrative requirements, I recommend that one D-2 post should be added to each of four units, the Office of Public Information, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

II. SPECIAL MATTERS

8. In the reorganization of the senior level of the Secretariat, approved at the tenth session of the General Assembly, two posts of Under-Secretary without department were established. The intention was that the incumbents of these two posts would be in a position to take over special tasks which went beyond the limits of any single department, but which, on the other hand, the Secretary-General would find difficult to attend to personally to the full extent necessary.

9. It was also the intention that the Under-Secretaries without department would follow the activities of the offices and departments, with a fixed division of responsibilities between them. For reasons of a temporary nature, the plan has proved effective only in part. However, I have no doubt that, when the proper traditions have been built up and close co-operation between the heads of departments and offices and the two Under-Secretaries

has had time to develop, the arrangement will prove to be a highly useful one, both for the units concerned and for the Secretary-General. For example, one of the two Under-Secretaries would follow, *inter alia*, the work of the Offices of Personnel and Finance, providing, not an officer between these officers and the Secretary-General, but one who, through following their work, would be in a position to assist in their individual and co-ordinated tasks, thus in part relieving the Secretary-General.

10. The experience of these two Under-Secretary posts has been that they are of great value to the Secretary-General in other respects, as they provide him with a possibility of organizing, on the senior level, activities in fields which either cut across the limits between various departments, or in other respects go beyond the scope of the departments. Without the present arrangement, the workload on the Secretary-General personally would have been much heavier.

11. The two Under-Secretaries, in addition to current contacts with a group of offices and departments, would have the responsibility for specific fields of activity transferred from other units, particularly the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and of Political and Security Council Affairs, and would also carry out *ad hoc* assignments either of a special nature or including matters normally falling to offices and departments. With the

suggested arrangement, their title should be changed to "Under-Secretary in charge of Special Political Affairs". They would, in the execution of their responsibilities, be allotted the necessary staff transferred to them on a permanent basis.

12. The department with the broadest field of activities and a resulting heavy workload is, at present, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This is explained by the fact that the two separate Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs, which were established at the beginning of the operations of the United Nations, were later integrated into one department. There is a strong reason to reconsider the scope of activities of the joint department. As has often been pointed out, the links between it and the Technical Assistance Administration are very close. So far, I have advised the General Assembly to postpone consideration of an amalgamation of the Technical Assistance Administration and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In an arrangement intended to provide a more lasting organizational framework for the activities of the Organization, I consider that strong reasons of principle and logic exist for an early integration of the technical assistance activities within the United Nations Secretariat with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; in view of the many and important practical considerations involved, the matter will require further study.

13. Even without such an amalgamation, the workload of the Department is greater than that of any other. Some of the activities in the Department bear little relation to its normal functions and could appropriately be lifted out for assignment to the Under-Secretaries without department.

14. The proposed arrangement would spread responsibilities more evenly among the senior officials, combining fixed responsibilities with enough latitude for such special or *ad hoc* assignments as might appropriately be assigned to them. While the two Under-Secretaries referred to would be relatively less burdened with fixed assignments than their colleagues, and therefore more available for *ad hoc* assignments, the plan envisages also the use of the other Under-Secretaries for special assignments, as their workload and special experience dictate.

15. These recommendations envisage the reservation of the title of "Department" to the three units of the Secretariat which, while performing normal duties in the Secretariat, serve specifically as the staff of the respective Councils.

16. The experience of the past, and especially of the last year, confirms the value of the principle of maximum flexibility in the assignment of senior personnel to various posts and functions. Apart from a limited number of posts in which specialization is required, the majority of the senior posts are of such a nature as to make possible and even desirable the circulation of the senior staff among them. Experienced officials may thus bring to the Organization the value of fresh approaches to their new assignments. Furthermore, it would avoid an implication, which naturally develops which naturally develops with the passing of time, that there is a vested interest of any kind in a given post. In view of these considerations, it is my intention to gain the advantages derived from flexibility both by assignment of specific and important projects among senior officials and by circulation of senior officials among appropriate posts.

17. I am confident that, with the organizational arrangements and procedures now being followed, together with the elaborations outlined above, the Secretariat will be in a position to discharge its responsibilities fully and effectively and to meet such emergencies as may arise.

With competent officials in charge of clearly defined tasks and with procedures for day-to-day work clearly established, the direction of the Secretariat does not entail an undue burden.

18. Procedures already followed, at least partially, cover the question of the direction of the Secretariat in the absence of the Secretary-General. The head of each department and office is directed to carry on his operations and to make such decisions as are necessary within the limits of established policy. Where marginal policy questions or new questions of importance, not covered by existing policy, arise, the daily contact maintained by the Secretary-General through the Executive Office provides a basis for his continuing direction of the Secretariat. It is only on those occasions when, due to unsatisfactory communications, the Secretary-General is both absent and unavailable, that some special measure would appear to be indicated. In these circumstances, it is my view that an arrangement should be made whereby a group or "panel", consisting of the Under-Secretary confronted with an urgent and important policy decision, not covered by existing policy lines, associated with two other Under-Secretaries selected on the basis of geographical distribution, should make the decision. With this gap covered by this special arrangement, the total administrative structure would seem to be complete, both in terms of the requirements of policy and effective administration.

III. EMOLUMENTS

19. In the light of the foregoing proposals for the reorganization of the Secretariat at its top-level, and bearing in mind the views expressed in the course of the Fifth Committee's discussions during the eleventh session of the General Assembly, as well as the level of emoluments maintained in similar service by Member Governments, the Secretary-General has reached the following conclusions concerning the nature and level of the emoluments that should attach to the post of Under-Secretary. These represent, in his judgement, the minimum that can be considered appropriate for the immediate supporting staff which is found essential for the proper discharge of his total responsibilities as Secretary-General.

20. Present base salary (i.e., pensionable remuneration) should be increased from \$12,500 net, the amount fixed by the General Assembly at its last session, for the Director (D-2) level, representing the top of the normal career service, to \$15,000 net per annum. Under-Secretaries would, at the same time, become subject, along with all other United Nations staff members, to the application of the system of post adjustments, plus such other allowances and benefits as are available to the staff generally, including dependency allowances. It would follow from these proposals that the present basic allowance of \$3,500, provided for under paragraph 1 of annex I of the Staff Regulations, would be eliminated. Except for the deletion of the words "and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters", no change is recommended in the existing arrangement for which provision is made in paragraph 2 of the same annex, whereby the Secretary-General "is authorized, on the basis of appropriate justification and/or reporting, to make additional payments to Under-Secretaries [and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters] to compensate for such special costs as may be reasonably incurred in the interest of the Organization in the performance of duties assigned to them by the Secretary-General". Until such time as budgetary needs for this purpose can be reassessed, following full implementation of the General Assembly's decisions affecting the top-level structure of the Secre-

tariat, the Secretary-General believes that such needs should be maintained at the present level of \$50,000.

21. Basic emoluments payable at present and those which would be payable under the proposed new arrangements, are shown in the following comparative table for

Headquarters and Geneva. The comparative figures do not take account of dependency allowances (other than the \$200 now payable in respect of a dependent spouse) nor of the additional allowances which may be granted in accordance with annex I, paragraph 2 of the Staff Regulations, at the Secretary-General's discretion.

PRESENT SITUATION

Item	Geneva		New York	
	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants
United States dollars				
Base salary	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Dependency credit	—	200	—	200
Allowance	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Cost-of-living adjustment	—	—	500	500
TOTAL	16,000	16,200	16,500	16,700

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PROPOSAL

Item	Geneva		New York	
	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants
United States dollars				
Base salary	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Post adjustment*	400	600	1,500	2,250
Dependency allowance	—	200	—	200
TOTAL	15,400	15,800	16,500	17,450

* Based on Class 2 for Geneva and Class 5 for New York.

22. In view of the considerations set forth in paragraph 12, I believe it is equally necessary, for administrative and other reasons, that the D-2 post which would be added to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, should carry an allowance of \$2,500 per annum in recognition of the special duties which the incumbent of the post would be expected to assume. These would include particularly the responsibility of acting for the Under-Secretary as the personal representative of the Secretary-General in matters involving co-ordination and relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. For the same reasons, I am of the opinion that the Secretary-General should, if appropriate, be able to grant a similar "special duties allowance" to the incumbent of the D-2 post which would be added in the Technical Assistance Administration. I would further consider that, in view of their special character and purpose, these two proposed allowances should be specifically provided for in the annual budget estimates as a charge against the established posts account.

23. As regards the remaining posts at the D-2 level (i.e., in the Office of Public Information and the Geneva Office), the Secretary-General wishes to propose that the General Assembly grant him adequate discretionary authority in the matter of transitional arrangements. These might take the form of payment of a personal allowance, designed to compensate those affected for any net loss they might otherwise suffer, for a reasonable period beyond the expiration of their present term of appointment. Such compensation should not, in the view of the Secretary-General, take account either of additional allowances which may currently be paid under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations, or of dependency benefits.

24. Subject to approval by the General Assembly of the organizational proposals and emoluments herein recommended in sections I and III respectively, it is my intention to issue internal instructions setting forth the allocation of functions among the senior officials along the lines described above.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/731

Pattern of conferences: report of Sub-Committee 9 of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[26 November 1957]

1. At its 611th and 612th meetings on 23 and 24 October 1957, the Fifth Committee decided:

(a) To set up a sub-committee on the pattern of conferences (with the title of Sub-Committee 9 of the Fifth Committee) composed of the following Member States: Argentina, Chile, China, France, India, Italy, Poland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) To request the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to preside, without right of vote, over Sub-Committee 9;

(c) To invite the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to take part, in an ex officio capacity, in its deliberations.

2. Sub-Committee 9 held eight meetings between 4 and 25 November 1957. These were attended by representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization.

Terms of reference

3. The Fifth Committee laid down the following terms of reference for the Sub-Committee:

(a) In the light of the experience gained since 1954, to consider what changes or adjustments are called for in the present pattern,⁵⁰ taking into account the matters raised in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/722) and in pertinent passages in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its eleventh and twelfth sessions (A/3160 and A/3624), as well as the views expressed in the course of its 607th-612th meetings;

(b) To have regard to the particular requirements of the specialized agencies in the matter of conference planning;

(c) To make such other recommendations as may, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, lead to efficiency and economy in the planning of United Nations conferences, wherever held;

(d) To recommend a term of years for which the further pattern of conferences should remain in force.

The Chairman of the Fifth Committee suggested that, although the General Assembly was concerned principally, but by no means exclusively, with the conference pattern at the two largest conference centres of the United Nations—namely, Headquarters, New York, and Geneva—the inquiry need not be limited to those two offices.

4. In addition, the Fifth Committee decided, at its 615th meeting on 29 October 1957, to refer to the Sub-Committee a draft resolution of the United Kingdom on the method of financing meetings and conferences of the United Nations (A/C.5/L.471), together with the record of the discussion held thereon at that meeting. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing a need to give clear directives on the method of financing meetings and conferences of the United Nations,

"Decides that:

"1. As a general principle, meetings of United Nations bodies shall be held at the normal headquarters of the body concerned;

"2. Exceptions to this rule shall be confined strictly to the following:

"(a) Meetings of the Security Council as provided for in Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

"(b) Where the prior agreement of the host Government concerned is given to meet the additional costs involved;

"(c) In other special circumstances with the prior approval of the General Assembly."

Preliminary observations

5. Sub-Committee 9 was requested, under one of its terms of reference, to consider whether adjustments should be made to a pattern of conferences which, when

established in 1952, had two main objects in view: (a) the rational and economical distribution of meetings between Headquarters and Geneva; and (b) the proper utilization of staff and conference facilities at those centres. Accordingly, while giving due weight to representations made by, or on behalf of, various United Nations bodies, and equally to the views of specialized agencies, the Sub-Committee has interpreted its task as being essentially of an administrative and budgetary character: to examine and recommend methods whereby United Nations conferences may be so planned and financed as to ensure the most rational use of the budgetary and staffing resources of the Organization. At the same time, the Sub-Committee recognizes that there may be cases where considerations other than those of a financial or administrative character may prevail. The Charter itself provides for one such case in article 28, paragraph 3, regarding meetings of the Security Council.

6. The Sub-Committee wishes, at the outset, to state the premises on which its recommendations are based:

(a) The Charter reserves exclusively to the General Assembly the function of considering and approving the budget of the Organization. The Assembly, in its turn, has taken steps (notably in rules of procedure 153-155) to reinforce the power of financial control with which it is thus vested. Therefore, although certain United Nations organs and bodies are authorized, under rules of procedure or statutes approved by the Assembly, to decide (in some cases in consultation with the Secretary-General)⁵¹ the place of their meetings, the Sub-Committee regards this prerogative as necessarily subordinate to the appropriating authority of the General Assembly;

(b) In the matter of conference arrangements, the Secretary-General is best placed, by reason of his office, to decide, in full knowledge of all pertinent factors—administrative, financial and other—where and where a particular meeting could be held to greatest advantage. The Advisory Committee would, of course, have an opportunity of expressing its views when considering the expenditure involved in such a decision.

Experience of the 1954-1957 pattern

7. The Secretary-General states in his report (A/C.5/722, paras. 11 and 15) (a) that the Economic and Social Council has expressed satisfaction with the 1952 pattern, and, particularly, with the holding of the summer session of the Council in Geneva; (b) that, in the opinion of the specialized agencies, the latter arrangement has assisted programme co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies situated in Europe and has ensured an adequate representation of those agencies at the Council's session, and that, more generally, a fixed conference pattern constitutes an essential element in sound planning and in the co-ordination of services; (c) that, while, according to the Secretary-General's judgement, the pattern has proved sound in practice, and has given a certain stability to the annual conference programme, some adjustment is desirable in view of the steadily increasing number of meetings not hitherto included in the pattern that are held away from Headquarters.

⁵¹ The rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council provide that sessions shall be held at United Nations Headquarters unless, by previous decision of the Council or at the request of a majority of its members, another place is designated for the whole or a part of the session. The rules of procedure of its functional commissions provide that sessions shall be held at Headquarters unless another place is designated by the Council, taking into account any recommendation of the commission and in consultation with the Secretary-General. The International Law Commission has the right, under its statute, to hold meetings at places other than Geneva after consultation with the Secretary-General.

⁵⁰ The present pattern was established by General Assembly resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952, and came into force on 1 January 1954.

8. The Sub-Committee believes that extensive changes in the present conference pattern would not be warranted unless commensurate savings might result from any large-scale transference of sessions from one to the other of the main conference centres. On the evidence submitted to the Sub-Committee, the permanent conference establishment at Headquarters can serve a total of 600-700 meetings, or an average of four to five meetings a day, requiring summary records during the period outside the regular session of the General Assembly. For 1958, the number of such meetings, as estimated at mid-November 1957, amounts to 716. At Geneva, the corresponding establishment, reinforced by temporary assistance, serves 850-950 meetings per year, and any addition to the Geneva workload would entail extra costs.

Scope of the Sub-Committee's recommendations

9. The draft resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee (see annex to this report) refers to "the most rational and economical use... of the resources of the Organization". By "resources" is meant (a) the financial provision and staff resources annually authorized by the General Assembly; and (b) the various conference facilities of a physical nature—the technical apparatus for the reproduction of documents and the necessary conference rooms and equipment for the holding of meetings. These are interrelated factors in achieving the stated purpose. Thus, the estimate given in paragraph 8 shows that, as regards Headquarters, factor (b) must be weighed against the workload capacity of the staff; the physical facilities are available at Headquarters, but any addition to the meetings programme produces one of the following consequences: (i) the diversion of translators to précis-writing, with consequent increases in arrears of translation; (ii) the necessity, in certain instances, for recruiting temporary staff, at heavy cost, from distant areas; (iii) a considerable addition to the workload of the conference staff, with a corresponding increase in expenditure for overtime and night differential, as well as possible detriment to staff morale.

10. At Geneva the problem is different. There the conference establishment must rely on temporary additions to strength in order to serve between 850 and 950 meetings per year. Any expansion beyond that volume, though involving extra expense for temporary staff, can be undertaken subject to two conditions: first, that the additional meetings do not fall in periods of the year when the conference space at the Palais des Nations is largely reserved for special purposes,⁵² and second, that the demands for temporary assistance do not exceed the supply available in Europe.

Specific recommendations

11. The scope of the existing (1954-1957) pattern is limited to "Headquarters-based" and "Geneva-based" bodies. It is, of course, at those two conference centres, which accommodate a preponderant part of the annual programme, that maximum benefit can be gained from orderly and rational agreements. The Sub-Committee, nevertheless, deems it opportune, with the transition from an experimental to a more permanent pattern, to enlarge its scope and purposes. Accordingly, paragraph 1 of the draft resolution refers comprehensively to "meetings of United Nations bodies", while paragraph 2 prescribes as place of meeting "the established headquarters of the bodies concerned".

12. "Established headquarters" might be defined as the office housing the secretariat by which a United Nations body is served.

⁵² For example, ILO Conference, World Health Assembly, summer session of the Economic and Social Council.

13. Both the existing and the proposed patterns of conferences provide for a Geneva session of the Economic and Social Council. This again figures, in the text now recommended, as the first exception to the fixed pattern. Explanatory comment has been offered in paragraphs 7 and 8 above.

14. The second exception, which concerns the functional commissions of the Council, is similar in purpose, though not in detail, to the existing provision (General Assembly resolution 694 (VII), paragraph 1 (b)), which, though authorizing annual Geneva "sessions of functional commissions", includes the phrase "but preferably not more than one". Experience has, however, shown that the Geneva Office can handle economically two such sessions provided that there is no overlapping between them. Two considerations have prompted the Sub-Committee's recommendation: first, that, on the figures cited in paragraph 8 above, the limit of Headquarters capacity appears to have been reached, and second, that stability can be achieved only if full and continuous use is made of available capacity. On both grounds it is desirable to provide for annual sessions in Geneva of two functional commissions.

15. Under the definition suggested in paragraph 12 above, the established headquarters of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is situated in Geneva, its secretariat having been transferred to that office in 1955. Exceptional treatment is, nevertheless, recommended under the conditions specified in paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution.

16. As regards paragraph 2 (c) of the draft resolution, there are also valid grounds, in the Sub-Committee's view, for exceptions in the case of subsidiary bodies of the regional economic commissions. Experience has shown that in virtually every case the government in whose territory the meeting is held, defrays either the whole or a major part of the extra costs. The Sub-Committee has taken account of this fact in making its recommendation.

17. As regards paragraph 2 (d), which provides that "the annual session of the International Law Commission would be held in Geneva without overlapping with the summer session of the Economic and Social Council", the Sub-Committee has studied with care the Commission's representations concerning the opening date of its annual session (A/3623, para. 34). The provision in paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution that no other United Nations body shall meet in Geneva during the regular summer session of the Council, forms an integral and essential part of the fixed pattern; it is, moreover, directly related to the principle of the most rational and economical use of resources. In consequence, the Sub-Committee has not found it possible in its recommendations to meet the difficulty cited by the International Law Commission.

18. Paragraph 2 (e) of the draft resolution has its origin in recommendations of the Advisory Committee,⁵³ as well as in the draft resolution of the United Kingdom (A/C.5/L.471, para. 2 (b)). Such a provision is necessary, in the Sub-Committee's opinion, if the basic principle regarding the most economical use of resources is to be fulfilled. The text makes clear that the Government on whose territory the meeting is to be held has itself taken the initiative in the matter. It is therefore fitting that the inviting Government should be consulted with regard to the commitments which it thus assumes; the additional costs would involve the provision of necessary services and supplies as well as a direct financial contribution. As a corollary to this process of consultation, the agreement of the inviting Government to the amount and nature of the expenditure should be regarded as a prerequisite to the acceptance of its invitation.

⁵³ See, in particular, document A/3624, para. 42.

19. Paragraph 3 of the draft resolution is intended to give effect to a suggestion contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/722, para. 18 (b)). The Sub-Committee agrees that, as the component parts of the conference programme are at present authorized under various resolutions not directly or primarily concerned with that programme, there would be advantage in the General Assembly's taking formal action on the totality of the programme; and further, that such action would offer scope for additional budgetary control as well as for a ready comparison from year to year.

20. Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution largely reflects the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/722, para. 17)⁵⁴ for regulating the frequency and meeting-place of *ad hoc* or subsidiary bodies and conferences. The recommended provision, which has no counterpart in the existing pattern, would apply only to bodies or conferences not covered by paragraph 3, and for which, in consequence, the General Assembly has not made budgetary provision. Typical examples of meetings which might come within its scope are those of the various commodity conferences held from time to time under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. The Council has recommended that there should be no procedural delays in the summoning of commodity conferences that seem likely to result in an agreement. It has further decided that the date and place of any such conferences should be fixed by the Secretary-General. The paragraph under reference, accordingly, provides that the annual resolution adopted by the General Assembly in respect of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses should empower the Secretary-General to exercise discretion within a stated limit. The Sub-Committee is not competent to suggest an appropriate sum for this purpose; that, presumably, would be recommended annually by the Advisory Committee upon a proposal of the Secretary-General. In the event that the sum authorized by the General Assembly proved insufficient, the normal provisions of the resolution would come into force, and additional expenses would be incurred only with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.

21. Reference has been made in paragraph 5 above to certain United Nations meetings which it is manifestly advisable to exclude from any conference pattern to be adopted by the General Assembly. Meetings of the Security Council fall within this category in virtue of a Charter provision. In addition, however—and for the reason stated in that paragraph—the Sub-Committee suggests, though without attempting a precise definition, that the category should also comprise, for example, meetings of bodies, such as the Disarmament Commission, established by the General Assembly, under the Security Council. Even though additional cost may arise in such cases from a decision to hold meetings away from the established headquarters—it would not, in the Sub-Committee's view, be proper to expect the government of the country in which the meeting is to be held to bear all the additional costs involved—the decision cannot be open to question if it serves to facilitate the task assigned. The Sub-Committee takes note in this connexion of the fact that the annual resolution of the General Assembly relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses authorizes the Secretary-General to commit a total of \$2,000,000 for purposes connected with the maintenance of peace and security or with urgent economic rehabilitation. So large a discretion can be held to embrace the present matter.

22. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee recommends, though on different grounds, that meetings of United Nations and inter-agency bodies, such as the following,

should also be excluded from the scope of the new conference pattern: (a) the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, which must—if economy is to be served—sit both at Headquarters and Geneva, and which, in any case, makes only slight demands on conference services; (b) the Joint Staff Pension Board, which, in view of its membership, meets alternately in Europe and North America, and which, in future, is likely to hold sessions only once in every two years; (c) the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies.

23. As regards the final paragraph of the draft resolution, the Sub-Committee considers it important, as in the case of the existing pattern, closely to associate the specialized agencies with the recommended arrangements, which represent an essential element of administrative and budgetary co-ordination. The Sub-Committee is well aware of the active steps which various agencies have already taken towards a possible reduction in the volume of their programme of meetings. The problem is, however, not confined to any single organization. Rather, it represents a collective problem for the States Members of the United Nations family of organizations, since the aggregate number of meetings, their duration and the question of their overlapping are tending to strain the resources of Governments and to make adequate representation difficult.

24. It appears to the Sub-Committee that the independent formulation of conference programmes by the United Nations, on the one hand, and by other international organizations, on the other, is not conducive to the most economical use of meeting facilities and of qualified language staff. It would be useful, therefore, for the several organizations, especially in Europe, in drawing up their conference programmes, to intensify existing arrangements for consultation and liaison on such matters as the location of conferences, their frequency, length and staffing.

ANNEX

Draft Resolution

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952,

Recognizing the need to establish further clear procedures for the planning and financing of meetings and conferences of the United Nations in order that the most rational and economical use may be made of the resources of the Organization,

1. *Decides* that a fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies shall come into force on 1 January 1958 for a period of five years;

2. *Decides further* that, as a general principle, meetings of United Nations bodies shall be held at the established headquarters of the bodies concerned, with the following exceptions:

(a) The regular summer session of the Economic and Social Council may be held each year at Geneva, during which period no other United Nations body shall meet there;

(b) Not more than one functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, to be determined by that Council, in addition to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, may meet annually in Geneva; a session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may, in exceptional circumstances, and by decision of the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General, be held in New York; in such years one other functional commission may meet in Geneva in its place without overlap;

(c) The regular sessions of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned

⁵⁴ On recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/3160, paras. 28 and 29, and A/3624, para. 41).

decides, subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, that there are cogent reasons for so doing;

(d) The annual session of the International Law Commission would be held in Geneva without overlapping with the summer session of the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Meetings may be held away from the established headquarters of any body in other cases where a Government issuing an invitation for a meeting to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the additional costs involved;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly every year a basic programme of conferences for the following year established in conformity with the present pattern and after consultation, as appropriate, with the organs concerned;

4. Decides that, as a general rule, any meeting (other than an emergency meeting) not covered by the basic programme for a given year shall not be held during that year; it nevertheless authorizes the Secretary-General, within a financial limit to be set annually in the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, to decide when and where any body or *ad hoc* conference not covered by the basic annual programme shall meet; in the event that the decision of the Secretary-General is not accepted, the final decision in the matter shall be taken by the General Assembly at its next regular session;

5. Invites all organs of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies, in the light of the present resolution and in the light of the growing volume of meetings and the resulting problem of the strain on available resources, on the one hand, and of effective participation of members in meetings, on the other, to review their working methods and the frequency and length of sessions.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/733

Revised estimates for section 2: second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[29 November 1957]

1. Estimates totalling \$2 million have been submitted (A/3600) in connexion with the convening in 1958 of the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. In preparing these estimates, the Secretary-General was guided by the experience of the first Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in 1955 in Geneva, since, at that time, no detailed information was available on the extent of governmental participation in the second Conference. It was therefore assumed that the administrative load of the second Conference would be similar to that of the first Conference, bearing in mind that the longer period of planning and preparation for the second Conference might make some reduction in expenditure possible. Thus, the proposal contained under section 2 is for expenditures totalling \$2 million as against actual expenses in connexion with the first Conference amounting to \$2,347,980.

2. The first Conference gave a powerful stimulus to the study and development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The exchange of information and ideas at the Conference between scientists was of great value in this regard, while the printed proceedings of the Conference are now considered as an international encyclopedia on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Accordingly, in planning a second Conference of this nature, the Secretary-General was advised by the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to proceed in accordance with the rules of procedure of the first Conference, in particular as regards the reproduction and distribution of papers and the final publication of the proceedings. Thus, the total budget of the second Conference will, to a large extent, constitute a reflection of the volume of papers submitted by Governments, with their related cost of editing, translation and printing.

3. It was originally thought that the second Conference might concentrate upon a more limited number of topics and that the total volume of documentation might thus be kept at approximately the same level as at the 1955 Conference. However, the very rapid developments in all aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the last two years and the prospects for further declassification of information, induced the Advisory Committee to formulate a programme for the second Conference which is even fuller and broader in scope than for the first.

Consequently, it now seems probable that a very much larger number of scientific papers will be submitted to the second Conference. It is clear, therefore, that this earlier assumption cannot be maintained.

4. In the course of the past month, the Secretary-General has been able, for the first time, through the Conference Secretary-General, to make a first estimate of the number of papers to be anticipated and the degree of participation of Governments in the second Conference. During the 1955 Conference, the total number of papers submitted was 1,067; for the second Conference it now seems likely that some 2,000 papers will be submitted. Present indications are that the number of participants will be proportionately greater in 1958 than at the first Conference, while other forms of participation, such as the showing of films and exhibits, will also be substantially increased.

5. While the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and the Conference Secretary-General, is responsible for the formulation of a balanced programme for the Conference, he has no authority to limit the number of scientific papers submitted by Governments, provided that their substance is within the scope of the Conference agenda. Indeed, the submission of a large number of competent scientific papers, covering all aspects of the programme, is itself a measure of the success of the Conference, since its basic purpose is the exchange of scientific information. The publication of the Conference proceedings, called for in rule 22 of the Conference rules of procedure, is, of course, indispensable in giving effect to the purpose, in the words of General Assembly resolution 912 (X), of a "fuller exchange of information on the development of atomic energy for the aims of human welfare". The Secretary-General therefore feels that provision must now be made for a considerably increased budget for this Conference, in view of the above-mentioned indications of increased participation.

6. The consequences of this increased participation affect the entire Conference planning. Documents, printing, reproduction and contractual translation estimates will be directly affected by the increased number of papers submitted, and will be subjected to

the largest increases. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, in formulating the agenda of the Conference, has found it necessary, in order to cover the ground within the two weeks' period of the Conference, to hold four parallel meetings as compared with three at the 1955 Conference. This decision will increase the cost of servicing staff and equipment. In order to cope with the enlarged volume of documentation and the editing of the final proceedings, a larger number of scientific secretaries or consultants may have to be engaged. The increased size of governmental exhibits must also find some reflection in the budget, notably, in the establishment of a revolving fund to finance the construction of a temporary exhibition pavilion until the exhibiting Governments have paid their share of the cost, and a small item in the budget to cover any extra costs which may accrue from the

organization of governmental exhibits. The greatly increased size of the entire operation will, inevitably, also produce small increases in other items of the Conference budget.

7. The Secretary-General will consult further the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as early as practicable in 1958, regarding detailed estimates, since the revised estimates now submitted may well require further revision in the light of later information received. The estimates will be particularly affected by the decision on the method of publishing the proceedings of the Conference, which is now under detailed study.

8. The following summary shows the revised estimates under main headings, showing comparable figures as given in the original budget estimates for 1958.

	Total expenditure 1955-1956	Total estimates (A/3600) 1958-1959	Revised estimates total 1958-1959	Revised estimates 1958	Revised estimates 1959	Additional requirements 1958
United States dollars						
I. Advisory Committee						
Travel and subsistence of members	14,514	-	-	-	-	-
II. Conference secretariat staff costs						
Consultants	26,378	10,000	25,000	25,000	-	15,000
Temporary assistance	170,783	170,000	343,800	322,000	21,800	164,000
Overtime and night differential ..	438	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence of staff ..	89,356	90,000	70,500	68,000	2,500	(20,000)
	286,955	270,000	439,300	415,000	24,300	159,000
III. Servicing staff costs						
Temporary assistance	108,429	80,000	179,300	129,300	50,000	69,300
Overtime and night differential ..	37,462	30,000	40,000	35,000	5,000	5,000
Travel and subsistence of staff ..	64,393	70,000	70,000	70,000	-	-
	210,284	180,000	289,300	234,300	55,000	74,300
IV. Department of Public Information						
Consultants	7,725	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-
Temporary assistance	12,346	12,000	17,000	17,000	-	5,000
Overtime and night differential ..	2,057	2,000	2,500	2,500	-	500
Travel and subsistence of staff	11,271	11,000	12,000	12,000	-	1,000
Communications services	3,969	4,000	11,000	11,000	-	7,000
Photographic and motion picture supplies and services	10,451	9,000	9,000	5,000	4,000	-
Contractual printing	5,715	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-
	53,534	50,000	63,500	55,500	8,000	13,500
V. General expenses						
Communications services	12,384	12,000	15,000	12,000	3,000	3,000
Alterations to premises	57,853	5,000	35,000	35,000	-	30,000
Rental of office and other equip- ment	2,473	3,000	5,000	5,000	-	2,000
Printing and internal reproduction supplies	35,944	100,000	90,000	90,000	-	(10,000)
External reproduction of papers ..	-	-	340,000	340,000	-	340,000
Contractual printing	1,132,200	900,000	1,780,000	400,000	1,380,000	-
Freight, cartage and express	23,826	20,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	2,000
Miscellaneous supplies and services	23,335	20,000	22,000	20,000	2,000	3,000
Contractual and other translation services	488,689	435,000	870,000	500,000	370,000	265,000
Miscellaneous equipment	3,710	3,000	4,000	4,000	-	1,000
Hospitality	2,279	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
	1,782,693	1,500,000	3,188,000	1,428,000	1,760,000	636,000
GRAND TOTAL..	2,347,980	2,000,000	3,980,100	2,132,800	1,847,300	882,800

9. Accordingly, the total estimate proposed in connexion with this Conference is now \$3,980,100, of which \$2,132,800 is proposed for 1958 and \$1,847,300 for 1959. Of the total increase of \$1,980,100, \$882,800 will now be required to cover the 1958 part of the expenditures and \$1,097,300 for 1959. Of the total figure of \$3,980,100, it is estimated that staff assessment on salaries amounts to \$130,000, of

which \$110,000 will accrue during 1958 and the remainder in 1959.

10. The Conference secretariat costs are, to a great extent, a reflection of the estimated number of scientific papers to be submitted. While it is proposed to recruit the same number of scientific secretaries (20) as for the

first Conference it will be necessary to provide approximately twice the number of man-months for scientific review and editing work, in view of the doubling of the number of papers expected. Provision is also made under temporary assistance for a pool of secretarial and clerical staff, as well as for five editors to assist in the editing of the Conference proceedings in the four working languages. In addition, it is proposed to bring the provision for consultants up to the level of expenditures of the first Conference. A recalculation of the travel on official business of the Conference secretariat has made possible some reduction in the earlier estimate. The amount now proposed includes provision (\$11,000) for travel by the Conference Secretary-General, his Deputy and assistants, in order to attend meetings of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, carry out consultations with Governments prior to the Conference and make other conference arrangements; provision is also made for travel by the scientific secretaries to Headquarters, upon recruitment, and to Geneva to attend the Conference; in addition, provision is made (\$25,000) for the travel and *per diem* of the Conference secretariat to attend the meetings in Geneva.

11. The estimates for servicing staff costs take into account the considerable increase in the staff workload resulting from the increased volume of documentation. The estimate takes into account temporary staff requirements in Geneva and at Headquarters in connexion with the reproduction and distribution of documents, additional interpreters, translators and verbatim reporters, typists, proofreaders and copy preparation staff. The provision for overtime and night differential shows only a minor increase over the expenditures of the first Conference; the amount for travel on official business includes provision for the travel of fifty-one professional and thirty-five clerical staff from New York to Geneva to attend the Conference. Full advantage will be taken of the possibility of combining travel with staff proceeding on home leave; also, in view of the requirement to return a substantial part of the staff to Headquarters for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly immediately upon conclusion of the Conference, charter flights at reduced rates will be arranged, if possible.

12. The estimates for public information represent an increase of \$10,000 over the expenditures for 1955 and 1956. This increase is due in general to the fact that there will be four parallel sessions instead of three and that coverage for twenty more Members of the United Nations than during the first Conference has to be taken into account. The increases are largest in temporary assistance in order to give the fullest possible coverage

to the meetings, and in communications services for radio circuits and the facilities required for television coverage, the demand for which is much greater than it was three years ago. There are small increases in travel and subsistence of staff and overtime and night differential, both of which are based upon experience at the first Conference and upon the heavier meeting schedule of the second Conference.

13. The total proposed for general expenses is \$3,188,000, against actual expenditures at the first Conference totalling \$1,782,693. The heaviest increases are under the accounts for reproduction, printing and contractual translation which fully reflect the doubling of the Conference documentation.

(a) Reproduction of pre-conference documentation: in this connexion, although full advantage will be taken of internal reproduction facilities, which will be expanded to provide complete machine capacity, it will still be necessary to place a large amount of original papers submitted, as well as their translations, with commercial firms for reproduction in time for the Conference;

(b) Printing of the proceedings: the estimate for contractual printing takes account of a larger period of planning the printing arrangements; however, recent price increases, as well as the greater amount of documentation, will require provision for at least \$1,780,000. The Secretary-General will, in the light of the progress of the Conference preparations, discuss with the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy alternative methods for publishing the proceedings of the Conference, and consult with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the light of these discussions;

(c) Contractual translation: the Secretary-General's earlier estimates for contractual translation assumed that some economy could be achieved by undertaking more translation in Europe than was possible in 1955. However, since the documentation may now be doubled, it has become necessary proportionately to increase the original estimate.

14. A nominal amount of \$5,000 was included in the original estimates for the alteration of premises; now that the enlarged participation will require four parallel sessions instead of three, this amount must be increased to make temporary alterations to the premises at Geneva. It is also proposed to construct a temporary pavilion for exhibits by participating institutions; while the expenses in this connexion will be in the main self-liquidating, a residual amount of \$10,000 is provided for this purpose.

DOCUMENT A/3741

Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[16 November 1957]

1. In reporting during July 1957 on the programme of public information, proposed by the Secretary-General for 1958, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions observed (A/3624, paras. 35-38) that the Secretary-General had not dealt in his 1958 estimates with the possibility of reducing the volume of information activities in order to hold expenditure at the annual figure of \$4.5 million (on a project basis) which the General Assembly had set (A/3550, paras. 58-66) as a goal to be reached in the 1959 estimates. The

Advisory Committee added that further progress towards a regulation of these activities would be greatly assisted by a thorough investigation of the Organization's responsibilities in this field and of the manner in which these are implemented; that the investigation should seek to determine whether the available resources are exploited to the maximum possible extent to meet essential programmes, properly formulated in accordance with a valid system of priorities; and that the scope of the inquiry into the information centres which the Com-

mittee had recommended to the General Assembly in February 1957,⁵⁵ should be enlarged to include not only the information centres, but the entire range of United Nations information activities.

2. This matter was considered by the Fifth Committee in two stages, the first of which (607th-611th meetings) formed part of the general discussion on the 1958 estimates as a whole. At the second stage (611th, 612th and 614th meetings), the Committee studied specific proposals for an inquiry into the working and effectiveness of the information services of the United Nations.

First stage

3. Commenting on the Advisory Committee's proposal, the Secretary-General suggested that it might be appropriate, in view of the emphasis given therein to administrative and executive implementation, to recall that the Charter expressly reserved that responsibility to the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the United Nations. Subject to that important reservation, he had no objection to the proposed appraisal of existing information programmes and activities; such an appraisal might indeed offer a more rational basis for future budgetary decisions of the General Assembly. Recently, the Secretary-General had been assisted by advisory bodies in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy and in connexion with UNEF matters: those precedents illustrated how the purposes contemplated by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions might be reconciled with basic Charter provisions. Should a similar arrangement be desired in the sphere of public information, the Secretary-General would gladly avail himself, through that medium, of the advice and observations of the Governments of Members.

4. Most delegations took the position that the form of inquiry recommended by the Advisory Committee would not derogate from the administrative authority of the Secretary-General. Indeed, the difference between the suggestion of the Advisory Committee and that of the Secretary-General was one of approach rather than substance. There were two distinct, though complementary, stages to any inquiry into the working of the Department of Public Information: first, to set up an expert committee of inquiry which would concern itself with a factual appraisal of the existing work and methods of the Department and, second, should that committee's findings warrant such a course, to appoint a further group to review the existing public information policy.

5. Opinion was divided on both the size and composition of the expert committee. While certain delegations agreed with the Advisory Committee's suggestion for a small outside group, preferably of not more than three persons with different cultural backgrounds, the Secretary-General, envisaging an advisory rather than a fact-finding body, was in favour of a somewhat larger membership such as would secure a balance in terms both of technical expertness and of knowledge of widely differing regional problems. Generally, the first stage of debate reflected two broad positions. It was argued, on the one hand, that the smaller the membership of a committee, the more efficient and expeditious it was likely to be; the number might therefore be limited to three, to be nominated by Governments of Member States in which experts on public information were available; the persons appointed should have a wide experience in

administration going far beyond the purely technical field of information; they should also have a clear idea of the activities of the United Nations and understand the limitations of its resources. On the other hand, it was also argued that, to ensure adequate representation for the various regional interests and for the broad points of view expressed in the Fifth Committee, the committee of inquiry should be composed of more than three members, and include persons experienced in the highly technical subject of mass enlightenment. An enlargement of its size and composition was warranted, in view of the existing disparity between the services furnished respectively to the developed and the less developed countries. It seemed that, as a general rule, activities and expenditure had been concentrated in the former category of countries.

6. On the subject of the scale of information expenditure, the discussion which was preliminary to the Committee's detailed review of the 1958 estimates, turned largely on the divergence between the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee concerning the possibility of moving towards the target figure of \$4.5 million in the 1959 estimates. While taking note of the serious concern of the Advisory Committee over the relative level of information costs, the Secretary-General referred to the difficulties hampering progress towards the target: those difficulties, which the Committee had fully recognized (A/3624, para. 30), were related not simply to the incidence of rising costs, but to an expansion of activities, expressly requested by the General Assembly, in the form of five new information centres, which would be opened in 1958 without any net budgetary increase for staffing or other expenses. He had, moreover, expressed reservations about the target figure, and events subsequent to the decision taken by the Fifth Committee at its previous session, had imposed a heavy additional strain on the resources of the Secretariat.

7. There was support among delegations for the proposition that it was difficult to fix an optimum figure for public information: in the opinion of some, too much was being spent; according to others, too little. That being the case, there was clear need for an independent study of the facts, which might embrace such points as whether the information centres in the larger capitals were not duplicating facilities provided by Governments and voluntary organizations, and whether the information functions performed by the large staff at Headquarters were without exception of the highest priority.

8. It was, however, also contended that, as the work of the several departments of the Secretariat was inter-related, it would not be wise to single out for reduction the activities of one particular department; nor was it reasonable to expect of Member States or institutions independent of the United Nations, standards of impartiality similar to those applied by the Department of Public Information. Despite the view of certain delegations that 10 per cent of the total United Nations budget represented too high a proportion for information services, the interests at stake were too important for the Organization to proceed by way of a percentage ceiling or to seek a precise mathematical relation between total expenses and those earmarked for public information.

9. Several delegations touched on the question of priorities. It was suggested that, while a case could unquestionably be made for the spending of as much as \$10 million, there were equally solid grounds for the view that, were a stricter system of priorities applied, effective work could be done on less than half that sum. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee observed that the views of that Committee on the subject were well known. In its latest budget report (A/3624, para. 36),

⁵⁵ The Advisory Committee suggested (A/3522, para. 8) the possible establishment of a small outside group, preferably comprising not more than three persons with different cultural backgrounds, to undertake an objective study and appraisal of the work and the effectiveness of the results achieved in the information centres.

the Committee had suggested that the recommended inquiry should seek to determine whether available resources are exploited to the maximum possible extent to meet essential programmes, properly formulated in accordance with a valid system of priorities. To such a system the Advisory Committee had consistently attached the highest importance, over a long period of years. It had repeatedly invited the Department of Public Information to submit, in conjunction with the annual budget estimates, a list showing an appropriate order of priority among information activities. Admittedly, difficulty arose in determining priorities among the different media of information. It was, however, possible, in the Advisory Committee's view, to indicate, within each medium, a relative degree of importance attaching to its component projects.

Second stage

10. The Fifth Committee had before it at the 611th meeting a draft resolution submitted by Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, India, Israel, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.5/L.468 and Add.1⁶⁶).

11. The thirteen-Power draft resolution read as follows :

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its approval of 13 February 1946 of the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on information concerning the policies, functions and organization of the Department of Public Information,

"Recalling resolution 595 (VI) approving the principles governing the dissemination of information recommended by Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee,

"Recalling resolution 1086 (XI) recommending the setting aside of funds for the progressive establishment of information centres in new Member States, through savings elsewhere in the budget and by other administrative means,

"Recalling the recommendation approved by the Fifth Committee and embodied in its report to the eleventh session of the Assembly (A/3550), that the over-all expenditure for the public information activities of the United Nations (excluding the Visitors' Service and the Sales and Circulation Service) should be limited within a period of three years to a maximum annual figure of \$4.5 million,

"Bearing in mind the difficulties, which the Secretary-General has represented, in moving towards the approved maximum annual expenditure of \$4.5 million,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint an expert committee of five individuals with practical, administrative and financial experience in the various fields of information, e.g. press, broadcasting, etc., to be nominated by the Governments of [names of Governments to be suggested by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee] and with instructions to undertake, in the light of the opinions expressed by delegations during the course of the twelfth session, a review and appraisal of the work, methods used and effectiveness of the results achieved by the public information services of the United Nations (including the information centres), and to report before the date of opening of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to present to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the report of the committee of experts together with his comments and recommendations thereon."

⁶⁶ Document A/C.5/L.468/Add.1 added New Zealand to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

12. The United Kingdom representative explained that it was the purpose of the draft resolution to give effect to the Advisory Committee's recommendation for the appointment of a small outside group which would undertake an objective study of the work done by the Department of Public Information and of the effectiveness of the results achieved both at Headquarters and at other offices (A/3624, paras. 37 and 38). Although a reappraisal of the underlying principles was perhaps overdue, the proposed inquiry would be of a purely technical nature, concerned not primarily with policy, but rather with the efficiency of the services rendered within existing terms of reference. A small expert body composed of not more than five persons with administrative as well as technical qualifications would best serve that purpose; many experts of the type desired were engaged on commercial information activities, and they would offer the added advantage of a knowledge of conditions in numerous countries besides their own. In the opinion of his delegation, the establishment of such a body would in no way derogate from the authority of the Secretary-General or encroach upon his responsibilities. Once the expert body had reported to the Assembly, a different group, with members appointed on a wider geographical basis, could be set up to review policy and principles.

13. At the 612th and 614th meetings, the Committee considered the thirteen-Power resolution, as well as a series of amendments and substitute proposals.

14. The United Kingdom representative suggested, as an additional point for inclusion in the draft resolution that, while the cost of the travel and subsistence of the experts might be met by the United Nations, their salaries should be paid by nominating Governments. He and the other sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the text of the following additional paragraph as operative paragraph 3, as suggested by the representative of the Secretary-General :

"Authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the committee of experts and to provide the necessary servicing facilities."

A revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1) was subsequently circulated.

15. On the question whether the members would be eligible, under General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) of 7 December 1956, for subsistence allowance, the Secretary-General's representative regarded the proposed payment as a borderline case for which it would, therefore, be preferable to make express provision in the text. A true parallel could not be drawn from the Salary Review Committee of 1956, since its members, though likewise serving in an expert capacity, had been appointed to represent Governments, and, on that account, had not received subsistence allowance. He added that, as the membership and work programme of the proposed committee were still unknown, an estimate of the financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1) could only be attempted within wide limits—between \$20,000 and \$50,000.

16. The representative of Greece, while welcoming the draft resolution as a means of rationalizing the work of the information services and bringing expenditure down to the recommended level of \$4.5 million, suggested that the expert committee, if composed of three instead of five members, would be able to work with greater efficiency and speed, and at a monetary saving of perhaps 40 per cent. Accordingly, he proposed the substitution in paragraph 1 of the word "three" for the word "five".

17. The Greek representative also proposed the insertion of the following phrase in paragraph 1 after the words "(including the information centres)": "with a view

to recommending possible modifications capable of reducing over-all expenditure without affecting the efficient functioning of the Department".

18. On the first Greek amendment (para. 16 above), it was generally felt that, while a membership of three might possibly, though not certainly, reduce the cost, a membership of five would give the committee greater flexibility, afford representation to a larger number of languages, and constitute a reasonable compromise between the need to keep the committee small and the need to reflect the variety of views held by Member States. In the light of the discussion at the 612th meeting, the representative of Greece withdrew his first amendment.

19. In the view of certain delegations, the second Greek amendment (para. 17 above) was unduly restrictive and might tend to prejudge the findings of the expert committee; it was, moreover, redundant, in view of the fourth preambular paragraph of the revised draft resolution and the phrase in paragraph 1 reading: "in the light of the opinions expressed by delegations during the course of the twelfth session". The representative of Japan, though endorsing the draft resolution, was not convinced of the wisdom of imposing an expenditure limit of \$4.5 million. The very existence of the United Nations depended, in the final analysis, upon the support of world public opinion, and, because of the vital role which thus devolved upon the Department of Public Information, the Fifth Committee should not lay too great an emphasis on economy. He proposed, the Greek representative concurring, that the second amendment should read: "with a view to recommending possible modifications to ensure a maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost" (A/C.5/L.469).

20. Other suggestions or views put forward at the 612th meeting are summarized below:

(a) The draft resolution suffered from a basic defect: it neither accorded with the Secretary-General's suggestion that the members of the proposed committee, though serving in an expert capacity, should be representatives of Governments, nor did it authorize him to appoint the experts himself. It was important that the committee should be as representative as possible of different regions and cultures; even in regard to expertness in public information, the choice of members should not be limited to the largest capitals or the most advanced countries. Some delegations held the opinion that the information activities of the United Nations were being handled with great competence: the composition of the expert committee should, therefore, reflect that opinion, as well as the viewpoint of critical Member States;

(b) The report of the expert committee should be circulated well in advance of the opening of the thirteenth session of the Assembly. Furthermore, if the progress of its work during the first two or three months so warranted, the committee might transmit to the Secretary-General its preliminary findings for his guidance in preparing the 1959 estimates; such a course would obviate the necessity for subsequent budgetary adjustments;

(c) It was not necessary to set up a committee of the type proposed. Instead, the review could be entrusted to the Department of Public Information as the body best informed on the subject. That course would yield an appreciable saving on travel and subsistence;

(d) The fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution should be deleted. The Assembly had reached a decision, to which it was necessary to adhere, on the desirable ceiling of information expenditure.

21. At the 614th meeting, the Fifth Committee had before it, in addition to the revised thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1) and the revised Greek

amendment (A/C.5/L.469), amendments submitted by Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen (A/C.5/L.472) to the following effect:

"(1) Insert after the fourth preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph reading as follows:

"Taking note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 26-39 of its fifth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3624);"

"(2) In the first operative paragraph, substitute the word 'seven' for the word 'five';

"(3) In the last operative paragraph omit the words 'and subsistence'.

22. In introducing the fourteen-Power amendments, the representative of the Sudan said that the sponsors had sought to reconcile economy with the need for adequate representation. The Advisory Committee had suggested that the members of the group should have different cultural backgrounds (A/3624, paras. 37 and 38). A membership of three or five would not be broad enough to achieve that purpose, while more than seven might impair the effectiveness of the group and, were there any lack of harmony among the members, hinder their agreements on recommendations. The third amendment—the omission of the words "and subsistence" in paragraph 3—was designed to apportion expenses equitably between the United Nations, which would pay the travel costs, and the Governments concerned, which would pay subsistence expenses; such an arrangement was, in his opinion, consistent with the precedent set in the case of the Salary Review Committee.

23. The sponsors of the revised thirteen-Power draft resolution accepted the first of the above three amendments. The discussion of the second and third amendments is summarized below:

(a) *Size of membership*: the expert committee, which would have to consider cultural, political, economic and geographical issues, should be as representative as possible of all regions of the world. The number of seven members proposed in the fourteen-Power amendment already represented a concession, certain of its sponsors having been in favour of a still larger number. Other expert bodies, such as the Salary Review Committee and the Advisory Committee, had been, or were, composed of more than seven members.

Delegations opposing the second amendment, set the optimum figure at five. Regard should be had to the purpose in view: the task of the committee of experts was to make an objective study, free from political considerations, of the manner in which the information programme was being carried out in different parts of the world. That did not imply that the cultures of all Members of the United Nations should be represented on the committee; instead, it would be enough if its membership were broadly representative of the regions served by the Department of Public Information. There was, moreover, a risk, if more than five members were appointed, of duplicating the experts' competence. The point was also made that the divergent views on the subject perhaps reflected a differing conception of the function of the committee: if its function was to be one of factual inquiry, the memberships should be limited to five; if, however, the committee was to be a representative body, that number should be raised to not less than seven. The delegations in question were in general prepared, by way of compromise, to agree to a membership of six persons.

The United States delegation felt that an increase beyond six members would mark a departure from the original purpose and have the effect of subordinating technical to political issues. While it was general practice

for expert bodies to be composed of an uneven number of members, there would not be objection to an even number in that particular case: the committee would not have to vote, and its report could, in any case, include any dissentient views. With a membership of six, the committee could, if it felt it desirable, form itself into groups, each undertaking inquiries in a different region. The United States representative added that, failing acceptance of the compromise, he would present a sub-amendment to the fourteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.472) in order to hold the membership to a maximum of six.

(b) *Payment of subsistence expenses*: delegations endorsing the third of the fourteen-Power amendments, relied generally on the consideration advanced by the representative of the Sudan (para. 22 above): established practice argued in favour of the nominating Government's assuming in such cases the payment of subsistence allowance, and there seemed no sufficient reason for departing from that practice. Service on the committee conferred honour upon the person chosen and upon his Government.

The contrary position was that, as the projected study served the common and equal interest of all Member States, both travel and subsistence expenses should be shared. If those expenses were borne by the United Nations and the salary bill were met by Governments, a proper balance would be struck, and the independence of the experts thereby be assured. The cost to the United Nations would, in any event, be slight in relation to a programme that accounted for almost 10 per cent of the total budget.

24. The representative of India, speaking as a sponsor of the thirteen-Power draft resolution, pointed out that the setting up of the expert committee would accord with a recommendation of Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee, established in 1952, to the effect that the General Assembly should consider from time to time the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee to report on the manner in which the information policy and programme of the United Nations are being implemented (A/C.5/L.172, annex).⁵⁷ His delegation attached the greatest importance to the independence of the proposed committee and to its being enabled to function within wide terms of reference. Initially, the sponsors of the draft resolution had contemplated that the committee would be appointed by the Assembly; they had, however, subsequently agreed to entrust that task to the Secretary-General, in the firm belief that he would be equally competent to ensure its complete independence. The experts would function in the committee as individuals, and it was to be hoped that they would place before the Fifth Committee not only their collective findings but, where necessary, individual recommendations; the report should not be confined to statements of majority and minority positions. The qualifications prescribed for the committee in the text of paragraph 1 was followed by "etc.", in order to emphasize the advantage of choosing experts in other fields also — for example, mass contact and mass enlighten-

ment — whose experience would be valuable in determining how best to disseminate information about the United Nations among the under-developed countries.

Decisions of the Fifth Committee

25. At the 614th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1), and on the amendments thereto.

The Greek amendment (A/C.5/L.469) was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

The Committee decided unanimously to incorporate in the text of the draft resolution the first fourteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.472).

The United States sub-amendment to replace the word "seven" by the word "six" in the second fourteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.472), was adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 6, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Syria.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 60 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

The third fourteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.472) rejected by 33 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.

The thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1) as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

26. It was agreed that the Governments mentioned in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution should not be precluded, if they so desire, from nominating more than one person as candidates for appointment to the committee.

27. At the 619th meeting, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee designated, as nominating Governments, Egypt, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

28. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

⁵⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41.

DOCUMENT A/3766

System of honoraria and special allowances to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]

[5 December 1957]

1. At the eleventh session, the Fifth Committee requested the Secretary-General to study the matter of paying special allowances or honoraria to members of expert bodies of the United Nations and to submit his report, together with the comments thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its twelfth session (A/3539, para. 8). The Fifth Committee reviewed the matter at its 613th and 615th meetings held on 25 and 29 October 1957 respectively, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/713) and the Advisory Committee (A/3705).

2. The Secretary-General's report (paras. 14 and 15) suggested alternative approaches open to the General Assembly:

- (a) To retain the existing system without change; or
- (b) To modify it in one of the following ways:
 - (i) To treat all expert bodies in an identical manner; or

- (ii) To examine individual cases on their merits and, in arriving at a solution appropriate to each body, to establish thereby guiding principles, as well as an administrative basis on which any new case arising in the future might be considered by the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General believed that the approach outlined as item (b) (ii) above, if undertaken in the first instance by a small sub-committee of the Fifth Committee, had certain advantages, in view of the marked differences of opinion on the question which had been previously expressed by Member States.

3. The Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly should decide between the following alternatives:

- (a) To continue the currently authorized exceptional payments; or
- (b) To abolish these payments, thus treating members of all expert bodies in an identical manner.

Accordingly, the Committee could not recommend the second and third of the approaches suggested by the Secretary-General. It recognized at the same time the practical difficulty at the present stage of abolishing the existing exceptional payments which have been in operation for so long, and it observed that this fact might suggest to the General Assembly the adoption of a course whereby the present exceptional payments would be continued. In that event, however, it strongly advised that all such payments to members of United Nations bodies over and above the prescribed uniform rate of subsistence allowance, should be regarded as honoraria and be fixed in terms of an appropriate lump sum.

4. Members of the Fifth Committee recognized as valid the distinction between a subsistence allowance, on the one hand, and honoraria and special allowances, on the other. There was no need, in the Committee's view, to discuss the question of subsistence allowance, in view of the General Assembly's action in resolution 1075

(XI) of 7 December 1956, which set out clearly the principles governing the payment of that allowance. Discussion was, accordingly, confined to the question of any payment additional to the subsistence allowance.

5. The Fifth Committee decided to make the following recommendations to the General Assembly:

- (a) That the currently authorized exceptional payments should be continued (adopted by 39 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions);

- (b) That all exceptional payments should be regarded as honoraria, and should be fixed in terms of an appropriate lump sum (adopted by 42 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions);

- (c) That special allowances being paid at present at a *per diem* rate, should be translated into an annual lump-sum amount, calculated on the basis of the normal duration of the meetings of the body concerned, and should be considered to be in the nature of honoraria (adopted without objection).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

6. In the light of these conclusions, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly a system of payments to members of expert bodies summarized as follows:

- (a) There are to be only two types of payments to members of expert bodies of the United Nations:

- (i) Subsistence allowance;
 - (ii) Payments additional to this allowance.

- (b) The subsistence allowance shall be paid uniformly to members of all eligible bodies at the rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 1075 (XI) of 7 December 1956:

- (i) \$25 *per diem* for meetings at Headquarters;
 - (ii) \$20 *per diem* for meetings away from Headquarters;
 - (iii) \$10 *per diem* for a member whose duty station is also the place of meeting;
 - (iv) \$8 *per diem* during periods of travel aboard vessels, trains and aeroplanes.

- (c) Payment in addition to the subsistence allowance shall be made to the following:

- (i) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

- (ii) The President, Vice-President and the other members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and of the Drug Supervisory Body in accordance with General Assembly resolution 875 C (IX) of 4 December 1954;

- (iii) The Chairman, the special rapporteurs and the other members of the International Law Commission.

- (d) Methods of payment:

- (i) Additional payments shall be consolidated and shall be paid as honoraria in the following lump sums:

	United States dollars per annum		United States dollars per annum
Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ^a	5,000	Other members of the International Law Commission ^c	1,000
President of the Permanent Central Opium Board ^b	1,000	^a Honorarium to be paid only so long as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee is not in the service of his Government.	
Vice-President of the Permanent Central Opium Board ^b	500	^b In case of membership in the Permanent Central Opium Board and in the Drug Supervisory Body, only a single honorarium would be paid.	
Other members of the Permanent Central Opium Board ^b	300	^c In the case of the International Law Commission, the payment of the higher sum shall be subject to the preparation of specific reports or studies between sessions of the Commission.	
President of the Drug Supervisory Body ^b	1,000	(ii) The above sums would be payable for any year during which the recipient attends the meetings of the body of which he is a member.	
Vice-President of the Drug Supervisory Body ^b	500	7. Approval by the General Assembly of the above recommendations would provide the Secretary-General with the authority to include in future budget estimates those monetary provisions which correspond to the needs foreseen by the Fifth Committee in its examination of the question during the twelfth session.	
Other members of the Drug Supervisory Body ^b	300		
Chairman of the International Law Commission ^c	2,500		
Special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission ^c	2,500		

DOCUMENT A/3787

Pattern of conferences: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee considered, at its 635th and 636th meetings held on 3 December 1957, the report of Sub-Committee 9 on the Pattern of Conferences (A/C.5/731).

2. Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted an amendment (A/C.5/L.484 and Add.1⁵⁸) to the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 9 (A/C.5/731, annex) to substitute for paragraph 2 (c) the following text:

"2 (c) The regular sessions of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America and meetings of their subsidiary bodies may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly."

3. Those representatives supporting the fifteen-Power amendment advanced, *inter alia*, the following arguments:

(a) As regards the regular sessions of ECAFE and ECLA, the amendment would assure the continuance of a practice which had proved satisfactory and which was subject to adequate budgetary control;

(b) It was preferable to make provision for exceptions in the resolution, rather than in the related report. The Economic and Social Council had decided to leave it to the regional economic commissions to set the place and date of their meetings;

(c) Much of the work of the regional economic commissions was carried out through the medium of their expert subsidiary bodies, and where ECAFE and ECLA were concerned, both technical and substantive reasons argued in favour of authorizing meetings of their subsidiary bodies away from headquarters.

⁵⁸ Document A/C.5/L.484/Add.1 added Brazil, Ceylon and Paraguay to the list of sponsors of the amendment.

4. The representative of Tunisia proposed that the words "the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America" in paragraph 2 (c) of the draft resolution (A/C.5/731, annex) should be replaced by the words "the regional economic commissions". Not only did it seem illogical to exclude the Economic Commission for Europe from the provisions of the resolution, but the text should be broad enough to embrace the projected Economic Commission for Africa.

5. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed a sub-amendment to the fifteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.484 and Add.1), to delete the words "in the case of regular sessions of the commissions" and to insert the word "final" before the words "approval of the Economic and Social Council . . .". The former phrase, which evidently excluded extraordinary sessions of the two commissions, appeared to conflict with the principle stated in paragraph 6 (a) of the Sub-Committee's report (A/C.5/731) concerning the over-riding authority of the General Assembly in the matter of appropriations.

6. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions proposed a drafting amendment to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

7. At the 636th meeting, the Committee voted as follows:

The United Kingdom sub-amendment to the fifteen-Power amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions; the fifteen-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.484 and Add.1) to the draft resolution of Sub-Committee 9 (A/C.5/731) was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 9 abstentions; the Tunisian amendment to the revised text of operative paragraph 2 (c) of the draft resolution (A/C.5/731) was rejected by 25 votes to 22, with 17 abstentions; the amendment proposed by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (A/C.5/731) was adopted unanimously. The draft resolution (A/C.5/731) as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee transmits to the General Assembly the report of Sub-Committee 9 on the Pattern of Conferences (A/C.5/731) and recommends

DOCUMENT A/3789

Control and limitation of documentation: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee studied, at its 616th, 617th, 622nd, 623rd and 624th meetings held on 30 October, 7, 12 and 14 November 1957, the problem of curtailing the volume of United Nations documentation,⁵⁹ in relation both to the total output of material and to the length of individual documents.

2. At the 616th meeting, the United Kingdom submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.473):

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the present very considerable output of paper documents by the United Nations,

"Noting paragraph 57 of the foreword by the Secretary-General to the budget estimates for 1958 (A/3600),

"Commending the Secretary-General for his efforts to present Secretariat documents as concisely as possible, and in setting, as a target figure, a reduction in length of 25 per cent,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the amount of documentation produced by the Secretariat during 1958;

"2. Suggests for this purpose the figure of 25 per cent below the 1957 level for the over-all output of such documentation;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly before the beginning of its thirteenth session on the nature and extent of the reductions achieved."

3. The representative of the United Kingdom reminded the Committee that Member States had long been disturbed by continuing increases in the output of United Nations material, which, among other consequences, made it difficult for delegations to give more than cursory attention to certain of the documents prepared at high cost. That was not, however, the whole problem. Most United Nations documents could be more concise. While many staff members admittedly had to draft in other than their mother tongue, a more serious cause of prolixity was the United Nations style of drafting, which called for a historical review of the question at issue, coupled with extracts from earlier documents and other relevant, but perhaps not indispensable, information. For 1958, the United Kingdom draft resolution contemplated a decrease of 25 per cent (compared with 1957) in the amount of documentation to be produced by the Secretariat. The Secretary-General had himself set the example by fixing, as a target for 1957, a 25 per cent reduction in the length of documents drafted under the responsibility of the Secretariat (A/3600, foreword, para. 57). The draft resolution offered only a partial solution, and it would still be necessary for Member States to exercise restraint in requesting reports and studies.

4. The representative of the United Kingdom accepted

⁵⁹ The Fifth Committee's discussion of the 1958 estimates as a whole (607th-611th meetings) included preliminary and general arguments on this problem. These were, however, restated in connexion with specific proposals presented at the 616th and 617th meetings.

the adoption by the General Assembly of the following draft resolution:

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

the suggestion of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, in order to cover the two categories of documents published by the United Nations (those produced respectively by the Secretariat and by United Nations bodies), paragraph 1 of the draft resolution should be amended to read:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in co-operation with Member States, to reduce the amount of documentation produced during 1958;"

5. Representatives of the Secretary-General made the following points:

(a) A reduction of 25 per cent in 1958 was too heavy; when added to the 25 per cent set as a target for 1957, it made a total reduction, by comparison with 1956, of almost 50 per cent for the documentation produced by the Secretariat. Furthermore, the amendment suggested by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to paragraph 1 of the draft resolution broadened the term "such documentation" in paragraph 2 to cover all United Nations documentation and not merely that coming within the direct control of the Secretariat.

(b) The number or length of many documents was not within the Secretary-General's control, and in other cases his powers were limited; an undue compression of material would be unacceptable to the Councils, and might also result in the exclusion of necessary information.

(c) Past efforts to stem the flow of documents had not been without result, and the Secretariat was continuously striving both to reduce the volume of material and to improve the quality of texts.

6. Most delegations gave full support to the aims of the draft resolution; the attainment of these aims would lighten the administrative burden of Member Governments and their representatives, lead to an appreciable economy, and enhance the quality of United Nations documentation.

7. Certain of the proposed provisions were, however, queried:

(a) Practical difficulties stood in the way of a percentage reduction. No two years were strictly comparable; exceptional circumstances—for example, the holding of two major *ad hoc* conferences in 1958—caused wide variations in annual output. Other factors of increase were the expansion in the membership of the United Nations and in the number of meetings.

(b) However desirable, in principle, an over-all reduction of 25 per cent (necessitating in some cases a still higher cut) was of an arbitrary character. It might, therefore, be wiser merely to request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the amount of documentation. If, however, it were decided to set a percentage figure, the Secretary-General should at least be given specific directives, perhaps to be drafted by a committee of Member States which, after consulting in 1958 with the Secretariat, would report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. Alternatively, the task might be entrusted to the Advisory Committee.

(c) It seemed irrational to recommend a decrease in relation to a quantity still unknown: the actual volume of 1957 documentation. The percentage might preferably be related to the 1636 figure.

(d) Economy should be set in the balance against the equally important requirements that United Nations documents should include all necessary information and that representatives should be free to give full expression to their views.

8. The representative of India proposed, and the sponsor of the draft resolution accepted, the following amendments:

(a) To insert in amended paragraph 1 after the word "reduce" the words "the length and";

(b) To insert in paragraph 2 the word "target" before the word "figure";

(c) To insert in paragraph 3 after the words "session on the" the words "steps taken and on the".

9. The representative of Honduras proposed the following amendments:

(a) To add the phrase "without impairing the value of that documentation" at the end of amended paragraph 1;

(b) To replace paragraph 2 by the following text: "Establishes a sub-committee of the Fifth Committee to collaborate with the Secretary-General for the purposes of the present resolution".

10. The representative of Honduras subsequently withdrew his second amendment in favour of the following alternative amendment proposed by the representative of Canada: to insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 a new paragraph reading:

"3. Decides that a committee of representatives of nine Member States (names of Member States to be suggested by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee), who will be available at Headquarters, should be established to consult with and advise the Secretary-General on the most effective means of implementing the present resolution, and to report and make recommendations to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, concerning methods of achieving reductions in the over-all output of documentation".

11. At the 617th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.473), as amended by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and the representative of India, with the following results:

The first amendment by Honduras was rejected by 23 votes to 19, with 22 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; paragraph 2 was adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions; the new paragraph 3, proposed by Canada, was adopted by 38 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions; the original paragraph 3 (renumbered paragraph 4) was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.⁶⁰

12. The Fifth Committee gave further consideration to the problem at its 622nd-624th meetings, on the basis of a draft report concerning the public information activities of the United Nations (A/C.5/L.477) which the Rapporteur had submitted in alternative versions of differing length.⁶¹

⁶⁰ At the 640th meeting, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee designated the following Member States to be represented on the committee proposed in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution: Argentina, Canada, China, France, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁶¹ The two versions amounted respectively to 255 and 450 lines of mimeographed (English) text.

13. Opinion was divided on the form which the Committee's reports should generally take in future. It was argued, in favour of the traditional form of report (comprising, in addition to a statement of formal proposals, votes and decisions and a summary of views or suggestions put forward by representatives) that the General Assembly needed adequate information on which to base its decisions. The Rapporteur's report was the appropriate vehicle for such information, and it should include points of interest to the Assembly which, though discussed in the Committee, were not reflected in the draft resolution recommended by the Committee. Moreover, as a reference document, it was of value both to the Secretary-General in carrying out the Assembly's decisions and to delegations when reporting to their Governments. A comprehensive report was of particular assistance to the smaller delegations, whose members, having, in certain cases, to attend more than one Main Committee, were called upon to master the details of a wide range of subjects.

14. Conversely, delegations favouring an abridged form of report cited the difficulty for the Rapporteur of interpreting accurately, even within the compass of the traditional form of report, a variety of attitudes and opinions or of giving a balanced account of an intricate discussion. The summary records were the only adequate source of information, and, where such records were kept, a shorter Rapporteur's report was preferable, and would relieve the pressure under which the Rapporteur and the Secretariat has to work during an Assembly session. Such a form of report would, moreover, set a valuable example to other committees. Finally, an abridged version, by decreasing the volume of official reading matter, represented an economy of time and effort both for Government departments and for delegations, as well as a measurable, if incidental, monetary saving for the Organization.

15. There was widespread support, at the concluding stage of the discussion, for the following propositions: (a) as regards the volume of documentation, it was not possible in a deliberative organization like the United Nations, to set an exact and predetermined figure of reduction; (b) as the drafting of reports came within the exclusive competence of the Rapporteur, no attempt should be made to write a rule governing the nature or length of draft texts; the Rapporteur, whether in the Fifth Committee or in other committees of the General Assembly, would doubtless apply whatever criteria were best suited, in his judgement, to a particular item or, more generally, to the work of his Committee; (c) all Rapporteurs might, nevertheless, be requested to set, as standards for their reports, adequacy and balance rather than length or brevity; (d) efforts should be made, through the medium of concise drafting, to achieve any financial savings that were consistent with a balanced and adequate presentation of fact and opinion.

16. In general, the Fifth Committee was satisfied that the recommended reduction in the volume of documentation would not hamper the efficient conduct of business in any United Nations body.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

17. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3793

**Schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva:
report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. At its 624th and 625th meetings held on 14 and 20 November 1957 respectively, the Fifth Committee considered reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/711) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3721) on the classification of Geneva in the schedule of post adjustments.

2. At the eleventh session, the General Assembly decided in resolutions 1095 A and B (XI) *inter alia*:

(a) To adopt a system of post adjustments, recommended in 1956 by the Salary Review Committee, to replace the previous system of differentials and cost-of-living allowances;

(b) To place New York in class 5 of that system;

(c) To recommend to the specialized agencies that, with effect from 1 January 1957, Geneva be placed in class 1 of that system;

(d) To request the Secretary-General to apply, to members of the staff of the United Nations serving in the headquarters area of a specialized agency which has adopted the post adjustment system, the class of post adjustment set by that agency for that area.

3. Under the post adjustment system, Geneva would be entitled to a class 2 post adjustment when its local cost-of-living averaged 105 over a period of nine months in relation to 100 at Geneva in January 1956. Although the Geneva index had not reached 105, the World Health Assembly (in May 1957) and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (in June 1957):

(a) Approved a class 2 post adjustment for Geneva effective 1 June 1957;

(b) Indicated 1 January 1957 as the date from which future cost-of-living movements would be measured; that is to say, Geneva was assumed to have reached 105 as at 1 January 1957.

4. In his report, the Secretary-General set out the principal considerations that had been advanced in the World Health Assembly and the ILO Governing Body in favour of changing the Geneva classification. In brief these were:

(a) The cost-of-living index in Geneva had risen during 1956 by 3.4 per cent;

(b) In deciding, in February 1957, to place New York in class 5 as from 1 January 1957, the General Assembly of the United Nations had taken account, among other factors, of a rise of about 3 per cent in the cost-of-living index in the New York area since 1 January 1956;

(c) In moving forward to 1 January 1956 the base date of the salary scale, there had been eliminated a credit of more than 2 per cent that had been accumulated toward the next cost-of-living adjustment at Geneva;

(d) In placing New York in class 5, the General Assembly had exercised broad judgement, since it recognized the limitations inherent in any cost-of-living statistics;

(e) As a matter of equity, considerations which had been invoked, with the approval of the General Assembly, on behalf of the New York staff, should be applied at other duty stations; thus, a proper balance would be restored in the application of the post adjustment system, and the common system of salaries and allowances could be preserved.

5. The Secretary-General stated in his report that, in the light of the decisions of the World Health Assembly and the ILO Governing Body, and having regard to the decision of the General Assembly set out in paragraph 2 (d) above, he felt obliged to recommend that, on the grounds of equity and in the interest of preserving the common system, the same salary and allowance arrangements which had been approved for WHO and ILO staff in Geneva, should apply to the United Nations staff there. As regards the question of the date of application, the Secretary-General, while recognizing that arguments could be made both for and against applying the change to class 2 retroactively to 1 June 1957, believed that there was a case for ensuring full equality of treatment to international officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies located in the same duty station.

6. The Advisory Committee stated that it had difficulty in accepting as valid the reasons advanced by the ILO and WHO for not following the post adjustment system proposed by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly. Post adjustments were to be determined initially by comparing all cities with a standard—Geneva on 1 January 1956. This initial comparison involved broad judgement as well as statistics, and could be made for any city in relation to Geneva but, obviously, should not be made for Geneva, since that city was itself the yardstick for all measurements. Accordingly, in the view of the Advisory Committee, changes in the Geneva post adjustment should only be based on time-to-time changes in the local cost-of-living index in relation to the base date of January 1956. In view of this conclusion, the Advisory Committee could not concur in the Secretary-General's recommendation; but rather believed that 1 January 1956 should remain the date from which cost-of-living changes in Geneva should be measured and that class 2 should be granted to the United Nations staff at Geneva when there was a change of five points averaged over a period of nine months.

7. However, the Advisory Committee noted that the cost-of-living index at Geneva had reached 105 in August and had remained above that level in September, and stated that the General Assembly might feel that the action taken by ILO and WHO created an exceptional situation justifying special treatment. If this should be the Assembly's view, the Advisory Committee would not oppose waiving the requirement of a nine-months average, thus placing the United Nations staff at Geneva in class 2 from 1 August 1957. The Advisory Committee further hoped that, on further consideration, the ILO and WHO would decide to maintain 1 January 1956 as the date from which cost-of-living changes for their staff members at Geneva should be measured.

8. In the discussion in the Fifth Committee, regret was expressed at the action which had been taken by the World Health Assembly and by the ILO Governing Body, which, in the opinion of a number of delegations, tended to disrupt the common system of salaries and allowances for the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which had been so recently adopted after careful formulation by the Salary Review Committee and detailed examination by the Fifth Committee. A serious question

of co-ordination was involved, equally at the national level between delegations to the United Nations and to the specialized agencies, and at the administrative level. It was, accordingly, urged that government representatives participating in discussions on these questions at any agency within the family of United Nations organizations, should take a consistent view. A number of delegations expressed the view that, had the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, followed the recommendation of the Salary Review Committee and approved the post classification for New York at class 4 instead of class 5, the situation which was now before the General Assembly might not have arisen.

9. The validity of the reasons which had been brought forward in the World Health Assembly and the ILO Governing Body for their action was questioned, and agreement was expressed with the observations of the Advisory Committee in this regard. The question was raised whether, under these circumstances, the United Nations should concur, for its part, in departing from the conditions for changing post adjustments. However, both with a view to giving equitable treatment to the United Nations staff at Geneva and in the interests of maintaining the common system, it appeared unavoidable to do so. As regards the date at which class 2 should be made effective for the United Nations staff involved, a number of delegations stated that, as the cost-of-living index at Geneva had reached 105 in August 1957, they would be prepared to waive the requirement for a nine-months average and to support the view that class 2 be made effective on 1 August 1957. Other delegations believed, however, that, if the conditions for granting class 2 were being departed from to give equity to the United Nations staff, then that equity should be given fully, and that the effective date should be that which applied for the staff of the ILO and WHO, namely, 1 June 1957.

10. The further decision of the World Health Assembly and the ILO Governing Body that 1 January 1957 would be the date from which future cost-of-living movements at Geneva would be measured, was also considered. There was general support for the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the date of 1 January 1956

(at 100) should remain the date from which such measurements should be made. The hope was also expressed that, as suggested by the Advisory Committee, the agencies concerned would, on further consideration, decide to maintain that date, but certain delegations questioned the desirability of making a formal request to them to that effect.

11. Voting on the various points involved, the Fifth Committee took the following decisions:

(a) It approved, by 42 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions, a class 2 post adjustment to the United Nations staff at Geneva;

(b) It rejected, by 29 votes to 7, with 27 abstentions, a proposal by the representative of Israel that class 2 should be applied as of 1 June 1957;

(c) It approved, by 39 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions, 1 August 1957 as the date of application of the class 2 post adjustment to the United Nations staff at Geneva;

(d) It approved, by 62 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the Advisory Committee's recommendation that 1 January 1956 should be maintained as the date from which future cost-of-living changes at Geneva should be measured.

12. At its 646th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered, in connexion with its draft report on this item (A/C.5/L.496), a draft resolution which had been formulated by the Rapporteur, at the Committee's request, to reflect its decisions. Certain amendments were made to the draft resolution which, as amended, was approved by 49 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

13. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCHEDULE OF POST ADJUSTMENTS: CLASSIFICATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

*[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]*

DOCUMENT A/3800

Report of the Fifth Committee

*[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]*

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the course of twenty-nine meetings held from 15 October to 12 December 1957, the Fifth Committee considered the budget estimates of the United Nations for the financial year 1958, together with a number of related items under this general heading. As a result of its deliberations, the Committee recommended gross appro-

priations for 1958 in the amount of \$55,062,850, and an estimate for miscellaneous income for 1958 in the amount of \$3,250,000. The estimated net expenditure figure for 1958, based on the appropriations thus recommended, was \$51,812,850.

2. The basis of assessment on Member States in 1958, on these recommendations, would be in accordance with the following summary:

	United States dollars
<i>Expenditure to be assessed:</i>	
1958 budget appropriations	55,062,850
1957 supplementary appropriations	2,359,000
TOTAL	57,421,850
<i>Credits:</i>	
(a) Adjustments under financial regulation 5.2 (b), (c) and (d)	2,490,250
(b) Miscellaneous income for 1958	3,250,000
TOTAL	5,740,250
(c) Tax Equalization Fund: ^a	
(i) Staff Assessment income 1958	5,370,000
(ii) Excess of Staff Assessment in 1956 over prior estimate	182,600
(iii) Transfer from Working Capital Fund	500,000
TOTAL	6,052,800

^a Credits from the Tax Equalization Fund are distributed to Member States in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.

3. For its examination of the budget proposed for 1958, the Fifth Committee had before it, as basic documents, the budget estimates and information annexes submitted by the Secretary-General (A/3600 and Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3624). In addition, revised estimates for various appropriation sections were considered on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee.

4. The Committee was assisted throughout its session by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, who, in accordance with past practice, was invited to take a continuous part in the deliberations. The Fifth Committee acknowledges with gratitude the valuable contribution which the Advisory Committee has made through its expert study of a large number of items.

5. An exhaustive review of the budget discussion is not attempted in the present report, which is largely confined, except for certain matters of interest raised in the course of the general discussion, to a record of the Committee's budget decisions. Reference may, however, be made to the Official Records of the twelfth session, containing a summary of the proceedings and of the individual views of delegations, as well as to the reports of the Fifth Committee submitted separately to the Assembly under the present agenda item—and printed in the present fascicle—concerning the public information activities of the United Nations (A/3741), the programme of conferences (A/3787), the control and limitation of documentation (A/3789), and the schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/3793).

II. GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

6. A general discussion on the 1958 estimates was opened at the 606th meeting, at which the Secretary-General introduced his draft budget (A/3600 and Add.1) comprising a gross expenditure figure of \$54,782,500 and miscellaneous income estimated at \$3,050,000, for a net total of \$51,732,500.⁶² The Chairman of the Advisory Committee introduced the principal report of that Committee (A/3624) recommending a gross appropriation of \$53,729,700, or \$1,052,800 below that proposed by the Secretary-General, together with an estimate for miscellaneous income of \$3,250,000.⁶³

⁶² For the complete text of the Secretary-General's statement, see document A/C.5/720, p. 30, of the present fascicle.

⁶³ For the complete text of the statement of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, see document A/C.5/721, p. 36, of the present fascicle.

7. In the discussion that ensued (607th-611th meetings), the progressive increase in the level of appropriations formed the dominant theme. The amount proposed for 1958, to which additions would inevitably be made in the course of the session, was the highest budget figure in the history of the United Nations. The budget of the United Nations was, however, only one part of the expenditure which international co-operation entailed. Thus, the total burden falling on Member States in respect of the United Nations family of organizations had risen within a period of five years by about 26 per cent, from \$82 to 104 million. Those figures were exclusive of voluntary contributions to extra-budgetary programmes which, over the past two years, had averaged \$73 million. They excluded also the heavy costs connected with the United Nations Emergency Force.

8. At the same time, it was recognized that the work programmes of the Organization had been enlarged, the number of Members had risen from sixty to eighty-two, and, as regards the year 1958, the holding of two major conferences at heavy cost was an exceptional factor that lay beyond the Secretary-General's control. The Fifth Committee should therefore satisfy itself that every single budget item was fully justified in relation to the actual situation. The criterion should not be merely whether a given project or programme was intrinsically valuable. A system of priorities, properly conceived, implied that the appropriating authority would temper what was desirable with what was possible, and determine what was possible by the amount of funds that could be made available.

Form of the budget

9. Throughout the session, much attention was given to the new form of budget presentation which the Fifth Committee had approved in January 1957 for an experimental period of two years. In his foreword to the estimates (A/3600, paras. 5-13), the Secretary-General cited the various advantages which he foresaw in the revised system—applied for the first time to the 1958 budget.

10. Most delegations endorsed the conclusion of the Secretary-General that, in addition to the purely technical advantages to which he had referred, the revised form offered scope for specific improvements of three kinds: first, for a flexible and economical use of posts and budgetary credits; secondly, for a more stringent application of priorities; and thirdly, in the machinery for administrative and financial control. Agreement was expressed with the observations of the Advisory Committee, as recorded in paragraph 22 of its report (A/3624). It was considered that the possibilities for economies arising from the new form of the budget with a consolidation of manning-tables and budgetary credits, had not been sufficiently reflected in the 1958 estimates.

11. The Secretary-General had pointed out that the money provision in the principal section relating to the Secretariat (section 6), would not be identifiable departmentally; he had, accordingly, amplified the explanatory information contained in the budget document. Furthermore, the Secretary-General had stated that the criterion for the allotment of funds will be not so much the budget amounts authorized by the General Assembly, as the agreed programmes for the given Department. It was suggested that, in future estimates, the Fifth Committee should receive full information on three matters: the amounts requested; the agreed programmes; and the order of priority fixed by the General Assembly and the Councils. In this way, the Fifth Committee, at each session, could be provided with a general survey of all the agreed programmes, together with a tentative estimate of their cost.

12. There was wide support for the suggestion that, if technically feasible, the provisions for the entire Secretariat, including the posts shown for 1958 under appropriation sections 10-12 and 16, should be consolidated in a single section. Differences in the method of appointing staff—as in the case of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees—or in the financing of the related costs—as in the case of the Technical Assistance Administration—did not appear to warrant separate budgetary treatment.

Review of administrative management and control

13. In its budget report (A/3624, paras. 44 and 45), the Advisory Committee observed that there was need to strengthen, by means of continuing management reviews, the control exercised over branch offices and missions of the United Nations. The Committee recommended the establishment in the Office of the Controller of a small staff charged with this particular function.

14. The Fifth Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and the consequential administrative arrangements. It also suggested that the scope of the review should be extended in order to embrace departments and offices at Headquarters.

Possible application of a system of priorities through the medium of the budget

15. At the 636th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered reports submitted on the above-mentioned subject by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/715) and by the Advisory Committee (A/3752).

16. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the report which had been submitted in document A/C.5/715, represented the best endeavours of the Secretary-General to comply with the request made to him by the Fifth Committee at the eleventh session. The Advisory Committee had agreed (A/3752, para. 10) with the Secretary-General that further action by the Fifth Committee might be deferred, pending the outcome of the developments to which reference was made in those reports. The first of those developments was the adoption of a new form of United Nations budget, which would undoubtedly have a bearing on the application of priorities to work programmes. The second development arose out of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session in respect of the co-ordination of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. That action resulted, in part, from General Assembly resolution 1094 (XI) of 27 February 1957, in which the Council was requested to study the suggestions of the Advisory Committee (A/3489, paras. 6 and 7) "concerning an appraisal of the overall programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields over the next five or six years, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session". The Council decided in resolutions 664 B (XXIV) and 665 C (XXIV) of 1 August 1957:

(a) to approve proposals of the Secretary-General for the streamlining of the Council's programme of work (E/3011 and Add.1 and 2) as well as the guiding principles on which those principles were based; (b) to request the Secretary-General, in the light of those principles, to make a general appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964, for consideration by the Council at its twenty-eighth (1959) session.

17. One delegation maintained that the principle endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 533 C

(VI) of 4 February 1952, that "the formulation of policy and the financial and budgetary processes must be closely co-ordinated if effective concentration of effort and resources is to be achieved", accorded ill with the Secretary-General's submission to the Fifth Committee of supplementary estimates totalling almost \$2.5 million for the financial year 1957. The relative lack of co-ordination between programmes and budgetary appropriations, indicated by the size of those supplementary estimates, had several causes: the tendency of some United Nations organs to institute a variety of programmes of varying importance, but on a scale which grew greater year by year; failure by the Secretary-General to ensure that such organs appreciated the limitations of the Secretariat's working capacity; and the absence of a comprehensive, co-ordinated plan covering all United Nations activities for a given period. While the delegation was prepared to accept the temporary deferment of further action, it suggested that the Secretary-General should submit to the General Assembly, at its following session, a further report on priorities containing specific conclusions arrived at after consultation with Governments.

18. The Fifth Committee decided to take note of the Secretary-General's report and, of the course, of the action that was proposed therein.

Capital improvement and maintenance plan

19. The Committee agreed that the Secretary-General should submit a plan of the expected expenditure on maintenance and capital improvement that would be necessary over the next five years, with a view to obviating the necessity for urgent or exceptionally heavy expenditure in any given year. It was clearly desirable to undertake long-term planning in that area, and the Committee would welcome the proposals of the Secretary-General.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT AT THE SENIOR LEVEL

20. The Fifth Committee, at its 641st-643rd meetings, considered the above-mentioned question, on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/728) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3762).

21. The decisions of the Fifth Committee on the following specific matters are recorded in subsequent paragraphs of the present report:

(a) Possible merger of the Technical Assistance Administration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

(b) Posts and emoluments of Under-Secretaries;

(c) Reimbursement of expenses of representation.

On other points covered by the two reports, the Fifth Committee requested that the Secretary-General should give consideration to the comments of the Advisory Committee—and, in particular, those contained in paragraph 8 of document A/3762—in the light of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee.

22. Particular attention was directed to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/728) concerning the extent to which the principle of a balanced geographical distribution of staff was being observed at the Under-Secretary level. There was general agreement in the Committee that the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter should apply to every category of the Secretariat without exception. The Secretary-General's representative emphasized that the statement made on the subject by the Secretary-General at the 641st meeting of the Fifth Committee, which included comment on certain related problems of a practical

nature, in no way implied any departure from the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter.

Merger of the Technical Assistance Administration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

23. The representative of Sweden proposed that the Fifth Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a decision of principle in favour of merging TAA with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the earliest possible moment. The Secretary-General could then formulate detailed proposals for consideration at the thirteenth session. As a planning body, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs had, he submitted, a decisive influence on the programme of TAA, and it was both logical and urgent that, in the interest of good administration, the two units should be fully integrated. This view was supported by several other delegations.

24. Many delegations, however, questioned the wisdom of such an arrangement. In their view, any proposal for a merger of TAA with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs should be preceded by a detailed study of all relevant considerations. They did not consider that it was administratively sound to bring such disparate activities under a single direction: TAA was entrusted with the execution of an operational programme financed almost wholly out of voluntary contributions, whereas the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was concerned, for the most part, with a programme of research and study. For five years, TAA had successfully undertaken delicate negotiations with recipient Governments in a highly specialized field. Experience, therefore, argued in favour of maintaining a system that had been tried and proved. In any event, the Fifth Committee would need to undertake a thorough examination of the whole problem. To that end, the Secretary-General should be requested to study the matter early in 1958 and to report to the Committee at the opening of its thirteenth session.

25. At the 642nd meeting, the representative of Sweden withdrew his proposal. He believed, however, that, in the face of a progressive expansion of activities, it was indispensable both for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and for TAA to have some basis on which to plan their future work programmes. A decision on the question of the merger should, therefore, either be taken immediately or deferred for several years.

26. After full discussion of this issue, the Committee decided, by 45 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions, to approve a proposal of Chile that consideration of the question of amalgamation of TAA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs should be deferred until a subsequent session of the General Assembly, in order that the Fifth Committee might have fuller and more detailed reports from the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on all aspects of the question.

Posts and emoluments of Under-Secretaries

27. The Fifth Committee noted the Secretary-General's intention to eliminate, in due course, the existing four posts of Deputy Under-Secretary (in the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and Public Information, in the United Nations Office at Geneva and in TAA) and to substitute therefor posts at the Director (D-2) level, subject to the arrangements indicated respectively in paragraphs 22 and 23 of his report (A/C.5/728).

28. With the introduction of the above-mentioned measures, the Under-Secretary level would comprise seventeen posts (compared with twenty-one at present), of which thirteen would be established at Headquarters,

with the remaining four posts being assigned to the Geneva Office and to the three regional economic commissions.

29. A suggestion was made that, if the Deputy Under-Secretaries whose posts were to be reclassified, were holding substantive rank and not merely an appointment, the Secretary-General might wish to consider an arrangement whereby, though filling posts at the Director (D-2) level, they would continue to have, on a temporary basis, a status equivalent to that previously enjoyed.

30. At its 642nd meeting, the Fifth Committee took the following decisions regarding the emoluments of Under-Secretaries, effective 1 January 1958:

(a) A proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that an Under-Secretary should be paid \$14,000 net per annum, in accordance with the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee, was rejected by 41 votes to 8, with 12 abstentions.

(b) The proposal by the Secretary-General, as endorsed by the Advisory Committee, that the base salary of Under-Secretaries should be fixed at \$15,000 net per annum (\$23,000 gross), and that Under-Secretaries should also be subject to the approved system of post adjustments, and be eligible for such other allowances and benefits as are available to staff generally, was adopted by 50 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

Reimbursement of expenses of representation

31. Having regard to the proposed decrease in the number of officials at the Under-Secretary level and in the light of the base salary which had been recommended, the Advisory Committee considered that the total amount of the additional payments to be made as reimbursement for representational and related expenses should be limited to \$40,000 in 1958.

32. It was explained on behalf of the Secretary-General that, in the past, the annual provision of \$50,000 had, under decision of the General Assembly, been limited to officials serving at Headquarters, whereas it was proposed in the future to provide also, within such an amount, for officials serving at overseas offices. Thus, while under his proposal the total complement of Under-Secretaries would be reduced, the number of officials of that rank potentially eligible for the reimbursement of representational expenses, would be somewhat increased. In any event, because of existing contractual obligations and the possible need for limited transitional arrangements, there would be no appreciable budgetary reduction in 1958 as compared with 1957. The payments in question would, as in the past, be made at the Secretary-General's discretion and on the basis of written justification, in reimbursement of expenses actually incurred in discharging obligations related to official duties.

33. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics opposed the trend towards increasing the emoluments of officers in high positions, while leaving unchanged those of staff members in intermediate or lower positions. It proposed that the payments in question should, for any eligible official, be limited to a maximum of \$1,500 per annum, as recommended by the Salary Review Committee. The Committee rejected this proposal by 31 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions. It then adopted, by 36 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions, a proposal by the representative of the Philippines that the total provision for 1958 should be approved at the figure of \$50,000 proposed by the Secretary-General.

34. For the purpose of giving effect to its decisions relating to emoluments of Under-Secretaries, the Fifth Committee recommends for the approval of the General

Assembly certain amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as embodied in draft resolution E (see para. 59 of this report).

IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

35. At its 626th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered the question of the integration of the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee with the United Nations Secretariat. The Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/709) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1098 (XI) and a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3691).

36. The Secretary-General's findings as to the possible courses of action by the General Assembly were set out in paragraphs 35 and 38 of his report.

37. The Advisory Committee in its report, which was confined to the administrative and budgetary aspects of the matter, expressed the view (para. 5) that considerations of economy, efficiency and sound administration clearly argued in favour of the integration of the staff of the Military Staff Committee with the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Committee added (para. 6) that, for its part, it was satisfied that integration would not preclude the Security Council or the Military Staff Committee from imposing special conditions pertinent to the exercise of the Committee's functions, especially as regards the requirements of security.

38. The majority of members taking part in the Fifth Committee's discussion of the two reports, favoured integration. The main points made were:

(a) Some representatives expressed themselves unreservedly in favour of the earliest possible integration on the grounds of economy, efficiency and sound administration;

(b) Other representatives favoured integration and expressed their support for it on receiving assurances given on behalf of the Secretary-General:

(i) That the Secretary-General would consult the Security Council as he saw fit;

(ii) That, should the Military Staff Committee become more active and be required to fulfil the functions assigned to it under the Charter, the Secretary-General would be prepared to provide it with the necessary expert staff;

(c) The statements made in paragraphs 32 and 35 of the Secretary-General's report that, under Article 101 of the Charter, the General Assembly was competent to decide whether the provisions of any Staff Regulations adopted by it should be applied in full or in part to the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee, did not appear to give rise to any legal difficulty.

39. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believed that the principal considerations involved were of a legal and political nature. He did not consider that the Fifth Committee was competent to deal with all the aspects of the matter and, pending review by the political organs concerned, no decision should be taken at the present stage. He also pointed out that, as the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee was already doing useful work on behalf of the United Nations Secretariat, the argument that integra-

tion was in the interests of economy and sound administration did not, in fact, arise.

40. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted orally the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to take appropriate steps to effect the integration of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee with the Secretariat of the United Nations."

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the draft resolution should not be put to the vote. The draft resolution was motivated by administrative and budgetary considerations only; it ignored the broader political aspects of the question and made no provision for those aspects to be brought before the Security Council. The Committee rejected, by 35 votes to 8, with 15 abstentions, the procedural motion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The representative of the Netherlands proposed that the words "in consultation with the Security Council" in the United Kingdom draft resolution should be replaced by the words "subject to any objection which may be received from the Security Council". This amendment was adopted by 34 votes to 8, with 19 abstentions.

The United Kingdom draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 47 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution F (see para. 59 of this report).

V. FIRST READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1958

41. For its first reading of the 1958 budget estimates, the Fifth Committee had before it the main estimates submitted by the Secretary-General (A/3600 and Add.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee thereon (A/3624). The statements made by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/720) and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/721) at the 606th meeting of the Fifth Committee also contained references to particular sections of the budget. Further, the Secretary-General, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1096 (XI) of 27 February 1957, submitted revised estimates for several activities, and the Advisory Committee made separate reports on those estimates:

(a) Financial implications of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions—documents A/C.5/710; A/3679, sections 6, 7, 8 and 13;

(b) Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin—documents A/C.5/725; A/3744, sections 6, 7 and 8;

(c) Study and interne programmes—documents A/C.5/727; A/3743, sections 7 and 13;

(d) The second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy—documents A/C.5/733; A/3777, section 2.

42. The amounts approved on first reading are set out by section in the following summary table, which also gives the number of the meeting of the Fifth Committee when the section was discussed. With the exception of the provision for section 9a, the amounts approved were those recommended by the Advisory Committee.

Section	Amount Dollars (US)	Vote			Meeting of the Fifth Committee
		Yes	No	Abstentions	
1. Travel of representatives, members of commissions and committees	638,800	Unanimous			636
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,250,000	47	0	8	645
3. Board of Auditors	53,000	Unanimous			623
4. Special missions and related activities	1,910,500	53	9	1	623
5. United Nations Field Service	893,600	53	8	1	623
6. Salaries and wages	27,585,750	52	7	0	636, 637
7. Common staff costs	5,791,160	Unanimous			638
8. Travel of staff	1,384,700	56	1	3	638
9. Hospitality	20,000	Unanimous			638
9a. Payments under Annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations	65,000	50	10	2	643
10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	732,000	52	0	7	623
11. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	97,400	59	0	3	621
12. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	134,600	Unanimous			621
13. General expenses	5,026,100	53	0	6	619
14. Printing, stationery and library supplies ..	2,169,900	46	8	5	619
15. Permanent equipment	507,000	50	1	9	620
16. Technical Assistance Administration	386,700	Unanimous			621
17. Economic development	479,400	Unanimous			621
18. Social activities	925,000	Unanimous			621
18a. Human rights activities	55,000	Unanimous			621
19. Public administration	300,000	Unanimous			621
20. Special expenses	2,649,500	Unanimous			621
21. International Court of Justice	650,000	60	0	1	623

43. This report does not attempt to reflect the discussions during the first reading under the various sections of the budget. During these discussions, observations on the estimates were made by members of the Committee, and the position of delegations on certain of the estimates stated. Representatives of the Secretary-General replied to questions raised on the sections and gave, in specific cases, undertakings in connexion with the administration of the 1958 appropriations, as well as undertaking to supply additional information requested by the Committee for its consideration of future estimates. The understanding of the Secretary-General as to the intent of the Committee in respect of certain of its decisions, was also stated. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee gave further information to members on the views of that Committee on various estimates. These discussions can be found in the official records of the meetings of the Fifth Committee indicated in the above table.

44. The action of the Committee on specific proposals relating to the appropriations under various sections, not covered in the above table, was as follows:

Section 2: On a request of the representative of the United Kingdom, the Committee voted separately by chapter:

(a) Chapter I. International Conference on the Law of the Sea: the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for a provision of \$250,000 was approved unanimously;

(b) Chapter II. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for a provision of \$2,000,000 was approved by 48 votes to none, with 8 abstentions;

Section 6: A proposal by the representative of the USSR for a reduction of \$1,100,000 in the amount recom-

mended by the Advisory Committee, was rejected by 40 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions;

Section 8: A proposal by the representative of the United States for an increase of \$30,000 in the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee, was rejected by 31 votes to 18, with 11 abstentions;

Section 14: A proposal by the representative of the USSR for a reduction of \$150,000 in the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee, was rejected by 36 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions;

Section 15: A proposal by the representative of the United States for an increase of \$160,000 in the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee, was rejected by 31 votes to 28, with 5 abstentions.

Income

45. At its 638th meeting, the Committee:

(a) Approved, unanimously, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for an estimate of income from staff assessment in 1958 in the amount of \$5,370,000 to be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

(b) Approved, unanimously, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for an estimate of miscellaneous income in 1958 in the amount of \$3,250,000.

Revenue-producing activities

46. The Committee considered part D of the budget estimates (Revenue-producing activities) at its 621st and 622nd meetings. The Committee decided, without objection, to approve the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the estimates of income and expenses of the revenue-producing activities (A/3624).

Financial implications of Economic and Social Council resolution 651 H (XXIV) concerning the Commission on Human Rights

47. At its 636th meeting, the Committee gave specific attention to the financial implications of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 651 H (XXIV) of 2 August 1957) that the Commission on Human Rights should meet in Paris in 1958 (A/C.5/710). Noting the conclusion of the Advisory Committee on this question (A/3679), and having regard to the draft resolution on the pattern of conferences which it had approved, the Committee decided, by 57 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, that, from an administrative and budgetary point of view, it could not recommend to the General Assembly the appropriation of the additional amount which the Secretary-General had requested for this purpose.

Study and interne programmes

48. At its 638th meeting, the Fifth Committee unanimously approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/3743) on proposals made by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/727) regarding the various study and interne programmes provided for under sections 7 and 13 of the budget. At the same time, the Committee noted that these programmes would come under review in 1958 by the expert committee on public information activities which had been established. In connexion with this decision, the recommended provision for this activity was transferred from section 7 to section 13.

VI. SECOND READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1958

49. At its 647th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered, on second reading, the budget estimates for 1958. For this purpose, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.5/736) setting out the amounts that had been voted for each section during the first reading of the estimates, together with the amounts of additional requirements arising either from decisions of the Fifth Committee or as financial implications of decisions taken by the General Assembly after having had reports thereon from the Fifth Committee. In connexion with section 8, the Secretary-General made a statement.

50. In the course of the second reading, separate votes were taken on the following amendments to the amounts shown in the note by the Secretariat:

(a) That the reduction of \$30,000 from the Secretary-General's estimates for travel of staff (section 8), voted on first reading, should be restored—proposed by the United States—approved by 35 votes to 5, with 17 abstentions;

(b) That the amount approved in first reading for section 15 be increased by \$90,000 in respect of a television studio—proposed by Italy—rejected by 31 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions.

Following an observation by the representative of France regarding the estimate for the dental costs plan, the total amount shown for section 7 was altered from \$5,832,660 to \$5,830,000.

51. The Committee approved appropriations for each section in the amounts and by the votes specified below:

Section	Recommended appropriation Dollars (US)	Yes	No	Abstentions
1	638,800	Unanimous		
2	2,250,000	41	0	6
3	53,000	Unanimous		
4	2,082,900	39	6	2
5	893,600	42	6	1

Section	Recommended appropriation Dollars (US)	Yes	No	Abstentions
6	27,685,250	43	6	2
7	5,830,000	Unanimous		
8	1,422,200	48	0	9
9	20,000	Unanimous		
9a	65,000	44	7	4
10	739,700	47	0	8
11	99,200	Unanimous		
12	134,600	Unanimous		
13	5,026,100	Unanimous		
14	2,169,900	50	7	0
15	507,000	55	2	2
16	386,700	Unanimous		
17	479,400	Unanimous		
18	925,000	Unanimous		
18a	55,000	Unanimous		
19	300,000	Unanimous		
20	2,649,500	Unanimous		
21	650,000	Unanimous		
TOTAL	55,062,850	45	9	3

52. The Committee then approved, by 43 votes to 8, the draft appropriation resolution for 1958 recommended by the Advisory Committee (A/3624, p. 9), adjusted as necessary to reflect its decisions on the amounts to be appropriated under the various sections. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A (see para. 59 of this report).

53. The Committee also took note that, as a result of its decisions on the budget estimates for section 6 (salaries and wages), the approved consolidated manning table for 1958 for the various departments and units for which provision was included in that section, is as follows:

Established posts for departments and offices at Headquarters, the United Nations Office at Geneva, Information Centres and the secretariats of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and Latin America^a

Number of established posts 1958	Category and level
1	Secretary-General
19	Under-Secretary or officer of equivalent rank
23	Director
63	Principal officer
Professional	
144	Senior officer
408	First officer
585	Second officer
361	Associate and assistant officers ^b
1,604	
General Service	
168	Principal or highest level
2,042	Other levels
3,814	

^a Does not include three approved posts for a management staff in the Office of the Controller.

^b Distribution of posts at the Assistant and Associate Officer levels is subject to change pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Committee (Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 51, document A/3558, paras. 30-33).

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses

54. At its 647th meeting, the Fifth Committee approved, unanimously, the draft resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1958 recommended by the Advisory Committee (A/3624, p. 10), amended by the

addition of a new sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 of that draft resolution. The purpose of the new sub-paragraph is to give effect to the provision of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee on the pattern of conferences (A/3787) which authorizes the Secretary-General, within a financial limit to be set annually in the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, to decide when and where any body or *ad hoc* conference not covered in the basic annual conference programme shall meet. It was agreed, without objection, that for 1958 that limit should be fixed at \$25,000.

55. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution B (see para. 59 of this report).

VII. WORKING CAPITAL FUND

56. The Fifth Committee considered the Working Capital Fund for 1958 at its 647th meeting. The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee of the experience of the Organization during 1957 in respect of its cash position. In the light of that experience, the Secretary-General had to repeat the warning he had made in the foreword to the budget estimates for 1958 that, if the present pattern of contributions payments was not significantly improved, the adequacy of the Fund's present level might require serious re-examination.

57. In this connexion, Canada submitted a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.505) which would authorize the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the United States of America to change the date of the annual repayment made to the United States under the Headquarters Loan Agreement, thus alleviating to some extent the financial situation arising in the months of May and June as a result of the pattern of payment of contributions. The draft resolution proposed by Canada was approved by 46 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution D (see para. 59 below).

58. The Fifth Committee then approved unanimously the draft resolution on the Working Capital Fund recommended by the Advisory Committee (A/3624, p. 11). It, accordingly, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution C (see para. 59 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

59. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions below.

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

B

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

C

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

D

CHANGE IN THE DATE OF REPAYMENT OF THE HEADQUARTERS LOAN

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

E

EMOLUMENTS OF UNDER-SECRETARIES: AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

F

SECRETARIAT OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/3741 (para. 28). For the final text, see resolution 1177 (XII) below.

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Fifth Committee in documents A/3787 (para. 8) and A/3789 (para. 17). For the final text, see resolutions 1202 (XII) and 1203 (XII) respectively, below.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly rejected two amendments to the draft resolution contained in document A/3789 (para. 17), submitted orally by the representative of Guatemala.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in document A/3766 (para. 6). See p. 60 of the present fascicle.

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/3793 (para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 1221 (XII) below.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A, B, C, D, E and F submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/3800 (para. 59). For the final text, see resolutions 1230 (XII), 1231 (XII), 1232 (XII), 1233 (XII), 1234 (XII) and 1235 (XII) respectively, below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1177 (XII). PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 approving the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information concerning the policies, functions and organization of the Department of Public Information,

Recalling its resolution 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952 approving the principles governing the dissemination of information recommended by Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee,

Recalling its resolution 1086 (XI) of 21 December 1956 recommending the setting aside of funds for the progressive establishment of information centres in new Member States, through savings elsewhere in the budget and by other administrative means,

Recalling the recommendation approved by the Fifth Committee and embodied in its report to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3550), that the overall expenditure for the public information activities of the United Nations (excluding the Visitors' Service and the Sales and Circulation Service) should be limited within a period of three years to a maximum annual figure of \$4.5 million,

Taking note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 26 to 39 of its fifth report (A/3624) to the twelfth session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the difficulties, which the Secretary-General has represented, in moving towards the approved maximum annual expenditure of \$4.5 million,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint an expert committee of six individuals with practical, administrative and financial experience in the various fields of information—press, broadcasting, etc.—to be nominated by the Governments of Egypt, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, and with instructions to undertake, in the light of the opinions expressed by delegations during the twelfth session of the General Assembly, a review and appraisal of the work, the methods used and the effectiveness of the results achieved by the public information services of the United Nations (including the information centres), with a view to recommending possible modifications to ensure a maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost, and to report before the opening of the thirteenth session of the Assembly;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Committee of experts, together with his comments and recommendations thereon;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Committee of experts and to provide the necessary servicing facilities.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1202 (XII). PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952,

Recognizing the need to establish further clear procedures for the planning and financing of meetings and conferences of the United Nations in order that the most rational and economical use may be made of the resources of the Organization,

1. Decides that a fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies shall come into force on 1 January 1958 for a period of five years;

2. Decides further that, as a general principle, meetings of United Nations bodies shall be held at the established headquarters of the bodies concerned, with the following exceptions:

(a) The regular summer session of the Economic and Social Council may be held each year at Geneva, during which period no other United Nations body shall meet there;

(b) Not more than one functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, to be determined by that Council, in addition to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, may meet annually in Geneva; a session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may, in exceptional circumstances, and by decision of the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General, be held in New York; in such years one other functional commission may meet in Geneva in its place without overlap;

(c) The regular sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and of the Economic Commission for Latin America as well as meetings of their subsidiary bodies may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(d) The annual session of the International Law Commission would be held in Geneva without overlapping with the summer session of the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Meetings may be held away from the established headquarters of any body in other cases where a Government issuing an invitation for a meeting to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the additional costs involved;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly every year a basic programme of conferences for the following year established in conformity with the present pattern and after consultation, as appropriate, with the organs concerned;

4. Decides that as a general rule any meeting, other than an emergency meeting, not covered by the basic programme for a given year shall not be held during that year; the General Assembly nevertheless authorizes the Secretary-General, within a financial limit to be set annually in the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, to decide when and where any body or *ad hoc* conference not covered by the basic annual programme shall meet; in the event that the decision of the Secretary-General is not accepted, the

final decision in the matter shall be taken by the Assembly at its next regular session;

5. *Invites* all organs of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies to review their working methods and the frequency and length of sessions in the light of the present resolution and of the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources, and the difficulty of effective participation of members.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

1203 (XII). CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the present very considerable output of United Nations documents,

Noting paragraph 57 of the Secretary-General's foreword to the budget estimates for 1958 (A/3600),

Commending the Secretary-General for his efforts to present Secretariat documents as concisely as possible, and in setting, as a target figure, a reduction in length of 25 per cent,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in co-operation with Member States, to reduce the length and amount of documentation produced during 1958;

2. *Suggests* for this purpose the target figure of 25 per cent below the 1957 level for the over-all output of such documentation;

3. *Decides* to establish a Committee composed of representatives—serving at Headquarters, New York—of the following Member States: Argentina, Canada, China, France, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the function of the Committee shall be to consult with and advise the Secretary-General on the most effective means of implementing the present resolution, and to report and make recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session concerning methods of achieving reductions in the over-all output of documentation;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly before the opening of its thirteenth

session on the steps taken and on the nature and extent of the reductions achieved.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

1221 (XII). SCHEDULE OF POST ADJUSTMENTS: CLASSIFICATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1095 (XI) of 27 February 1957 relating to the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/711) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3721) on the question of the classification of Geneva in the schedule of post adjustments established under that resolution,

Noting the action taken by the World Health Assembly and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in approving class 2 in the schedule of post adjustments to be applied to the staff of those agencies serving at Geneva,

1. *Decides* to apply, as of 1 August 1957, class 2 in the schedule of post adjustments to United Nations staff members at Geneva;

2. *Decides* to maintain 1 January 1956 as the date from which changes in the cost of living at Geneva should be measured in determining the post adjustment for United Nations staff members;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the appropriate legislative authorities of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization will reconsider, in the light of paragraph 2 above, the date from which changes in the cost of living at Geneva should be measured in determining the post adjustment for the staff members of those agencies.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1230 (XII). BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1958:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US55,062,850 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section	US dollars
A. UNITED NATIONS	
<i>Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees: special meetings and conferences</i>	
1. Travel of representatives, members of commissions and committees	638,800
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,250,000
3. Board of Auditors	53,000
TOTAL, PART I	2,941,800
<i>Part II. Special missions and related activities</i>	
4. Special missions and related activities	2,082,900
5. United Nations Field Service	893,600
TOTAL, PART II	2,976,500
<i>Part III. The Secretariat</i>	
6. Salaries and wages	27,685,250
7. Common staff costs	5,830,000
8. Travel of staff	1,422,300
9. Hospitality	20,000
9a. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations	65,000
TOTAL, PART III	35,022,450

Section	US dollars
<i>Part IV. Special offices</i>	
10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	739,700
11. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	99,200
12. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	134,600
	TOTAL, PART IV 973,500
<i>Part V. Common services and equipment</i>	
13. General expenses	5,026,100
14. Printing, stationery and library supplies	2,169,900
15. Permanent equipment	507,000
	TOTAL, PART V 7,703,000
<i>Part VI. Technical programmes</i>	
16. Technical Assistance Administration	386,700
17. Economic development	479,400
18. Social activities	925,000
18a. Human rights activities	55,000
19. Public administration	300,000
	TOTAL, PART VI 2,146,100
<i>Part VII. Special expenses</i>	
20. Special expenses	2,649,500
	TOTAL, PART VII 2,649,500
B. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	
<i>Part VIII. The International Court of Justice</i>	
21. The International Court of Justice	650,000
	TOTAL, PART VIII 650,000
	GRAND TOTAL 55,062,850

2. The appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above shall be financed by contributions from Member States after adjustment as provided by the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, subject to the provision of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1232 (XII) of 14 December 1957 relating to the Working Capital Fund; for this purpose, miscellaneous income for the financial year 1958 is estimated at \$US3,250,000;

3. With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Secretary-General may transfer credits between sections of the budget;

4. In addition to the appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$US13,000 is hereby appropriated from the income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, to charge against the income derived from the United Nations Postal Administration, the Visitors Service, the sale of publications, the catering and related services, and the Gift Centre, the direct expenses of those activities; income in excess of those expenses shall be treated as miscellaneous income under the terms of financial regulation 7, and of paragraph 2 above.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1231 (XII). UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the financial year 1958:

1. The Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and

Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, is authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$24,000;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

(iii) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of \$40,000;

(iv) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

(v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of judges not re-elected, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$31,000;

(c) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$25,000 as may be authorized by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957 relating to the pattern of conferences;

2. The Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating

thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the General Assembly in respect of such commitments.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1232 (XII). WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1958 at an amount of \$US 22 million to be derived from cash advances by Members in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

2. Members shall make cash advances to the Working Capital Fund as required under paragraph 1 above in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the thirteenth annual budget;

3. There shall be set off against this new allocation of advances the amounts paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1957, under General Assembly resolution 1085 (XI) of 21 December 1956, provided that, should such advance paid by any Member to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1957 exceed the amount of that Member's advance under the provision of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of contributions payable by that Member in respect of the thirteenth annual budget, or any previous budget;

4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1231 (XII) of 14 December 1957, relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purposes, do not exceed \$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Secretary-General shall submit, with the annual accounts, an explanation of the outstanding balance of the revolving fund at the end of each year;

(d) Loans to specialized agencies and preparatory commissions of agencies to be established by inter-governmental agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to finance their work, pending receipt by the agencies concerned of sufficient contributions under their own budgets; in making such loans, which shall normally be repayable within two years, the Secretary-General shall have regard to the proposed financial resources of the agency concerned, and shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for any cash issues which would increase the aggregate balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) at any one time to an amount in excess of \$1,500,000 and for any issue which would increase the balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and

outstanding) in respect of any one agency to an amount in excess of \$500,000;

(e) Such sums not exceeding \$35,000 as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; this amount may be increased with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

(f) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1233 (XII). CHANGE IN THE DATE OF REPAYMENT OF THE HEADQUARTERS LOAN

The General Assembly,

Having considered the need for financing budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions, and taking into account the pattern of payments of contributions,

Believing that the financial situation in this respect would be alleviated by changing the date of the annual repayment made to the United States of America under the Headquarters Loan Agreement of 23 March 1948 between the United States and the United Nations,⁶⁴

Authorizes the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the United States of America modifying paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Agreement so that the date of 1 September is substituted for 1 July for the years 1958 to 1982 inclusive.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

1234 (XII). EMOLUMENTS OF UNDER-SECRETARIES: AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of the Secretariat at the senior level (A/C.5/728) and the comments thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3762),

Resolves that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be modified by the amendments annexed to the present resolution, with effect from 1 January 1958.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

ANNEX

Annex I, paragraph 1

Replace the present text by the following:

"An Under-Secretary shall receive a salary of \$US 23,000 (subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied) and, if otherwise eligible, shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally."

⁶⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Plenary Meetings, Annexes, document A/627, annex.

Annex I, paragraph 2

In the first sentence delete the words "and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters".

Annex I, paragraph 9 (Post adjustments)

In the first sentence replace the words "may adjust the basic salaries set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this annex" by the words "may adjust the basic salaries set forth in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of this annex".

Regulation 3.4 (Dependency benefits)

In paragraph (a) amend the beginning of the first sentence to read: "Under-Secretaries and staff members in the Principal Officer and Director category".

Regulations 1.10 and 4.5 (a)

Delete the references to "officials of equivalent rank".

1235 (XII). SECRETARIAT OF THE MILITARY STAFF
COMMITTEE

The General Assembly

Requests the Secretary-General, subject to any objection which may be received from the Security Council, to take appropriate steps to effect the integration of the civilian staff of the Military Staff Committee with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

731st plenary meeting,

14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 41 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2688	Second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 7
A/2921	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 7
A/3126	Budget estimates for the financial year 1957 and information annex	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 5
A/3126/Add.1	Information annex II to budget estimates for the financial year 1957	Ibid., Supplement No. 5A
A/3137/Add.1	Introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1955 - 15 June 1956)	Ibid., Supplement No. 1A
A/3160	Second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Supplement No. 7
A/3161	Third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 52
A/3209	Report of the Salary Review Committee	Ibid., agenda item 51, separate fascicle
A/3372	Fifteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: form of the Budget	Ibid., agenda item 43
A/3396	Twentieth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: revised estimates for sections 1, 13 and 18	Ibid.
A/3426	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid., agenda item 52
A/3482	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid., agenda item 65
A/3489	Thirty-seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1957	Ibid., agenda item 40
A/3505	Thirty-ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., agenda item 51
A/3520	Report of the Sixth Committee	Ibid., agenda item 53
A/3522	Fortieth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: information centres	Ibid., agenda item 43
A/3539	Financial implications of draft resolution II proposed by the Sixth Committee in document A/3520: report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid., agenda item 53
A/3550	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid., agenda item 43
A/3594	Annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1
A/3594/Add.1	Introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	Ibid., Supplement No. 1A
A/3600	Budget estimates for the financial year 1958 and information annexes	Ibid., Supplement No. 5
A/3600/Add.1	Information annex III to budget estimates for the financial year 1958	Ibid., Supplement No. 5A

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3613	Report of the Economic and Social Council (10 August 1956 - 2 August 1957)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 3
A/3623	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its ninth session (23 April - 28 June 1957)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 9
A/3624	Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 7
A/3694 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 65
A/3698	Consideration of questions postponed until the twelfth session: report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 44
A/3706	Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 38
A/3710	Fifteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 46
A/3711	Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701: report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 38
A/3720	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 40
A/3734	Nineteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 35
A/3736	Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733: report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3750 and Add.1	Twenty-fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 40
A/3758	Financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3751: report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 37
A/3761	Twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 65
A/3790	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.5/681	Revised estimates for section 16: construction of a television-film studio: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 43
A/C.5/685	Amount of the Working Capital Fund: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.5/690	Statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the 548th meeting of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.5/691	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 51
A/C.5/723	Financial implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3701: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38
A/C.5/729	Financial implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3733: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 35
A/C.5/730	Financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in document A/3751: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 37
A/C.5/735	Statement of advances to the Working Capital Fund, contributions to the budgets for the financial years 1955, 1956 and 1957 and initial assessments for 1957 to the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account as at 10 December 1957: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.5/736	Second reading of the budget estimates: note by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/C.5/737	Pattern of conferences for 1958	Ditto
A/C.5/L.413	Canada, Ceylon, India and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: proposal	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Fifth Committee, 553rd meeting, para. 24
A/C.5/L.468 and Add.1	Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, India, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3741, para. 11
A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1	Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, India, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Incorporated in substance in A/3741, para. 14
A/C.5/L.469	Greece: amendment to document A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3741, para. 12

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/L.470	Proposals made by delegations in the course of the general discussion (607th-611th meetings): note by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.471	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/C.5/731, para. 4
A/C.5/L.472	Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: amendments to document A/C.5/L.468/Rev.1	Incorporated in A/3741, para. 21
A/C.5/L.473	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3789, para. 2
A/C.5/L.477	Public information activities of the United Nations: draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as adopted at the 624th meeting, see A/3741
A/C.5/L.480	System of honoraria and special allowances to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations: draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as amended at the 637th meeting, see A/3766
A/C.5/L.484 and Add.1	Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: amendment to document A/C.5/731	Incorporated in A/3787, para. 2
A/C.5/L.485	Control and limitation of documentation: draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/3789
A/C.5/L.486 and Corr.1	Table summarizing the estimates for sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a and 13	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.492	Pattern of conferences: draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/3787
A/C.5/L.496	Schedule of post adjustments: classification for the United Nations Office at Geneva: draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as amended at the 646th meeting, see A/3793
A/C.5/L.499	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Pertains to agenda item 65
A/C.5/L.502	Draft resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1958: note by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.503	Manning-table for the year 1958: note by the Secretariat	Ditto
A/C.5/L.504	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as amended at the 648th meeting, see A/3800
A/C.5/L.505	Canada: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See A/3800, para. 59, draft resolution D
A/C.2/196	The outposting of certain programme officers of the Technical Assistance Administration: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29</i>
E/2903	Observations on the work programme of the Council and on the financial implications of the Council's actions: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 17</i>
E/3011 and Add.1 and 2	Observations on the work programme of the Council and on the financial implications of the Council's actions: report by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
S/421	Report of Mr. de Holte-Castello, Rapporteur of the Committee of Experts, on the statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 41 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 606th to 626th, 635th to 638th, 640th to 643rd, 645th to 648th meetings

Plenary meetings: 723rd, 729th and 731st meetings

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 42: Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly :*

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ;
- (b) Committee on Contributions ;
- (c) Board of Auditors ;
- (d) Investments Committee : confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General ;
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

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Document No.	Title	Page	
(a) <i>Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</i>			
Plenary meetings (first phase) :			
A/3583	Note by the Secretary-General	2	
Fifth Committee :			
A/C.5/734	Note by the Secretary-General	2	
Plenary meetings (final phase) :			
A/3703	Report of the Fifth Committee	3	
A/3785	Report of the Fifth Committee	3	
(b) <i>Committee on Contributions</i>			
Plenary meetings (first phase) :			
A/3582	Note by the Secretary-General	3	
Plenary meetings (final phase) :			
A/3755	Report of the Fifth Committee	4	
A/3786	Report of the Fifth Committee	4	
(c) <i>Board of Auditors</i>			
Plenary meetings (first phase) :			
A/3581	Note by the Secretary-General	5	
Fifth Committee :			
A/C.5/L.478	Note by the Secretary-General	5	
Plenary meetings (final phase) :			
A/3730	Report of the Fifth Committee	5	
(d) <i>Investments Committee : confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General</i>			
Plenary meetings (first phase) :			
A/3666	Note by the Secretary-General	6	
Plenary meetings (final phase) :			
A/3704	Report of the Fifth Committee	6	
(e) <i>United Nations Administrative Tribunal</i>			
Plenary meetings (first phase) :			
A/3586	Note by the Secretary-General	7	
Plenary meetings (final phase) :			
A/3725	Report of the Fifth Committee	7	
<i>United Nations Staff Pension Committee *</i>			
A/3784	Report of the Fifth Committee	8	
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* In the course of the session a vacancy occurred in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

DOCUMENT A/3583

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[21 May 1957]

1. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that:

"Rule 156

"The General Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (hereinafter called the 'Advisory Committee'), with a membership of nine, including at least two financial experts of recognized standing.

"Rule 157

"The members of the Advisory Committee, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for three years corresponding to three financial years, as defined in the regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The two financial experts shall not retire simultaneously. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Advisory Committee at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members, or, in case of vacancies, at the next session."

2. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. T. Aghnides (Greece);
Mr. C. Blanco (Cuba);
Mr. E. Carrizosa (Colombia);

Mr. I. V. Chechetkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);

Mr. A. H. Clough (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. J. E. Fobes (United States of America);

M. A. Ganem (France);

Mr. K. Khalaf (Iraq);

Mr. T. J. Natarajan (India).

3. At its ninth session, the General Assembly (resolution 865 (IX)) appointed the following to be the members of the Committee for a three-year term, commencing on 1 January 1955;

Mr. T. Aghnides;

Mr. E. Carrizosa;

Mr. I. V. Chechetkin.

4. Since the terms of office of Mr. Aghnides, Mr. Carrizosa and Mr. Chechetkin are due to expire on 31 December 1957, it will be necessary for the General Assembly, at its twelfth session in 1957, to appoint three persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The members so appointed will serve for a period of three years, commencing 1 January 1958.

5. At previous sessions, the Fifth Committee, after a secret ballot, has submitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution containing the names of the persons recommended for appointment. It is suggested that a similar procedure should be followed at the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/734

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[5 December 1957]

1. The Secretary-General has received a letter dated 3 December 1957 from Mr. A. H. Clough (United Kingdom) in which he has submitted his resignation, effective 31 December 1957, from the following subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly of which he is a member:

(a) The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (General Assembly resolution 959 (X));

(b) The Committee on Contributions (General Assembly resolution 1077 (XI));

(c) The United Nations Staff Pension Committee (General Assembly resolution 968 (X)).

2. Thus, it is necessary for the General Assembly, at

its twelfth session, to fill, for the unexpired terms of office of Mr. Clough, the vacancies that will occur in these three bodies on 1 January 1958. In the case of the Advisory Committee and the Staff Pension Committee, the unexpired term of office is for one year in each instance; in the case of the Committee on Contributions the unexpired term of office is for two years.

3. With respect to appointments to these subsidiary bodies, it has been the practice that the Fifth Committee, after a secret ballot, should submit to the General Assembly draft resolutions containing the name or names of the persons recommended for appointment. It is suggested that a similar procedure be followed in this instance.

DOCUMENT A/3703
Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[23 October 1957]

1. At its 608th meeting, held on 17 October 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/3583) concerning the regular vacancies which will occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the expiration of the terms of office of three of its members on 31 December 1957.

2. Members of the Fifth Committee had previously been invited to suggest names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of rules 156 and 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly. At the time the matter was considered by the Fifth Committee, three candidates had been proposed.

3. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	66
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	66

Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	66
Required majority:	34
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. T. Aghnides	65
Mr. E. Carrizosa	61
Mr. A. F. Sokirkin	55

Six other persons received a total of 12 votes.

4. Mr. Aghnides, Mr. Carrizosa and Mr. Sokirkin, having obtained the required majority, were declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3785
Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At its 645th meeting held on 11 December 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/734) concerning a vacancy which will occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of one of its members, effective 31 December 1957.

2. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	54
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	53
Abstentions:	2
Numbers of members voting:	51

Required majority:	26
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. A. H. M. Hillis	50

One other person received one vote.

3. Mr. Hillis, having obtained the required majority, was declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

(b) Committee on Contributions

DOCUMENT A/3582
Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[16 May 1957]

1. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that:

"Rule 160

"The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical

representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three financial years, as defined in the regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The General Assembly shall

appoint the members of the Committee on Contributions at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members, or, in case of vacancies, at the next session."

2. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. R. Charron (France);

Mr. A. H. Clough (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. F. A. Galvão (Brazil);

Mr. A. S. Lall (India);

Mr. R. E. Merriam (United States of America);

Mr. J. Nosek (Czechoslovakia);

Mr. S. Pollock (Canada);

Mr. J. Sáenz (Mexico);

Mr. G. F. Saksin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);

Mr. A. Shahi (Pakistan).

3. The following members of the Committee on Con-

tributions were appointed by the General Assembly at its ninth session (resolution 866 (IX)) for a three-year term commencing 1 January 1955:

Mr. R. Charron;

Mr. A. S. Lall;

Mr. J. Sáenz;

Mr. G. F. Saksin.

4. Since the terms of office of the above members are due to expire on 31 December 1957, it will be necessary for the General Assembly, at its twelfth session in 1957, to appoint four persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The members thus appointed will serve for a period of three years, commencing 1 January 1958.

5. At previous sessions, the Fifth Committee, after a secret ballot, has submitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution containing the names of the persons recommended for appointment. It is suggested that a similar procedure should be followed at the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/3755

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[27 November 1957]

1. At its 628th meeting, held on 26 November 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/3582) concerning the vacancies which will occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions at the expiration of the terms of office of four of its members on 31 December 1957.

2. Members of the Fifth Committee had previously been invited to suggest names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the Committee on Contributions in accordance with rules 159 and 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. At the time the matter was considered by the Fifth Committee, four candidates had been proposed.

3. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	61
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	61
Abstentions:	0

Number of members voting:	61
Required majority:	31
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. R. Charron	59
Mr. A. S. Lall	56
Mr. J. Pareja	56
Mr. G. P. Arkadev	50

Seven other persons received a total of 15 votes.

4. Mr. Arkadev, Mr. Charron, Mr. Lall and Mr. Pareja, having obtained the required majority, were declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3786

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At its 645th meeting, held on 11 December 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/734)¹ concerning a vacancy which will occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the resignation of one of its members, effective 31 December 1957.

2. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	57
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	57
Abstentions:	3

Number of members voting:	54
Required majority:	26
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. A. H. M. Hillis	54

3. Mr. Hillis, having obtained the required majority, was declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

¹ See agenda item 42 (a), above.

(c) Board of Auditors**DOCUMENT A/3581****Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[16 May 1957]

1. Resolution 74 (I) adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 1946 provides:

"That in 1947, and every year thereafter, the General Assembly at its regular session shall appoint an Auditor to take office from 1 July of the following year and to serve for a period of three years."

2. The present membership of the Board of Auditors is as follows:

The Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of Colombia;

The Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of the Netherlands;

The Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of Norway.

3. The Auditor-General of Norway was appointed to the Board by the General Assembly at its ninth session (resolution 867 (IX)) for a three-year term which will expire on 30 June 1958. Pursuant to paragraph 1 above, the General Assembly will be required, at its twelfth session in 1957, to fill the resulting vacancy by the appointment as a member of the Board of the Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State. The Auditor thus appointed will serve for a period of three years commencing 1 July 1958.

4. At previous sessions, a draft resolution including the name of a Member State whose Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) was recommended for appointment, has been submitted by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly. It is suggested that a similar procedure should be followed at the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/L.478**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[5 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly is required to appoint the Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State to the Board of Auditors, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Norway.

2. The delegation of Norway has informed the Secretary-General that the Auditor-General of Norway would be prepared to accept reappointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. There is set out in an annex to this note, the text of a letter from the permanent representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General, which the delegation of Pakistan has requested be circulated to Member States.

ANNEX

LETTER, DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1957, FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of even reference, dated 27 June 1957, in which I conveyed to you the decision of my Government to offer the candidacy of the Auditor-

General of Pakistan for appointment to the United Nations Board of Auditors against the vacancy arising from the expiry on 30 June 1958 of the term of appointment of the Auditor-General of Norway.

At the time when my Government took the decision, the intentions of the Government of Norway, to seek re-election to the Board of Auditors, were not known. Now that the Norwegian Government has announced its intentions to seek re-election, the Government of Pakistan has reconsidered its previous decision. My Government considers that it would be in conformity with the special importance and responsibilities of the Board of Auditors if the election to the Board is unanimous. Consequently, notwithstanding the large measure of support which has been received from Member States, my Government has decided to withdraw the candidacy of the Auditor-General of Pakistan in favour of the Auditor-General of Norway.

I should like to avail of this opportunity to offer my Government's deep appreciation to all those who so readily promised to support the candidature of the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

DOCUMENT A/3730**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1957]

1. At its 622nd meeting, held on 7 November 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/3581) concerning the vacancy which will occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors at the expiration of the term of office of one of the members of the Board on 30 June 1958.

2. The Chairman had previously invited members of the Fifth Committee to make proposals with respect to the Auditors-General (or officers holding equivalent titles) of Member States who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to membership of the Board of Auditors. At the time the matter was

considered by the Committee, the delegation of Norway had informed the Secretary-General (A/C.5/L.478) that the Auditor-General of Norway would be prepared to accept reappointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	67
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	67
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	67
Required majority:	34
Number of votes obtained:	
The Auditor-General of Norway	64

Three votes were cast for the Auditors-General of other Member States.

4. The Auditor-General of Norway, having obtained the required majority, was declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

(d) Investments Committee : confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/3666

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[17 September 1957]

1. Resolution 155 (II), which was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 November 1947, established an Investments Committee in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the provisional regulations for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme and provided, *inter alia*, as follows:

"The normal term of office of a member of the Investments Committee shall be three years, and members shall be eligible for reappointment. At the regular session of the General Assembly each year, the Secretary-General shall submit the appointments which he has made after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions."

2. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. I. Rooth (Sweden);
Mr. L. R. Rounds (United States of America);
Mr. J. Rueff (France).

3. Under the terms of resolution 868 (IX), adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth session, the term of office of Mr. Rounds will expire on 31 December 1957. Thus, it is necessary to appoint a member for a three-year term to commence 1 January 1958.

4. Mr. Rounds has taken a very active part in the work of the Committee, and the Secretary-General believes it is in the interest of the Organization to retain in the Committee his wide experience and his knowledge of the particular problems involved in the investment of United Nations funds. Mr. Rounds has indicated his willingness to continue to serve. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, for its confirmation, the reappointment of Mr. Rounds as a member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1958. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has concurred in this appointment.

DOCUMENT A/3704

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text : English]
[23 October 1957]

1. At its 608th meeting, held on 17 October 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/3666) concerning the reappointment of Mr. L. R. Rounds of the United States of America to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Investments Committee which will occur at the expiration of Mr. Rounds' present term of office on 31 December 1957.

2. The Fifth Committee was informed that the Secretary-General believed that it was in the interest of the Organization to retain in the Investments Committee the wide experience and knowledge of the particular problems involved in the investment of United Nations funds which Mr. Rounds was able and willing to make

available, and that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had expressed its concurrence in his reappointment. The Fifth Committee approved, without objection, the reappointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Rounds.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

DOCUMENT A/3586

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[5 June 1957]

1. Article 3 (paras. 1 and 2) of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (General Assembly resolution 351 A (IV)), provides that:

"1. The Tribunal shall be composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Only three shall sit in any particular case.

"2. The members shall be appointed by the General Assembly for three years, and they may be reappointed; provided, however, that of the members initially appointed, the terms of two members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of two members shall expire at the end of two years. A member appointed to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term."

2. On 1 January 1957, the composition of the Tribunal was as follows:

Madame P. Bastid (France);

The Right Honourable Lord Crook (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. F. A. Forteza (Uruguay);

Mr. J. M. Lashly (United States of America);

Mr. O. Loutfi (Egypt);

Mr. B. A. S. Petrán (Sweden);

Mr. R. Venkataraman (India).

3. At its ninth session, the General Assembly (resolution 869 (IX)) appointed the following persons to be members of the Tribunal for a three-year term, ending on 31 December 1957:

Mr. V. M. Pérez Perozo;

Mr. B. A. S. Petrán.

4. At its eleventh session, the Assembly was informed of the resignation of Mr. Pérez Perozo. The Assembly (resolution 1079 (XI)) appointed Mr. F. A. Forteza to serve for the unexpired portion of Mr. Pérez Perozo's term of office.

5. Since the terms of office of Mr. Forteza and Mr. Petrán are due to expire on 31 December 1957, it will be necessary for the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, to appoint two persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons so appointed will serve for a period of three years, commencing 1 January 1958.

6. At previous sessions of the Assembly, the Fifth Committee, after a secret ballot, has submitted a draft resolution containing the names of the persons recommended for appointment to the Tribunal. It is suggested that a similar procedure should be followed at the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/3725

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1957]

1. At its 622nd meeting, held on 7 November 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/3586) concerning the two vacancies that will occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal at the expiration of the terms of office of two of its members on 31 December 1957.

2. Members of the Fifth Committee had previously been invited to suggest names of persons who might be recommended to the General Assembly for appointment to the Administrative Tribunal in accordance with article 3 of its Statute. At the time the matter was considered by the Fifth Committee, two candidates had been proposed.

3. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	68
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	68

Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	67
Required majority:	34
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. F. A. Forteza	67
Mr. B. A. S. Petrán	62

One other person received one vote.

4. Mr. Forteza and Mr. Petrán, having obtained the required majority, were declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

DOCUMENT A/3784

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At its 645th meeting, held on 11 December 1957, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/734)^a concerning a vacancy which will occur in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee as a result of the resignation of one of its members, effective 31 December 1957.

2. The Committee voted by secret ballot, the result being as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	59
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	59
Abstentions:	4
Number of members voting:	55

^a See agenda item 42 (a), above.

Required majority: 28

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. A. H. M. Hillis 53

One other person received 2 votes.

3. Mr. Hillis, having obtained the required majority, was declared recommended for appointment.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Fifth Committee concerning parts (a) (A/3702, para. 5), (c) (A/3730, para. 5), (d) (A/3704, para. 3) and (e) (A/3725, para. 5) of agenda item 42. For the final texts, see resolutions 1173 (XII), 1174 (XII), 1175 (XII) and 1176 (XII) respectively, below.

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Fifth Committee concerning parts (a) (A/3785, para. 4) and (b) (A/3755, para. 5 and A/3786, para. 4) of agenda item 42 and the draft resolution submitted in document A/3784. For the final texts, see resolutions 1194 (XII), 1195 A (XII), 1195 B (XII) and 1196 (XII) respectively, below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1173 (XII). APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Mr. Thanassis Aghnides,
Mr. Eduardo Carrizosa,
Mr. Alexei Fedorovich Sokirkin;

2. Declares Mr. Aghnides, Mr. Carrizosa and Mr. Sokirkin to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1174 (XII). APPOINTMENT TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly

Appoints the Auditor-General of Norway as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term to commence on 1 July 1958.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1175 (XII). CONFIRMATION OF THE APPOINTMENT MADE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The General Assembly

Confirms the reappointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Leslie R. Rounds as a member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1176 (XII). APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal:

Mr. Francisco A. Forteza,
Mr. Bror Arvid Sture Petrán;

2. Declares Mr. Forteza and Mr. Petrán to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

1194 (XII). APPOINTMENT TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Mr. A. H. M. Hillis ;

2. Declares Mr. Hillis to be appointed for a one-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

1195 (XII). APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

A

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

Mr. Gèorgy Petrovich Arkadev,

Mr. René Charron,

Mr. Arthur S. Lall,

Mr. José Pareja ;

2. Declares Mr. Arkadev, Mr. Charron, Mr. Lall and Mr. Pareja to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

B

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions:

Mr. A. H. M. Hillis ;

2. Declares Mr. Hillis to be appointed for a two-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.³

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

1196 (XII). APPOINTMENT TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

The General Assembly,

1. Appoints the following person as a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee:

Mr. A. H. M. Hillis ;

2. Declares Mr. Hillis to be appointed for a one-year term to commence on 1 January 1958.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

³ Mr. Hillis was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Arthur H. Clough.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 42 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/L.466	Note by the Secretariat containing biographical information on candidates for the vacancies in the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.467	Note by the Secretariat containing biographical information on candidates for the vacancies on the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	Ditto
A/C.5/L.479	Note by the Secretariat containing biographical information on candidates for the vacancies on the Committee on Contributions	Ditto
A/C.5/L.488	Note by the Secretariat containing biographical information on a candidate for a vacancy in the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Committee on Contributions and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 42 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 608th, 622nd, 628th, 640th and 645th meetings

Plenary meetings : 723rd and 729th meetings

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 43 : Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

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DOCUMENT A/3668 and Add.1

Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

Document A/3668

[Original text: English]
[18 September 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its eleventh session (resolution 1091 B (XI) of 27 February 1957), decided to re-establish the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds and re-affirmed the terms of reference of the Committee as laid down in resolution 693 (VII) of 25 October 1952. Pursuant to this decision, the President of the General Assembly appointed a Committee to serve until the close of the twelfth session of the Assembly, composed of representatives of the following nine Member States: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Committee elected Mr. Penteado of Brazil as Chairman.

2. The Committee was established for the purpose of assisting in obtaining financial support for programmes approved by the General Assembly for which funds are not available through the regular budget of the United Nations and which are financed by voluntary contributions. These programmes include the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF).

3. As pledges to certain of the voluntary programmes, notably UNRWA and UNREF, had fallen considerably

short of the financial targets set for them, the Negotiating Committee in its report submitted to the Assembly at its eleventh session (A/3194), had recommended a change in the general procedure of raising funds for all the programmes dependent upon voluntary contributions. On the basis of this recommendation, the Assembly decided (resolution 1091 A (XI)) to convene, during its twelfth session, an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly at which pledges of contributions for the two refugee programmes for the following financial year would be announced. As regards the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the system of a special annual pledging conference would be retained, and for UNICEF the year-round fund-raising procedure would be continued.

4. The activities of the Committee during the past year in raising funds for the current financial period and the results achieved with regard to each of the programmes with which the Committee is concerned, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

5. The seventh United Nations Technical Assistance Conference was held on 17 October 1956 for the announcement of contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1957. At the Conference, contributions totalling approximately \$29.2 million were pledged by sixty-three Governments; this total has subsequently been increased to \$30.9 million subscribed by eighty-two Governments. As there is reason to expect

that further pledges or increases in contributions may be announced before the end of the year, it is anticipated that the total of contributions to the 1957 programme may exceed \$31 million, as compared with \$28.8 million for 1956.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

6. In recent years, the Negotiating Committee has not taken any special action to solicit contributions on behalf of UNICEF, which has its own Sub-Committee on Fund Raising, although the Committee has expressed its readiness to do so, if requested by the Fund. The Committee has, however, remained in close contact with the Fund and has been kept informed of the status of contributions. As of 31 August 1957, a total of approximately \$16 million had been contributed or pledged by sixty-three Governments. It is expected that, by the end of the year, the number of donor Governments will be about the same as for 1956, when eighty-one Governments contributed to UNICEF, and that contributions and pledges will amount to approximately \$18 million, compared with a total of \$17.5 million for last year. Taking into account revenue from other sources, it is estimated that the total income of the Fund for 1957 will amount to \$20.5 million and that, with the use of unallocated resources, the total allocations may amount to approximately \$24 million for the current year.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

7. The Negotiating Committee has continued its efforts throughout the year to raise the funds required for the financing of the UNRWA programmes. The estimated requirements for the current financial period of UNRWA, which covers the eighteen-month period from 30 June 1956 to 31 December 1957, were established at \$43.4 million for relief services and \$22.1 million for the rehabilitation programme.

8. During the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Negotiating Committee held a general meeting with representatives of Member and non-member States to discuss with them the financial situation of the Agency and for the announcement of contributions. At the meeting, the Director of UNRWA reviewed the financial situation of the Agency, and stressed the adverse effects it would have on the approved programmes if sufficient contributions to finance the 1956-1957 budgets were not forthcoming. As only twenty-two Governments were represented at the meeting, and in view of the importance of the statement made by the Director, the full text was circulated to all Member States and other interested Governments.

9. By the spring of 1957, the financial situation of UNRWA had become extremely critical. At that time, the total of contributions pledged to the relief programme for 1956-1957 amounted to \$25.8 million, of which \$5.2 million had not yet been paid. Payment of the outstanding pledges and further contributions of approximately \$17.6 million were, therefore, required to carry out this programme. In respect of the rehabilitation programme, contributions totalling \$3,372,000 had been received and further contributions of approximately \$18.7 million were needed for financing. It was evident, therefore, that, unless additional financial support were forthcoming, it might be necessary not only to reduce the rehabilitation programmes (including education) but also to cut essential relief services to the 900,000 refugees dependent upon the Agency for assistance. At the request of the Director, the Negotiating Committee, on 27 March 1957, addressed a further urgent appeal to Governments

asking them to contribute to the fullest extent possible to the Agency in order that the funds needed for the implementation of its programmes might become available.

10. As at 31 August 1957, the total of contributions pledged for the financial period 1956-1957 in respect of the relief programme amounted to \$26.6 million.

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND

11. During the eleventh session of the Assembly, the Negotiating Committee held a general meeting with representatives of Member and non-member States to consider the financial situation of the United Nations Refugee Fund. At that time (December 1956), the combined target for 1956-1957 had been fixed at \$10,350,000, of which \$4.5 million, including a substantial contribution from Sweden, had been received or pledged, and there remained to be sought, therefore, a further sum of \$5,850,000 in order to meet the aggregate target by the end of 1957. During the general meeting, contributions totalling approximately \$700,000 were pledged.

12. In August 1957, the Negotiating Committee informed Member and non-member States that, by 15 July 1957, the total of governmental contributions to UNREF paid, pledged or promised since the inception of the Fund on 1 January 1955 up to 15 July 1957 amounted to \$9,511,070. Thus, a total of \$6,488,930 was still required between 16 July 1957 and 31 December 1958 to reach the target of \$16 million for the four-year period 1955-1958 set by the former Advisory Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its fifth session in December 1954 upon the authority delegated to it by the General Assembly in resolution 832 (IX). Furthermore, the High Commissioner submitted to the UNREF Executive Committee, at its sixth (special) session of 11 July 1957, a report according to which it was estimated that it would be necessary to make available to UNREF, over and above the original target of \$16 million, an amount of \$4.8 million in order to complete the closure of the refugee camps in Europe. The UNREF Executive Committee unanimously adopted resolution No. 6 of 11 July 1957¹ requesting the High Commissioner "to intensify to the fullest extent possible his programme of permanent solutions in order to benefit the maximum number of refugees remaining in camps, without losing sight of the need to continue to seek solutions for the problems of refugees outside camps"; and considering that "since this intensification of the programme of the High Commissioner will be practicable only to the extent that adequate funds are made available to the Fund, appropriate efforts should be made to obtain the funds required for this purpose from Governments Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, especially those Governments which have not yet contributed to UNREF". This was a matter which would engage the attention of the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

13. In addition to the general appeals for the funds referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the Chairman and the members of the Negotiating Committee have throughout the year personally approached representatives of Governments in an endeavour to obtain the maximum financial support for the two refugee programmes. Besides the efforts of the Negotiating Committee, the Director of UNRWA and the High Commissioner for Refugees are also continually active in negotiating with Governments concerning contributions. It is regretted that, in spite of all the various attempts made to raise funds for UNRWA

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 11, annex III, appendix.*

and UNREF, the response of Governments has again been insufficient to meet the approved targets for the two programmes. The Committee would like to record its gratitude, however, to the many delegations that have responded to its appeals for funds and also to the directors and staff of the various agencies which have so fully co-operated with the Committee.

14. An annex showing the contributions pledged and the total of payments received as at 31 August for each of the four programmes is attached to the present report.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

15. By the new procedure to be initiated at the twelfth session of the General Assembly of convening an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges to the refugee programmes—UNRWA and UNREF—for the year 1958, it is hoped to focus attention not only on the needs but also on the achievements of these programmes, and thereby to bring about a general increase in the level of contributions.

16. The Secretary-General has called to the attention of the Governments concerned the fact that the *ad hoc* Committee will meet as soon as practicable after the opening of the twelfth session and has asked them to give immediate consideration to the question of their contributions to the two refugee programmes so that they may be able to announce their pledges to the meetings. The Negotiating Committee, in addition to a general appeal for contributions to the two refugee programmes

for the financial year 1958, has communicated to the Governments of Member and non-member States detailed information on the financial situation and on the estimated requirements of UNRWA and UNREF.

17. According to the tentative budget estimates for UNRWA, a total of \$26.5 million will be required for the relief programme and \$15 million for the rehabilitation programme for the calendar year 1958. The funds to be needed for the full implementation of the programme planned under UNREF are indicated in paragraph 12 above. The General Assembly's consideration and final approval of these tentative budgets will take place subsequent to the meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee. The Assembly will thus have before it a realistic indication of the financial resources that are likely to be available for these two refugee programmes. The Negotiating Committee trusts that the Assembly's decision on the content and amount of the programmes of the agencies will have full regard to the probable amount of the contributions they will receive.

18. The Negotiating Committee was appointed to serve until the close of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. In view of the new procedure by which the Assembly itself assumes responsibility for raising funds for the two voluntary programmes which have experienced the greatest financial difficulties, the question arises whether any useful or essential purpose would be served by extending the Committee's present term of office. The Assembly may wish, however, to decide this question in the light of the outcome of the meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee.

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES AS AT 31 AUGUST 1957

	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance 1957	UNICEF 1957	UNREF 1957	UNRWA 1 July 1956 - 31 December 1957
United States dollars				
<i>Member States</i>				
Afghanistan	12,500	7,200	—	—
Albania	2,000	—	—	—
Argentina	360,000	—	—	—
Australia	500,000	—	—	112,500 *
Austria	38,462	38,462	6,000	1,050
Belgium	437,500	—	200,000	50,000 *
Bolivia	15,789	—	—	—
Brazil	751,351	505,415	—	—
Bulgaria	14,706	—	—	—
Burma	24,000	56,000	—	2,972 *
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	—	—	—
Cambodia	5,143	2,500	—	—
Canada	2,000,000	666,901	208,464	772,500
Ceylon	18,059	14,726	—	1,400 *
Chile	110,000	65,000	—	—
China	20,000	—	—	—
Colombia	140,000	3,687 *	—	—
Costa Rica	10,000	—	—	—
Cuba	25,000	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	69,444	34,722	—	—
Denmark	579,123	72,400	72,390	43,478 *
Dominican Republic	28,000	20,000 *	5,000	—
Ecuador	11,533	1,000	—	—
Egypt	114,877	—	—	197,888
El Salvador	7,000	—	—	—
Ethiopia	20,000	8,000	—	—
Finland	25,109	21,739	—	2,000 *
France	1,450,367	500,000 *	257,143	319,656 * b
Ghana	30,000	—	—	—
Greece	10,000	—	—	11,000 *
Guatemala	10,000	40,000	—	—
Haiti	14,400	—	—	—
Honduras	10,000	20,000	—	—

	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance 1957	UNICEF 1957	UNREF 1957	UNRWA 1 July 1956 - 31 December 1957
United States dollars				
<i>Member States</i>				
Hungary	42,608	—	—	—
Iceland	3,684	—	—	—
India	500,000	336,000	—	—
Indonesia	65,789	110,000	—	30,000 *
Iran	50,000	200,000	—	—
Iraq	55,675	56,000	—	—
Ireland	—	5,110	—	—
Israel	50,000	27,778	—	135,957 *
Italy	113,000	96,000	3,000	—
Japan	90,000	99,791	—	15,000 ^d
Jordan	5,601	1,400	—	53,968 *
Laos	1,429	—	—	—
Lebanon	6,846	4,672	—	11,910 *
Liberia	20,000	—	—	—
Libya	5,000	3,000	—	—
Luxembourg	3,000	5,000	3,000	2,000 *
Mexico	33,600	—	—	—
Morocco	5,000	2,429	—	5,714 *
Nepal	5,000	—	—	—
Netherlands	874,000	105,263	96,000	64,474
New Zealand	168,020	—	70,000	140,000 *
Nicaragua	6,429	10,000	—	—
Norway	380,75	67,200	84,000	63,202
Pakistan	166,213	75,534	—	31,482 ^e
Panama	3,000	—	—	—
Paraguay	12,000	5,000	—	—
Peru	20,000	84,211	—	—
Philippines	66,000	90,000	—	1,250 *
Poland	75,000	40,100	—	—
Portugal	10,000	—	—	—
Romania	16,667	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	170,960
Spain	50,000	23,809	—	—
Sudan	70,061	10,110	—	—
Sweden	792,577	212,355	115,987 ^f	86,872 ^g
Syria	22,821	7,250	—	103,300
Thailand	64,000	125,000	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—
Turkey	210,000	107,143	4,286	5,357 *
Ukrainian SSR	125,000	—	—	—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,000,000	500,000	—	—
United Kingdom	2,240,000	616,000	280,000	6,600,002 ^h
United States	15,500,000 ⁱ	10,000,000 ^j	600,000 ^k	17,500,000 ^{* l}
Uruguay	120,000	—	—	—
Venezuela	66,000	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	110,000	200,000	—	40,000 *
<i>Non-member States</i>				
Germany, Federal Republic of	357,143	380,952 ^m	200,000	24,997
Holy See	2,000	1,000	—	—
Korea, Republic of	3,500	—	—	—
Liechtenstein	—	468	—	—
Malaya, Federation of	—	24,500	—	—
Monaco	1,429	1,143	—	286 *
Switzerland	350,467	234,000	116,822	—
Viet-Nam	21,429	2,000	—	—
<i>Other contributors</i>				
Antigua (Leeward Islands)	—	116	—	1,960 *
Bahrein	—	—	—	—
Brunei	—	1,624	—	—
Gaza Authority	—	—	—	42,187
Hong Kong	—	3,500	—	—
Jamaica	—	5,540	—	—
North Borneo	—	327	—	—
Qatar	—	—	—	10,500 ^{* n}
Singapore	—	6,533	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	7,000	—	—
TOTALS	30,874,133	15,972,610	2,322,092	26,655,820

* The pledges indicated by an asterisk (*) cover the twelve-month period ending 30 June 1957.

^a The amounts represent instalments of the annual contribution.

^b An additional payment of \$16,571 has been made to the rehabilitation programme in respect of a previous pledge.

^c A contribution of 10,000 lb. of coffee has been pledged, but no dollar value has yet been specified.

* In addition, Japan has contributed \$5,000 in respect of the six months to 30 June 1958.

* In addition, Pakistan has contributed \$10,482 in respect of the six months to 30 June 1958.

* A special contribution of \$1,353,180 was paid by Sweden in 1956. Of that amount, \$1,288,281 is available for the 1957 programme.

* In addition, Sweden has contributed \$28,957 in respect of the six months to 30 June 1958.

* An additional payment of \$1,500,000 has been made to the rehabilitation programme in respect of a previous pledge.

* Maximum contribution: \$14 million will be paid to match the first \$14 million of pledges from other Governments. The balance of \$1.5 million will be contributed at a reduced matching percentage to be announced later.

* Maximum contribution: Pledged subject to the condition that the contribution shall not exceed 55 per cent of the total governmental contributions to the Fund.

* This amount was contributed for the first six months of 1957. It is anticipated that the United States will contribute an additional amount of \$900,000 for the second half of 1957. The contribution is subject to the conditions that it will be at the rate of one-third of total governmental contributions to the Fund.

* This pledge covers the twelve-month period ending 30 June 1957. The contribution is subject to the condition that it shall not exceed 70 per cent of the total governmental contribution to the programme. In addition, a payment of \$2,372,000 has been made by the United States to the rehabilitation programme in respect of a previous pledge. The United States will announce a pledge for the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1958 at the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly.

* Includes Saar contribution of \$28,571 for 1956.

* Contribution designated for the rehabilitation programme.

SUMMARY OF PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS AS AT 31 AUGUST 1957

	Pledges	Payments
	United States dollars	
Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1957 ..	30,874,133	21,734,016
United Nations Children's Fund for 1957	15,972,610	6,758,370
United Nations Refugee Fund for 1957	2,322,092	1,703,319
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for period 1 July 1956 - 31 December 1957	26,655,820	26,180,725

Document A/3668/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[4 December 1957]

1. Since the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (A/3668) was issued on 18 September 1957, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges of contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Refugee Fund was convened on 4 October 1957 (see A/AC.90/PV.1 and 2).

2. The new procedure of holding a special pledging conference for the two refugee programmes was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1091 A (XI) of 27 February 1957, and in the preamble to this resolution the Assembly recognized:

(a) The importance of determining the financial resources for activities and programmes to be financed by voluntary contributions before the reports on such activities and programmes are considered and acted upon by the General Assembly;

(b) The need to change the existing procedure for obtaining financial support for those programmes of the United Nations financed by voluntary contributions for which those contributions fall considerably short of the financial targets set for them.

3. The Negotiating Committee has reviewed the results of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, and the conclusions reached in consultation with the Director of UNRWA and the High Commissioner for Refugees are recorded in the following paragraphs.

4. With regard to the attendance at the meetings, the Committee noted that, of the eighty-seven Governments invited to attend (eighty-two Member States and five non-member States), approximately sixty-five were represented. This marked a significant improvement over the attendance at any of the general meetings held in the past by the Negotiating Committee with representatives of Member and non-member States to obtain pledges of contributions to the two refugee programmes. The new

procedure has, therefore, proved valuable in the sense that it has brought the problem of refugees and the financial requirements of the agencies to the attention of a far greater audience than before. If it should be decided to maintain the new procedure of a special pledging conference, the Committee would suggest that even greater attendance might be achieved through increased advance publicity and by scheduling the meetings at a time when no other meetings were held.

5. At the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee dealing with UNRWA, contributions totalling approximately \$25.5 million were pledged by twenty-one Governments. Taking into account the contributions announced, the Director of UNRWA estimated that, on the assumption that those Governments which have regularly contributed to the Agency's programme, will make payments in 1958 at the same rate as in the past years, there would still be a deficit of about \$2 million against the relief budget and about \$3 million against a reduced rehabilitation programme limited mainly to general education. The activities of UNRWA are at present being discussed in the Special Political Committee and, during the discussions,² further contributions have been announced, notably, an additional pledge of \$1.5 million by the United States of America, of which \$500,000 would be made available for relief and \$1 million for rehabilitation.

6. At the meeting dealing with UNREF, contributions totalling approximately \$3.3 million were pledged by twelve Governments. Since the meeting, the General Assembly has adopted resolution 1166 (XII) which, *inter alia*, requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify the UNREF programme and to appeal to Governments for the purpose of raising the additional funds needed for closing the refugee camps. In the light of the contributions pledged, the High Commissioner estimates that the funds still required to carry out the approved UNREF programme—including the intensification of the programme—will be \$7.5 million. The High Commissioner considers it essential that the entire sum

² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Special Political Committee, 64th-72nd meetings and 75th-79th meetings.

of \$7.5 million be pledged in 1958, in order to negotiate with Governments and to draw up plans for the systematic closure of all camps, even though payments in fulfilment of the pledges might continue through 1959 and 1960. In addition, under the terms of resolution 1166 (XII) funds might also be required in order to help solve specific refugee problems remaining unsolved after 31 December 1958 or arising after that date, for the provision of supplemental temporary care and maintenance and for the financing of permanent solutions for refugees coming within the High Commissioner's mandate and otherwise not provided for.

7. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the results of the meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee, in terms of contributions pledged to the two refugee programmes, were insufficient to meet the target figures. The total contributions announced, as well as the individual pledges, did not reflect any marked improvement as compared with the financial support obtained in previous years and, in order to meet the needs of the programmes, it will still be necessary to raise substantial amounts of additional contributions. It is to be hoped, however, that, through the greater publicity given to the global requirements of the two refugee programmes, additional financial support may be forthcoming. The Negotiating Committee believes that the meetings may thus have a delayed effect which cannot yet be fully estimated. If the pattern of holding a special pledging conference shortly after the opening of the General Assembly is repeated each year, it may be hoped that Governments will be able to secure in time the necessary authority for the announcement of their contributions at the conference.

8. In the light of the above, the Negotiating Committee is of the opinion that it would be of value to maintain the new procedure and to convene again next year a special pledging conference for UNRWA and UNREF

along the same lines as this year. It therefore recommends :

(a) That the General Assembly convene, during the thirteenth session, an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, where pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes for the following financial year would be announced, separate meetings being dedicated to each programme ;

(b) That States not members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, be invited to attend the meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee.

(c) That, in order to ensure maximum attendance, as great advance publicity as possible be given to the meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee which should be so scheduled that no other meetings are held at the same time.

9. The Negotiating Committee, in paragraph 18 of its report (A/3668), suggested that the General Assembly might wish to consider, in the light of the outcome of the meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee, the question whether the Negotiating Committee's present term of office, which expires at the end of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, should be extended.

10. As indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, substantial amounts of contributions will still be required to carry out the approved programmes of the High Commissioner for Refugees and to meet the minimum requirements of the UNRWA relief and rehabilitation programmes for 1958. It would therefore appear desirable to make arrangements so that the work of consulting with Governments with a view to raising the additional funds required be continued throughout the year. For this purpose, the General Assembly may wish to reappoint the Negotiating Committee or a similar committee to serve until the close of the thirteenth session.

DOCUMENT A/3783

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text : English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At the 638th meeting held on 5 December 1957, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (A/3668 and Add.1), which was introduced by its Chairman, Mr. E. Penteado (Brazil).

2. Support was given to the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee, contained in paragraph 8 of document A/3668/Add.1, that the new procedures for pledging contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the United Nations Refugee Fund, which were introduced at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, should be repeated at the thirteenth session. Delegations taking part in the discussion also believed that the

Negotiating Committee should be reappointed to serve until the close of the thirteenth session.

3. In successive votes, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A and B by 50 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Recommendation by the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions :

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3783, para. 4). For the final texts, see resolutions 1197 A (XII) and 1197 B (XII) below.

At the same meeting, the President of the General Assembly appointed a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds with the following membership: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1197 (XII). REPORT OF THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (A/3668 and Add.1) appointed at the eleventh session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of determining the financial resources for activities and programmes to be financed by voluntary contributions before the reports on such activities and programmes are considered and acted upon by the General Assembly,

Decides that:

1. During its thirteenth session, the General Assembly shall convene an *ad hoc* committee of the whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, where pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes for the following financial year would be announced, with separate meetings dedicated to each programme;

2. States not Members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, shall

be invited to attend meetings of the *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges to the two refugee programmes;

3. In order to ensure maximum attendance at the meetings, as great advance publicity as possible shall be given to the meetings of the *ad hoc* committee and the meetings shall be so scheduled that no other meetings are held at the same time.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

B

The General Assembly

1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than ten members, with the same terms of reference as those laid down in Assembly resolution 693 (VII) of 25 October 1952, to serve from the close of the twelfth session to the close of the thirteenth session of the Assembly;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds".

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 43 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3194	Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 45
A/C.5/L.490	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed
A/AC.90/PV.1 and 2	Verbatim records of the first and second meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges of contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Refugee Fund	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, separate fascicle

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 43 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 638th and 645th meetings

Plenary meetings: 729th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

**Agenda item 44: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations:
report of the Committee on Contributions**

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DOCUMENT A/C.5/708

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[18 July 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 662nd plenary meeting held on 27 February 1957, approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/3549, para. 48) that consideration of the following two questions should be postponed until its twelfth session, with the understanding that they would be considered at the beginning of that session:

(a) The assessment of the States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the eleventh session of the General Assembly;

(b) The scale of assessments for 1958.

2. The discussion in the Fifth Committee at the eleventh session of the Assembly, which resulted in the recommendation to postpone consideration of the two questions mentioned above, is summarized in its report (A/3549) on item 46 of the agenda (Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United

Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions). As will be seen from paragraphs 44 and 45 of that report, the procedure envisaged was that the Fifth Committee would take up the question of the scale of assessments early in the twelfth session and decide upon the directives to be given to the Committee on Contributions. The latter Committee would then meet and report to the Assembly in the course of the session. It will be appreciated that, in order for this procedure to be followed, this question will have to be one of the first on the agenda of the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session.

3. The States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the eleventh session of the General Assembly and the dates of admission are as follows: Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan (12 November 1956), Japan (18 December 1956), and Ghana (8 March 1957).

DOCUMENT A/3698

Consideration of questions postponed until the twelfth session: report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[11 October 1957]

1. At series of meetings held between 30 September and 9 October 1957 (599th-604th meetings), the Fifth Committee considered, under agenda item 44, the following two questions:

(a) The assessment of the States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the eleventh session of the General Assembly (namely, in the order of admission: Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Japan and Ghana);

(b) The scale of assessments for 1958.

2. These questions had been carried over from the eleventh session by decision of the General Assembly on 27 February 1957 (662nd plenary meeting) on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The circumstances which led to that decision are described in the report of the Fifth Committee (A/3549, paras. 15-21 and 36-48) and in the note by the Secretary-General (see document A/C.5/708, above).

3. At the opening of the discussion in the Fifth Committee, the Chairman pointed out that consideration of the questions outstanding from the eleventh session was intended to provide the basis upon which the Committee on Contributions might proceed at its session, beginning on 15 October. It would therefore be preferable to deal at that preliminary stage rather with the principles inherent in the two questions than with particular elements of the scale of assessments.

4. The representative of the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.458), which, as amended by document A/C.5/L.459, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 14 (I) of 13 February 1946, 238 (III) of 18 November 1948, and 665 (VII) of 5 December 1952, regarding the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among its Members and the fixing of the maximum contribution of any one Member State,

"Noting that when the maximum contribution of any one Member State was fixed at 33.33 per cent effective 1 January 1954, the United Nations consisted of sixty Member States,

"Noting further that since 1 January 1954, twenty-two new Member States have been admitted to the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolution 1087 (XI) of 21 December 1956, whereby the percentage contributions of the first sixteen new Member States admitted since 1 January 1954 were incorporated into the regular scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957 and these were applied to reduce the percentage contributions of all Member States except that of the highest contributor and those of the Member States paying minimum assessments,

"Noting that there are now six new Member States, Ghana, Tunisia, the Federation of Malaya, Japan, Morocco and Sudan, whose percentage contributions have not yet been fixed by the Committee on Contributions or incorporated into the 100 per cent scale of assessments,

"Considering that in an organization of sovereign states the maximum budgetary contribution of any one Member State must be fixed not only with reference to capacity to pay but also with reference to the total number of sovereign Member States,

"Decides that:

"1. In principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State to the ordinary expenses of the United Nations shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total;

"2. The percentage contributions fixed by the Committee on Contributions for Japan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia for 1956 and 1957, and for Ghana and the Federation of Malaya for 1957 shall constitute miscellaneous income of the United Nations;

"3. The Committee on Contributions shall take the following steps in preparing scales of assessment for 1958 and subsequent years:

"(a) The percentage contributions fixed by the Committee on Contributions for Ghana, Japan, the Federation of Malaya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia

for 1958 shall be incorporated into the 100 per cent scale for 1958. This incorporation shall be accomplished by applying the total amount of the percentage contributions of the six Member States named above to (i) a reduction in the percentage contribution of the highest contributor—but in no event to a percentage below 30 per cent—and (ii) to consequential reductions in the percentage contributions of those Member States affected by the application of the per capita ceiling principle. These reductions shall not affect the assessment percentages of other Member States in the 1958 scale.

"(b) In establishing scales of assessments for subsequent years, the Committee on Contributions shall complete the reduction of the contribution of the highest contributor to 30 per cent by the application thereto, to the extent necessary, of contribution percentages fixed for additional Member States which may be admitted and by the application thereto of any increases in the percentage contributions of Member States which may be found necessary by the Committee on Contributions because of increases in relative national income. The percentage contributions of Member States shall not be increased for years subsequent to 1958 because of the provisions of this resolution, that is solely for the purpose of reducing the percentage contribution of the highest contributor to 30 per cent."

5. The considerations which the United States representative advanced in favour of his proposal are summarized below:

(a) The General Assembly decided in 1946 (resolution 14 (I), section A, para. 3) to apportion the regular expenses of the United Nations among the Members broadly according to capacity to pay. By using the word "broadly", the Assembly recognized that capacity to pay should not be the sole criterion in fixing the scale of assessments. Thus, in December 1946, the initial assessment of the United States was set at 39.89 per cent (resolution 69 (I))—a figure far below its actual relative capacity. By that decision the Assembly established that, in addition to capacity to pay, the size of the membership of the United Nations and the sovereign equality of its Members were factors of importance in determining a maximum rate of contribution.

(b) In 1948, when the Organization comprised fifty-eight Members, the General Assembly accepted the principle of a ceiling to be fixed on the contribution rate of the Member State bearing the highest assessment and concurrently recognized that in normal times no one Member should contribute more than one-third of the ordinary expenses of the United Nations (resolution 238 (III)). The application, however, of that principle was deferred until the financial year 1954, by which time the number of Members had risen to sixty.

(c) the admission in 1955 of sixteen new Members, representing an increase in membership of more than 25 per cent, was an important new development. It was the position of the United States that, if the scale of assessments for the years 1956-1958 was equitable in December 1955, when the scale was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 970 (X)), the contributions of the sixteen new Members (amounting to a total of 6.36 per cent) should have been incorporated into the scale of assessments by means of a *pro rata* reduction in the contributions of all Member States: that procedure alone could have ensured that the scale remained equitable. Instead, the General Assembly decided in 1956 (resolution 1087 (XI)) to exclude the United States from the *pro rata* reduction granted to all other Member States with the exception of those assessed at the minimum. The effect of that decision was that, independently of the size of the membership, the ceiling of

33.33 per cent became in fact a floor for the highest contributor. It was therefore essential, in the opinion of the United States delegation, that the latter point should be clarified, since it could hardly have been the intention of the General Assembly, when accepting the ceiling principle in 1948, to produce such a result, but rather to admit the possibility of reducing the assessment of the highest contributor below the figure of 33.33 per cent.

(d) The United States was not seeking to reverse the General Assembly's decision of 1956. Its draft resolution had reference solely to the future and involved a modification in only one of the four basic principles governing the scale of assessments, namely, the principle of a ceiling on the contribution rate of the Member bearing the highest assessment.

(e) There were two tasks before the Fifth Committee: (i) to instruct the Committee on Contributions on the method of establishing a recommended scale of assessments for 1958, and, in particular, on the manner of incorporating into the 100 per cent scale the contributions (estimated at between 2.1 and 2.5 per cent) of the six Members admitted to the United Nations during the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the General Assembly; and (ii) to instruct the Committee on Contributions with regard to the principles which it should take into consideration when recommending, at its 1958 session, a scale of assessments for the three-year period 1959-1961.

(f) The United States proposal was designed to reduce in principle the ceiling from 33.33 to 30 per cent, and to lay down a procedure whereby the full reduction would be made in several stages: in the first instance, the highest contributor, as well as Member States affected by the *per capita* principle, would benefit from the incorporation into the assessment scale of the contributions of the six new Member States; subsequently, the admission of other Members or increases in the national income of existing Members would serve to complete the proposed reduction of 3.33 per cent.

(g) The principal grounds on which the United States proposal rested, were the following: (i) since January 1954 the number of Members had risen by more than 35 per cent, from sixty to eighty-two. Broader representation of the peoples of the world in the United Nations should be accompanied by a broader sharing of responsibilities. In fact, however, the General Assembly had decided otherwise in December 1956 by its resolution 1087 (XI): while maintaining the assessment of the highest contributor at 33.33 per cent, the Assembly had apportioned the remaining 66.66 per cent of contributions among seventy-five Member States, as compared with the number of fifty-nine in preceding years. In an organization of equals, responsibility was not compatible with too heavy a reliance on any one Member, nor, as a corollary, did it seem just to ease the financial burden of all save the highest contributor; (ii) the contributions of the twenty-two Member States admitted to the United Nations since January 1954 would amount to a total of about 9 per cent, and account should be taken of that proportion in determining the maximum rate of contribution.

6. The representative of the Union of South Africa explained why his delegation could neither depart from the position it had taken at the eleventh session (542nd meeting), nor, in consequence, give support to the United States proposal. The basic principles governing the scale of assessments being interdependent, a change in any one of those principles would upset the balance of the system, and might induce changes in some or all of the remaining principles with the object of redressing the balance. At present, national income formed the broad basis of the scale, subject to the adjustments specified in directives which the Committee on Con-

tributions had previously received and which should be maintained, namely: (a) the allowance for low *per capita* income; (b) the minimum percentage; (c) the maximum percentage; and (d) the *per capita* ceiling adjustment. Those four criteria included elements—the maximum percentage and *per capita* ceiling principles—that had no relation to capacity to pay. A reduction in the percentage of the highest contributor would entail a number of consequences: first, the assessments of Member States which benefit from the maximum percentage and *per capita* ceiling principles would be still further removed from their capacity to pay figure, which was and should remain a basic criterion of assessment; secondly, the burden of the reduction would be shifted to Members with a lower income than theirs, and specifically to those not assessed at fixed percentages; thirdly, in the event that the latter group sought and obtained relief through an increase in the already liberal allowance for low *per capita* income, the burden would fall on the middle-income group—such a contingency was not desirable, since that group was bearing a disproportionate share of the assessments and, were it, therefore, to insist on relief, that end could be attained only by raising the minimum percentage or decreasing the allowance for low *per capita* income. Such a solution would presumably not be acceptable to the lower-income group of Member States.

7. The South African representative added that, while he realized that the United States proposal was not prompted by financial considerations, its financial implications for the other Member States could not be disregarded. He illustrated these by means of calculations showing the adverse effect of the proposed change on the assessments of States with a *per capita* income of some \$300 per annum, and pointed out that there would be an even heavier impact in the case of States with a *per capita* income above \$300 and not subject to the ceiling principle, whereas the largest contributor, with a *per capita* income six times as large and a national income constituting over 40 per cent of the total for all Member States, would—on an assessment of 30 per cent—receive an allowance well in excess of 25 per cent. On those grounds, the South African delegation was unable to support operative paragraphs 1 and 3 (a) of the draft resolution. As regards paragraph 2, the proposal to treat the contributions of six new Members as miscellaneous income seemed open to question, and, particularly, since four of those Members, having reached the second year of their membership, might be regarded as entitled to early incorporation in a 100 per cent scale. The correct method of apportioning the expenses of the Organization among the Members was through the incorporation of all Members in the scale. Finally, operative paragraph 3 (b) was unacceptable, since, unlike the preceding paragraphs—the purpose of which was to utilize only the contributions of new Members in reduction of those of the highest contributor and Member States affected by the *per capita* ceiling principle—it contemplated utilizing, to the extent necessary, the percentage increases of Member States at present paying variable contributions. It was the view of the South African delegation that, on the contrary, any increase in the percentage of Members within the latter group should be applied in reduction of the assessments of other Members within the same group which qualified for a decreased rate of contribution.

8. The interventions recorded in paragraphs 4-7 above broadly represented the two principal positions taken in the Fifth Committee on the question at issue. Accordingly, the remainder of the present report is largely confined to the additional points advanced in support of one or other of those positions, to the amendments offered to the draft resolution, and to a record

of the voting. The views of the various delegations are set forth in the official records of the Fifth Committee (599th-604th meetings).

9. The representative of Spain proposed an amendment (A/C.5/L.460) to the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.458) in the form of the following addition to the second sentence of paragraph 3 (a):

"... and (iii) to any reductions in the contributions of other Member States which may be recommended by the Committee on Contributions as a result of its review, at its session commencing 15 October 1957, of appeals from recommendations made previously by that Committee."

10. The representative of Cuba considered that the United States proposal was, in principle, deserving of support. At the eleventh session, virtually all Member States, with the exception of those at the ceiling and the floor, had been granted reductions in their assessments upon the admission of sixteen new Member States. It was, therefore, equitable that, with the more recent admissions, the United States percentage contributions should be reduced. His delegation had reservations to enter only in respect of paragraph 3 (b) of the draft text, which was expressed in terms that were perhaps too restrictive for the Committee on Contributions. Furthermore, his delegation had some doubts regarding the first sentence of this particular paragraph, beginning with the words "by the application thereto, to the extent".

11. The representative of Argentina saw no valid reason for modifying the existing system. Capacity to pay should be maintained as the basic principle regulating the apportionment of expenses. The increase in the ordinary expenses of the United Nations, coupled with such special items as the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force, imposed a heavy burden on the lower-income group of countries; were the contributions of the new Members to be devoted solely to a reduction in the share of a very small number of States, the additional burden resulting from an extension of the Organization's activities would have to be borne by the remaining Members. Furthermore, since the international economic situation had become sufficiently stable by 1956 for the General Assembly to contemplate the full application of rule 161 of the rules of procedure and the approval of an assessment scale for three years, a complete revision of the standards governing that scale should only be envisaged for 1959 and following years. The Committee on Contributions should accordingly be requested merely to fix the contributions of the six new Member States and to revise the scale of assessments in accordance with the method followed at the previous session for incorporating into the scale the contributions of the sixteen Members admitted at the tenth session.

12. Both at the 599th and subsequent meetings of the Fifth Committee, numerous delegations emphasized that the question at issue was chiefly one of principle, since the generosity which the United States of America had shown in connexion with the extra-budgetary programmes of the United Nations and other voluntary programmes of assistance was established beyond the possibility of doubt.

13. At the 600th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced a revised text (A/C.5/L.461) which:

(a) Incorporated the amendment proposed by Spain (see para. 9 above);

(b) Substituted the following text for operative paragraph 3 (b) of the initial draft resolution (A/C.5/L.458):

"In recommending scales of assessment for years subsequent to 1958, the Committee on Contributions shall recommend such steps as it considers necessary

and appropriate to complete the reduction of the maximum assessment of the highest contributor to 30 per cent. It shall give particular consideration to making use of the contributions of new Members to complete this reduction."

14. The United States representative explained that, as regards point (a) above, his delegation appreciated that the Committee on Contributions would not undertake at its October session a comprehensive review of the scale of assessments, but would limit itself to considering appeals by various Member States from previous recommendations of the Committee. It was therefore equitable that any reductions which the Committee recommended should be made by applying a part of the contributions of the six new Member States, without raising the assessments of other Members. Where point (b) above was concerned, the United States delegation recognized that, as suggested by the representative of Cuba and others, its original text was perhaps too rigid. Paragraph 3 (b), in its amended form, would afford to the Committee on Contributions full discretion in recommending a procedure, whereby the assessment of the highest contributor might be reduced to 30 per cent in future years: the proposed discretion should cover both the timing and the extent of the reduction, which could be effected either by applying the contributions of new Member States or by raising the assessments of other States, as and when increases occurred in their national income.

15. The representative of Iraq proposed the deletion of the last preambular paragraph of the revised draft resolution, which was, he submitted, superfluous: the instructions to be given to the Committee on Contributions were of a general character, and that Committee should be allowed sufficient latitude in making recommendations to the General Assembly. He indicated that his delegation would be pleased to vote in favour of the draft resolution on the understanding that its adoption would not constitute a precedent for other international organizations. Each case should be considered strictly on its merits.

16. At the 601st meeting of the Fifth Committee, the representative of the Netherlands argued in favour of maintaining intact the four basic principles of assessment, including the ceiling principle. The admission of new Members meant that two-thirds of the contributions were derived from eighty-one States instead of fifty-nine, a fact which, so far from justifying a reduction in the assessment of the highest contributor, appeared to diminish the risk that, by paying too large a proportion of the expenses, any one State might exercise a preponderant influence. The increased membership had narrowed the gap between countries, such as the United States, which were assessed at below their capacity to pay, and other Members.

17. This view was endorsed by certain other delegations which pointed out that capacity to pay should continue to be measured by national income, appropriately adjusted in the case of Member States with a low *per capita* income. On that basis, the United States assessment should be set at between 40 and 45 per cent and, if an exception to the general rule had been made in its favour through the lowering of the ceiling to 33.33 per cent, the admission of new Members did not in itself justify a further exception in the form of a decrease to 30 per cent, or modify in any way an existing capacity to pay. Any Member State assessed at a rate lower than its capacity to pay would warrant, was in fact receiving a rebate at the expense of other States. It could not, therefore, legitimately claim any part of the relief which the admission of new Members represented; instead, that relief should be granted to the low-income and middle-

income groups. The United States assessment should not be changed until an improvement in the economic position of other countries warranted a lower ceiling consistent with the principle of capacity to pay. The task before the Committee on Contributions was to revise the scale of assessments in the light of the latest estimates of national income. As regards the six Members admitted at the eleventh and twelfth sessions, their contributions should be used in reduction of those of other Members with the exception of States which benefited from the ceiling, floor and *per capita* provisions.

18. Delegations supporting the revised draft resolution considered its provisions to be reasonable, logical and fair. The existing basic principles for determining the scale of assessments were sound principles, but that fact in no way implied that the ceiling of 33.33 per cent had been fixed in perpetuity. It was the right of the General Assembly at any time to revise the scale and, while every Member should be called upon for its fair share of the expenses, requests for a lowering of percentage assessments deserved to be carefully heeded. Although due account should be taken of each Member's capacity to pay, and of any peculiar difficulties that it faced, the percentage contribution to the United Nations budget should not be equated with national income. Regard should be had to the substantial contributions made by the United States to various international programmes and to the fact that in the past it had borne an even larger share of United Nations expenses. In addition, the economic situation of certain other Member States had improved. It would therefore be no more than fair to include the United States among the countries sharing in the benefits which the admission of new Members had yielded.

19. At its 602nd meeting, the Fifth Committee had before it amendments (A/C.5/L.462) to the United States draft resolution (A/C.5/L.461) proposed by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, as well as an oral amendment proposed by Iraq to delete the sixth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (see para. 15 above).

20. The text of the five-Power amendments was as follows:

"1. Delete the last two sentences of operative paragraph 3 (a), and replace by the following:

"This incorporation shall be accomplished by applying the total amount of the percentage contributions of the six Member States named above to a *pro rata* reduction of the percentage contributions of all Members except those assessed at the minimum rate, taking into account the *per capita* ceiling principle and any reductions which may be required as a result of a review by the Committee on Contributions, at its session commencing 15 October 1957, of appeals from recommendations made previously by that Committee;

"2. Add to operative paragraph 3 (b) the following:

"The percentage contribution of no Member State shall be increased solely for the purpose of reducing the percentage contribution of the highest contributor to 30 per cent."

21. The following arguments were advanced in favour of these amendments. It was to the general interest to find a formula that would meet some of the United States objections to the existing scale of assessments. The General Assembly had decided in 1946 that contributions should be based broadly on capacity to pay, but it had also recognized that that was not the sole applicable criterion. The United States assessment had been close to 40 per cent, when its capacity to pay represented 60 per cent (in relation to the total membership), and had been reduced to 33.33 per cent, when that capacity

had stood at between 45 and 50 per cent. Those who dissented from the United States proposal that the admission of twenty-two Members should be reflected in a decrease in its percentage contribution had expressed the view that capacity to pay was the main relevant factor, and that the other established principles, such as the ceiling and the floor principles, did not warrant lowering the United States assessment at that time. But, against that view, it should be borne in mind that, apart from conforming with established principles, assessments should be fixed at a reasonable rate; no Member State should be asked to pay more than its fair share. Although the Fifth Committee was concerned at that stage solely with contributions to the regular budget, much of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies was carried on through voluntary programmes, to which the United States was a generous contributor. It seemed reasonable, therefore, that, with the rise in the number of Members to eighty-two, the United States should not continue to pay one-third of the regular expenses, and that, instead, a ceiling of 30 per cent should be applied. Such a decision would not mark any considerable departure from the principle of contribution according to capacity to pay, and the United States would still be assessed at more than double the next highest rate. Furthermore, provision was made under the five-Power amendment for a gradual reduction of the highest assessment as the percentage rates of other Members decreased. The amendment, as a compromise proposal, might ensure that the decision to be taken by the Fifth Committee would receive a large measure of support: that was a desirable end, because the scale of assessments was vital to the smooth functioning of the United Nations and, were some Members to regard the scale as inequitable, discord might arise in spheres of United Nations activity in which harmony was essential.

22. The representative of the United States indicated that, in the interest of facilitating agreement, his delegation would be prepared to accept the Iraqi amendment to delete the sixth paragraph of the preamble of the draft resolution. He added that the question had been raised why, if the United States assessment of 33.33 per cent had been satisfactory in 1954, it should be deemed desirable to reduce that rate upon the admission of twenty-two Member States. There were two reasons for such a reduction: first, it was sound policy that an organization should not rely too heavily on the contribution of a single member and, secondly, it was important for the successful operation of the United Nations that all Members should be fully conscious of their financial responsibility.

23. Although the first paragraph of the five-Power amendment (A/C.5/L.462) limited the reduction for 1958 to one-third of what the United States had proposed, his delegation was prepared, in the interest of general agreement, to accept that paragraph, and, particularly, since the proposed reduction posed problems for other Member States. It accepted also the second paragraph of the amendment, which stated in fact a principle that had been embodied in the original United States proposal (A/C.5/L.458). During the interval that would elapse before the reduction to 30 per cent could be achieved, the United States would be treated on an equal footing with other Members, whenever decreases in assessments could be made. A reduction in its contribution would result only from the admission of new Member States or from increases in the national income of other States.

24. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that there was much to be said in favour of the arguments adduced by those representatives who had questioned the propriety of any change at the present juncture in the principles by which the scale of assessments was governed. His delegation was not in favour

of appraising the assessment of any one Member State in isolation. Rates of contribution should be discussed in the widest context and not with reference to the particular situation of one, two or three Members: such a procedure in no way precluded the removal of possible anomalies in the existing scale of assessments. It was, moreover, difficult to disregard what had been said in the Committee about the additional burden which the United States proposal would impose on middle-income countries. It was important that the Fifth Committee should, if possible, reach unanimous agreement on the scale of assessments. Accordingly, further efforts should be made to reconcile divergent views among delegations and to work out a generally acceptable solution.

25. The representative of Ethiopia likewise maintained that the burden of the proposed reduction would necessarily be shifted to the middle-income group of contributors, including some or all of the new Members. He argued that the reduction of 3.33 per cent rested solely on one of the four basic principles of assessment and was, to that extent, of a somewhat arbitrary character. The reduction would ultimately have to be found in the 100 per cent scale.

26. Disquiet was voiced by the representatives of several Member States whose capacity to pay is limited. Countries that were industrially and financially less developed suffered disadvantages in that their economy was peculiarly subject to the fluctuations of world markets, and that the necessary stability must wait upon large-scale programmes of development. It was to be hoped that the Committee on Contributions would give due weight to this consideration, and that the highly industrialized countries would find it possible in the meanwhile to continue their large contributions to the work of the United Nations.

27. To replace its former draft resolution, the United States submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.5/L.463) which was discussed at the 603rd meeting of the Committee. This revised proposal consolidated in a single text all former proposals and amendments thereto which had been accepted by the sponsor. Thus, the preamble and operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3(a) and 3(d) were identical with the previous proposals, as amended. The revised draft resolution, however, included in its operative paragraph 3 two additional paragraphs reading as follows:

"(b) During the three-year period of the next scale of assessments, 1959-1961, further steps to reduce the share of the largest contributor shall be recommended by the Committee on Contributions when new Member States are admitted;

"(c) The Committee on Contributions shall thereafter recommend such additional steps as may be necessary and appropriate to complete the reduction."

28. The representative of Portugal proposed orally an amendment to paragraph 3(d). In this connexion, he accepted a sub-amendment by the representative of Italy whereby the sub-paragraph would read "The percentage contribution of Member States shall not in any case be increased as a consequence of the present resolution". He believed that a revision on these lines would define more precisely the purpose in view as well as give an effective guarantee for the middle-income group of Members. Several delegations expressed their support for the Portuguese amendment, to which they attached particular importance. The amendment was accepted by the United States.

29. Members of the Committee paid tribute to the spirit of conciliation which the United States had shown in a desire to reach the largest possible measure of common agreement. Some members believed that the revised proposal went a long way to reach an equitable and just

conclusion, and that it was worthy of the support of an evident majority of the Committee.

30. Other members expressed their concern at the uncertain future effect which might result from adoption of the proposal. They believed that it would be a more prudent course for the Fifth Committee not to take action on the proposal without the benefit of prior expert study such as might well be undertaken by the Committee on Contributions, which was technically competent to deal with these questions. If the Fifth Committee did not take the necessary steps to ensure such prior expert review, they stated that they would have to abstain or to vote against the proposal.

31. The inter-relationship of the principles on which the existing scale of contributions had been based was further underlined in the discussion at the 603rd meeting of the Committee. It was considered by some delegations that a modification of any one of these principles would affect the equilibrium of the present system, which had been carefully developed and controlled over a period of years. They stated in consequence that they could not give their support to any departure from the fundamental principle that the scale of assessments should be established on the broad basis of capacity to pay. Only if there was clear evidence that the application of the principle itself demanded a change, would they consider it appropriate to reopen a question which had acquired constitutional significance, when the General Assembly had fixed the maximum contribution at one-third of the total contributions and had deemed, in so doing, that the principle of broad capacity to pay could still be maintained in the scale.

32. In the course of discussion of the present item, a number of delegations made representations on their individual assessments, their views being summarized in the following summary records of the Fifth Committee: El Salvador (604th meeting); Ethiopia (602nd meeting); Japan (599th meeting); Romania (603rd meeting); Spain (599th meeting); Sudan (599th meeting); Union of South Africa (604th meeting).

33. At its 604th meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution proposed by the United States (A/C.5/L.463), incorporating the amendment to paragraph 3(d) which had been proposed and accepted at the 603rd meeting (see para. 28 above). The voting on the operative part of the draft resolution was by paragraphs and the voting on paragraph 1 thereof by roll-call. Paragraph 1 was adopted by 41 votes to 20, with 16 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The result of the voting on the remainder of the operative portion of the draft resolution was as follows: operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 58 votes to 2, with

15 abstentions; the opening sentence of operative paragraph 3 and the first sentence of sub-paragraph (a) were adopted by 62 votes to none, with 12 abstentions; the second sentence of operative paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a), was adopted by 47 votes to 10, with 18 abstentions; operative paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), was adopted by 42 votes to 20, with 12 abstentions; operative paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), was adopted by 42 votes to 19, with 16 abstentions; operative paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (d), was adopted by 52 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions. The revised draft resolution

as a whole was adopted by 48 votes to 17, with 17 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

34. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/3798

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]

[13 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee, at its 631st meeting held on 29 November 1957, considered the item "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions". The Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/3714), a draft text (A/C.5/L.482) prepared by the Secretariat, embodying in resolution form the recommendations made in that report, a proposal (A/C.5/L.481) by Japan on the assessment of that country for the year of admission and a statement (A/C.5/732) by the Secretary-General on the status of advances to the Working Capital Fund and contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1955, 1956 and 1957 as at 25 November 1957.

2. The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions stated that the task of the Committee arising out of General Assembly resolution 1137 (XII) had been limited to the assessment of six new Member States admitted in 1956 and 1957—Ghana, Japan, the Federation of Malaya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia—and to consequential adjustments in the existing scale of assessments. In determining the percentage rates of contributions for the new Members, the Committee had used as a basis national income estimates for the years 1952-1954, which was the basis for the assessment of all other Member States. In accordance with the General Assembly's directive, the additional contributions for the new Members should be applied towards a *pro rata* reduction for all Members except those at the minimum assessment of 0.04 per cent. In the United Nations scale of two decimals, the literal application of this directive was not possible, as the *pro rata* distribution of the additional contributions would not affect the assessments of the Member States whose percentage contributions was 0.16 or below. The Committee had, however, rejected the idea of changing to a three-decimal scale, since the adjustments involved would be so small that they could not be determined with any measure of certainty.

3. Under rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Committee on Contributions had considered representations and appeals made by Member States for changes in assessments. For the reasons given in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report, the Committee had reached the conclusion that it would not be in the interest of equity to make *ad hoc* adjustments in individual assessments at the present time. An exception was Hungary, for which the Committee had unanimously agreed that a reduction for 1958 was justified. The appeals would be considered again next year in the context of an over-all review of the scale; the Committee would then be in a position to evaluate relative changes

in capacity to pay and any special changes would be reflected in the scale to be recommended for the years 1959-1961. The Chairman explained that the basis for the next general review of the scale would be the national income estimates for the three years 1955-1957.

4. General Assembly resolution 69 (I) provided that, for the year of admission, new Members should contribute at least one-third of their percentage assessment to the annual budget of that year. The Assembly had departed from that rule in several instances. For the six new Members, the Committee on Contributions had made no recommendation, but had suggested the proportions that would be applicable, in the light of resolution 69 (I). It was for the Fifth Committee to decide the percentage assessments to be applied.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY NEW MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR OF ADMISSION

5. The representative of Japan recalled that, at its eleventh session, the General Assembly had decided that the sixteen States admitted to membership on 14 December 1955 should contribute for the year of admission one-ninth of their assessment for the full year 1956 (resolution 1087 XI)). As Japan had been admitted on 18 December 1956, it should be entitled to a similar benefit in respect of that year. The expenses for that part of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, which fell in 1957, would be fully covered by the 1957 budget to which his Government would pay a full year's contribution. He proposed that the 1956 assessment for Japan should be one-ninth of its percentage assessment for 1957 and, as a consequence, the amount of Japan's contribution under resolution 970 (X), paragraph 4, should be reduced by one-ninth and not by one-third (A/C.5/L.481).

6. The representative of the United States of America, supporting the Japanese proposal, believed also that it would be difficult to distinguish the case of Japan from that of the other Member States admitted in 1956, namely Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia, and accordingly proposed that a one-ninth assessment should also be applied to those States. The representative of the Federation of Malaya, referring to the financial difficulties of his country, proposed that its assessment for the first year of membership should similarly be reduced from the suggested rate of one-third to one-sixth. The representative of Haiti proposed that, for Ghana, the suggested rate of two-thirds should be reduced to one-third.

7. The Fifth Committee favoured the proposed reductions in the rates of contribution of the new Members for the year of admission in view of the special circum-

stances pertaining in each case. Much emphasis was given during the discussion to the claims of the newly independent countries for special consideration with regard to their future scales of assessment. Several delegations, however, expressed the view that, if exceptions were repeatedly made to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 69 (I), in which a one-third rule was stipulated, that rule might require review and possible revision; it was hoped that the Committee would have an opportunity to study the question and lay down definite rules before any more new Members were admitted. Meanwhile, they believed that exceptions made for special reasons, which appeared justifiable in individual cases, should not be considered as precedents, since a State, in attaining membership in the United Nations, would, together with other Members, benefit from the available services, facilities and permanent installations of the Organization, which had been built up only through a significant total expenditure.

Pro rata DISTRIBUTION OF ADDITIONAL PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS

8. During the discussion, several delegations expressed regret that countries whose assessments were below 0.16 per cent had received no benefit from the pro rata sharing of the benefits of an increase in membership. The representative of Ceylon pointed out that this was the second occasion when the smaller contributors had failed to benefit from the admission of new Members. As the effect was cumulative, it was hoped that the Committee on Contributions would give special consideration to the countries which, for the second time, had received no reduction in their assessments. In this connexion, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions stated that his Committee examined carefully the level of contributions of all Members, but that it would pay special attention to the pertinent matter which had been raised by the representative of Ceylon. It was also suggested that the Committee on Contributions should consider the possibility of a reduction in the minimum assessment of 0.04 per cent, principally on the grounds that, when the method of calculating the scale had originally been established, the budget of the Organization had been much lower and that the subsequent increase in expenditure had created serious difficulties for the smaller contributors whose economy had not developed in a similar proportion.

THE 1958 SCALE

9. Tributes were paid by several delegations to the way in which the Committee on Contributions had carried out its task of establishing a scale of assessments in the light of the General Assembly's directives (resolution 1137 (XII)), and the scale recommended for 1958 was generally acceptable to Member States.

REPRESENTATIONS AND APPEALS FOR CHANGES IN ASSESSMENTS

10. In the course of the discussion, the following delegations made representations on their individual assessments, their views being summarized in the record of the 631st meeting of the Fifth Committee: El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Spain, Sudan, Union of South Africa and Uruguay. The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions stated that the Committee would study closely the record of the Fifth Committee's discussion and give thorough consideration to all the points raised.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

11. The proposals noted in paragraph 6 above would amend as follows the draft resolution embodying the recommendations and suggestions of the Committee on Contributions (A/C.5/L.582).

(a) The United States proposal would replace the words "one-third" in paragraph 4 by "one-ninth";

(b) The Haitian proposal would replace the words "two-thirds of 0.07 per cent" in paragraph 5 by "one-third of 0.07 per cent";

(c) The proposal of the Federation of Malaya would replace the words "one-third of 0.22 per cent" in paragraph 5 by "one-sixth of 0.22 per cent".

12. The United States proposal was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 1 abstention. This decision entailed a consequential amendment to paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. As a result, it was unnecessary for the Committee to vote on the Japanese proposal (A/C.5/L.481). The proposals by Haiti and the Federation of Malaya were adopted by 62 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The Committee voted on the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.482), as amended, with the following results: paragraphs 1-5, as amended, were adopted unanimously; paragraph 6 was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 8 abstentions; paragraph 7, as amended, was adopted unanimously; paragraph 8 was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 9 abstentions; paragraphs 9 and 10 were adopted unanimously. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

13. In explanation of vote, the representative of Sudan stated that he had accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions, as amended, but expressed the specific wish that his country's contribution should be reduced when the scale of assessments came up for revision in 1958.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

14. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 705th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/3698 (para. 34). For the final text, see resolution 1137 (XII) below.

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/3798 (para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 1223 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1137 (XII). SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 14 (I) of 13 February 1946, 238 (III) of 18 November 1948 and 665 (VII) of 5 December 1952, regarding the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among its Members and the fixing of the maximum contribution of any one Member State,

Noting that, when the maximum contribution of any one Member State was fixed at 33.33 per cent effective 1 January 1954, the United Nations consisted of sixty Member States,

Noting further that, since 1 January 1954, twenty-two States have been admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 1087 (XI) of 21 December 1956, whereby the percentage contributions of the first sixteen new Member States admitted since 1 January 1954 were incorporated into the regular scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957 and were applied to reduce the percentage contributions of all Member States except that of the highest contributor and those of the Member States paying minimum assessments,

Noting that there are now six new Member States—Ghana, Japan, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia—whose percentage contributions have not yet been fixed by the Committee on Contributions or incorporated into the 100 per cent scale of assessments,

Decides that:

1. In principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State to the ordinary expenses of the United Nations shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total;

2. The percentage contributions fixed by the Committee on Contributions for Japan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia for 1956 and 1957, and for Ghana and the Federation of Malaya for 1957, shall constitute miscellaneous income of the United Nations;

3. The Committee on Contributions shall take the following steps in preparing scales of assessment for 1958 and subsequent years;

(a) The percentage contributions fixed by the Committee on Contributions for Ghana, Japan, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia for 1958 shall be incorporated into the 100 per cent scale for 1958; this incorporation shall be accomplished by applying the total amount of the percentage contributions of the six Member States named above to a *pro rata* reduction of the percentage contributions of all Members except those assessed at the minimum rate, taking into account the *per capita* ceiling principle and any reductions which may be required as a result of a review by the Committee on Contributions, at its session commencing 15 October 1957, of appeals from recommendations made previously by that Committee;

(b) During the three-year period of the next scale of assessments (1959-1961), further steps to reduce the share of the largest contributor shall be recommended by the Committee on Contributions when new Member States are admitted;

(c) The Committee on Contributions shall thereafter recommend such additional steps as may be necessary and appropriate to complete the reduction;

(d) The percentage contribution of Member States shall not in any case be increased as a consequence of the present resolution.

705th plenary meeting,
14 October 1957.

1223 (XII). SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly

1. Resolves that the scale of assessments for Members' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial year 1958 shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.06
Albania	0.04
Argentina	1.14
Australia	1.61
Austria	0.36
Belgium	1.24
Bolivia	0.05
Brazil	1.06
Bulgaria	0.14
Burma	0.10
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.47
Cambodia	0.04
Canada	3.09
Ceylon	0.11
Chile	0.29
China	5.01
Colombia	0.36
Costa Rica	0.04
Cuba	0.26
Czechoslovakia	0.82
Denmark	0.64
Dominican Republic	0.05
Ecuador	0.05
Egypt	0.25
El Salvador	0.06
Ethiopia	0.11
Finland	0.36
France	5.56
Ghana	0.07
Greece	0.19
Guatemala	0.07
Haiti	0.04
Honduras	0.04
Hungary	0.39
Iceland	0.04
India	2.90
Indonesia	0.50
Iran	0.26
Iraq	0.12
Ireland	0.18
Israel	0.16
Italy	2.03
Japan	1.92
Jordan	0.04
Laos	0.04
Lebanon	0.05
Liberia	0.04
Libya	0.04
Luxembourg	0.06
Malaya, Federation of	0.22
Mexico	0.68
Morocco	0.12
Nepal	0.04
Netherlands	1.12
New Zealand	0.42
Nicaragua	0.04
Norway	0.48
Pakistan	0.54
Panama	0.05
Paraguay	0.04
Peru	0.15
Philippines	0.40
Poland	1.52
Portugal	0.24
Romania	0.49
Saudi Arabia	0.07
Spain	1.11
Sudan	0.11
Sweden	1.43
Carried forward	41.91

Member State	Per cent
Brought forward	41.91
Syria	0.08
Thailand	0.16
Tunisia	0.05
Turkey	0.61
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.80
Union of South Africa	0.67
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13.62
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.62
United States of America	32.51
Uruguay	0.16
Venezuela	0.42
Yemen	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.35
TOTAL	100.00

2. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1958, when a report shall be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session ;

3. *Resolves* that for the year 1957 the rates of contributions for Japan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia shall be as follows :

Member State	Per cent
Japan	1.97
Morocco	0.12
Sudan	0.11
Tunisia	0.05

These rates shall be in addition to the 1957 scale of assessments of 100 per cent contained in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1087 (XI) of 21 December 1956, and shall be applied to the budget for 1957 ;

4. *Resolves* that, in view of the fact that Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia became Members of the United Nations on 12 November 1956, and Japan on 18 December 1956, these States shall contribute for the year of admission to membership an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment for 1957 applied to the budget for 1956 ;

5. *Resolves* that Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, which States became Members of the United Nations on 8 March and 17 September 1957 respectively, shall contribute for the year of admission to membership amounts equal to one-third of 0.07 per cent for Ghana, one-sixth of 0.22 per cent for the Federation of Malaya ; these amounts will be applied to the budget for 1957 ;

6. *Resolves* that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 970 (X) of 15 December 1955, States which are not Members of the

United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1958 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates :

State	Per cent
Germany, Federal Republic of	4.15
Korea, Republic of	0.13
Liechtenstein	0.04
Monaco	0.04
San Marino	0.04
Switzerland	0.98
Viet-Nam	0.16

The following countries being called upon to contribute :

(a) To the International Court of Justice : Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland ;

(b) To the International Control of Narcotic Drugs : Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland and Viet-Nam ;

(c) To the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East : Korea (Republic of) and Viet-Nam ;

(d) To the Economic Commission for Europe : Germany (Federal Republic of) ;

7. *Resolves* that Japan, which participated in certain United Nations activities before admission to membership, shall not be required to contribute separately towards the annual expenses of such activities for the year 1957 onwards, and that for the year 1956 the amounts that Japan is called upon to contribute under paragraph 4 of resolution 970 (X) shall be reduced by one-ninth ;

8. *Resolves* that the Federal Republic of Germany, which acceded to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons on 30 January 1956, shall be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the International Bureau for Declarations of Death for the years 1956 and 1957 at the rate of 4.61 per cent pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 970 (X) and for 1958 at the rate of 4.15 per cent, pursuant to paragraph 6 of the present resolution ;

9. *Urges* Member States, within the limits of their constitutional processes, to seek appropriate measures which would ensure the payment of their annual contributions to the United Nations as early as possible in the financial year ;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, under the authority given to him by paragraph 3 of resolution 970 (X), to continue in 1958 to make the arrangements for the payment of part of Members' contributions in currencies other than United States dollars as comprehensive as practicable.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 44 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3121 and Add.1	Report of the Committee on Contributions	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 10
A/3714	Report of the Committee on Contributions	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/732	Statement of advances to the Working Capital Fund and contributions to the budgets for the financial years 1955, 1956 and 1957 as at 25 November 1957: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.458	United States of America: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3698, para. 4
A/C.5/L.459	United States of America: amendment to document A/C.5/L.458	Incorporated in A/C.5/SR. 599, para. 6
A/C.5/L.460	Spain: amendment to document A/C.5/L.458	Incorporated in A/3698, para. 9
A/C.5/L.461	United States of America: revised draft resolution	See A/3698, para. 13
A/C.5/L.462	Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden: amendments to document A/C.5/L.461	Incorporated in A/3698, para. 20
A/C.5/L.463	United States of America: second revised draft resolution	See A/3698, para. 27
A/C.5/L.464	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.481	Japan: amendment to draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/L.482	Incorporated in A/C.5/SR. 631, para. 7
A/C.5/L.482	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the text of this draft resolution, as amended by the Fifth Committee at its 631st and 632nd meetings, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 18, resolution 1223 (XII)</i>
A/C.5/L.494	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 44 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 599th to 605th, 631st, 632nd and 646th meetings

Plenary meetings: 705th and 631st meetings

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 45: United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

- (a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the fourth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Pension Fund as of 30 September 1956, and second review of the basic tables of the Fund.

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
Plenary meetings (first phase):		
A/3690	Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: further actuarial valuation: note by the Chairman of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	1
A/3749	Twenty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	5
Fifth Committee:		
A/C.5/714	Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: admission of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Fund: note by the Secretary-General	7
Plenary meetings (final phase):		
A/3788	Report of the Fifth Committee	7
Action taken by the General Assembly		9
Check list of documents		11
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DOCUMENT A/3690

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: further actuarial valuation: note by the Chairman of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

[Original text: English]
[7 October 1957]

1. In recommending amendments to the Regulations which increase certain benefits payable by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/3611 and Corr.1), the Joint Staff Pension Board, at its eighth session, was confident that the cost of the improvements would be adequately covered by the actuarial margin already existing in the Fund and that created by increasing the rate of regular interest to 3 per cent. To make certain of this fact, the Board instructed its consulting actuary to make a further valuation of the Fund based on the participants' data as of 30 September 1956 which would reflect the revised basic tables and the proposed amendments to the Regulations.

2. The consulting actuary, Mr. G.B. Buck, subsequently made the valuation requested, which disclosed that, after giving effect to the proposed amendments, an actuarial margin of 0.81 per cent of pensionable remuneration would still remain in the Fund. A copy of the consulting actuary's report is attached.

Actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund prepared as of 30 September 1956 on the basis of amended Regulations proposed by the Board at its eighth session: report of the Consulting Actuary.

1. In accordance with the instructions of the Joint Staff Pension Board, the actuarial valuation of the Fund has been prepared as of 30 September 1956 on the basis of the revised tables and amendments to the Regulations adopted by the Board at its eighth session. The revised tables are those recommended by the actuary in his report dated 25 March 1957 (A/3642, appendix II). The following amendments to the Regulations affecting the valuation, were recommended by the Board to the General Assembly for adoption effective 1 January 1958:

- (a) The rate of regular interest shall be increased from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent per annum;

(b) The rate of benefit payable upon retirement, disability and death of a participant shall be increased from one-sixtieth to one-fifty-fifth of the final average remuneration for each year of contributory service ;

(c) The minimum in the disability benefit formula shall be increased from three-tenths to one-third of the final average remuneration ;

(d) A minimum of either \$750 per annum or twice the calculated benefit, whichever is less, shall be payable to the widow of a participant upon his death in active service.

2. The proposed scheme for associate participants is subject to a special actuarial study and is, therefore, not included in the valuation.

3. This report gives the results of the special actuarial valuation of the Fund, as authorized by the Board. First, a brief summary of the main benefit and contribution provisions of the Fund, incorporating the proposed amendments to the regulations, is given, together with a statement of the participation on the valuation date. The valuation balance sheet, showing the present and prospective assets and liabilities of the Fund, is then presented. This is followed by the actuary's comments and conclusions regarding the results of the actuarial valuation.

I. SUMMARY OF MAIN BENEFIT AND CONTRIBUTION PROVISIONS

4. The following is a summary of the main benefit and contribution provisions of the Fund as interpreted in preparing the actuarial valuation.

5. "Pensionable remuneration" means the basic remuneration stated to be pensionable under a participant's terms of employment. "Final average remuneration" means the average annual pensionable remuneration of a participant during his last five years of contributory service.

A. Benefits

(a) RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Condition for benefit

Any participant who has attained age sixty receives, upon retirement, a retirement benefit during the remainder of his life.

Amount of benefit

The annual retirement benefit is equal to one-fifty-fifth of the participant's final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service, not exceeding thirty years.

Optional benefit

A participant may, with the consent of the Joint Staff Pension Board, before the first payment of his retirement benefit becomes due, elect to receive a lump sum not greater than one-third of the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit due him, and his retirement benefit is then reduced accordingly.

(b) DISABILITY BENEFIT

Condition for benefit

Any participant who becomes unable to perform his duties satisfactorily due to serious physical or mental impairment before attaining age sixty is entitled, during the continuance of such impairment, to a disability benefit which is payable after no larger payments are payable under the staff regulations applying to him ; provided that unless disability is the direct result of an accident or unless the participant has been determined to be physically qualified for admission to earlier coverage, a participant may not become eligible for a disability

benefit until the completion of five years of contributory service.

Amount of benefit

The annual disability benefit is equal to 90 per cent of the retirement benefit that has accrued to the date service ceases, but is not less than the smaller of :

(i) One-third of his final average remuneration ; or

(ii) 90 per cent of the retirement benefit to which the participant would have been entitled if he had remained in service until age sixty and his final average remuneration had remained unchanged.

(c) WIDOW'S BENEFIT

Condition for benefit

(i) Upon the death in service of a married participant, the widow, or disabled widower, is entitled to a widow's benefit ; provided that unless death was the direct result of an accident or unless the participant had been determined to be physically qualified for admission to earlier coverage, such benefit is not payable unless the participant had completed five years of contributory service.

(ii) Upon the death of a married male recipient of a retirement or disability benefit his widow is entitled to a widow's benefit provided she was his wife at the time of his cessation of service and, in the case of a recipient of a disability benefit whose disability was not the result of an accident or service in an unhealthy area, she was his wife six months prior to such cessation of service.

Amount of benefit

The annual widow's benefit is equal to 50 per cent of the retirement or disability benefit to which the participant was or would have been entitled at the time of his death, except that the widow's benefit payable to a widow more than twenty years junior to the deceased is the actuarial equivalent of the widow's benefit payable to a widow twenty years junior to the deceased. The widow's benefit payable upon a participant's death in service shall not be less than \$750 per annum or twice the amount as determined above, whichever is less. A widow's benefit ceases upon her remarriage, at which time she receives a lump sum payment equal to twice her annual widow's benefit.

(d) LUMP-SUM BENEFIT UPON PARTICIPANT'S DEATH IN SERVICE

Condition for benefit

Upon the death in service of a participant who leaves no widow, or disabled widower, entitled to a widow's benefit, a lump sum is payable to his designated beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Amount of benefit

The lump sum death benefit is equal to the participant's own contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent per annum, plus such amount as may have been transferred on his account from a provident fund to the Pension Fund, without interest.

(e) CHILD'S BENEFIT

Condition for benefit

A child's benefit is payable on account of each child under the age of eighteen of a deceased participant or of a recipient or deceased recipient of a retirement, disability or widow's benefit.

Amount of benefit

The child's benefit is an annual benefit equal to \$300 if there is a surviving parent other than a widow not entitled to a widow's benefit and is \$600 if there is no such surviving parent.

(f) WITHDRAWAL BENEFIT

A participant whose services are terminated for reasons other than death, and who is not eligible for a disability of retirement benefit, receives a withdrawal benefit.

If such withdrawing participant has completed less than five years of contributory service he receives his own contributions to the Pension Fund with compound interest at 3 per cent per annum, together with such amount as may have been transferred on his account to the Pension Fund from a provident fund, without interest.

If such withdrawing participant has completed five or more years of contributory service he is entitled, four months after his service ceases, to a lump sum payment which is the actuarial equivalent of a deferred annuity payable at age sixty equal to the retirement benefit accrued to the date his service ceases, provided that said lump sum shall not be less than the amount provided in the preceding paragraph. During the period of four months, he is eligible for a death benefit based on his contributory service to the date he ceased to be employed; but a benefit will be payable only if his widow was his wife at the time his service ceased. If he dies during this period of four months and a death benefit becomes payable, no further benefit is payable. The participant may elect to receive the lump sum payment at a date earlier than that prescribed, but he ceases to be eligible for death benefits on the date such payment is made.

Any participant whose years of contributory service when added to his age at withdrawal equal sixty or more years may elect to convert the lump sum payment to which he is entitled or one-half thereof into a deferred annuity payable at age 60; or to convert the entire lump sum payment into an immediate annuity of equivalent actuarial value.

B. Contributions**(a) BY PARTICIPANTS**

Each participant contributes 7 per cent of his pensionable remuneration. Subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe, additional contributions may be made to provide additional retirement benefits.

(b) BY MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Each member organization makes contributions equal to 14 per cent of the total pensionable remuneration of its participants, plus such additional contributions as are necessary to cover the Fund's obligations with respect to the crediting of service prior to participation.

In addition, member organizations make good any deficiency which an actuarial valuation may show.

II. PARTICIPATION

6. The following table, prepared as of 30 September 1956, shows the number and annual remuneration of participants included in the valuation.

Table 1

NUMBER AND ANNUAL PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1956

Group	Number	Annual remuneration
<i>United States dollars</i>		
Men	5,399	28,716,352
Women	3,929	13,719,431
TOTAL	9,328	42,435,783

7. The following table shows the number and annual benefits of retired participants and beneficiaries who were on the roll as of 30 September 1956.

Table 2

NUMBER AND ANNUAL BENEFITS OF RETIRED PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES ON THE ROLL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1956

Group	Number	Annual benefits
<i>United States dollars</i>		
Retirement benefits:		
Men	124	79,516
Women	58	27,481
TOTAL	182	106,997
Disability benefits:		
Men	12	15,458
Women	14	10,128
TOTAL	26	25,586
Withdrawal benefits:		
Men	6	6,220 *
Women	7	3,481
TOTAL	13	9,701
Widows in receipt of benefits	57	37,018
Children in receipt of benefits	89	27,428
GRAND TOTAL	367	206,730

* Includes one deferred benefit of \$761 commencing in 1957, and one deferred benefit of \$1,364 commencing in 1962.

III. RESULTS OF VALUATION

8. The valuation balance sheet on the next page shows the present and prospective assets and liabilities of the Fund as of 30 September 1956.

IV. COMMENTS ON THE VALUATION

9. The asset side of the balance sheet is identical with the assets shown in table 3 in the report on the fourth actuarial valuation (A/3642) as regards present assets. The balancing item, present value of future contributions by participants and member organizations (\$126,542,879), reflects the change in liabilities as calculated on the basis of the amended Regulations and revised tables. On the liability side of the balance sheet, the first item is \$2,927,765 representing the present value of prospective benefits to present recipients of monthly benefits including children's benefits. It is understood that the benefits payable to present recipients are not to be adjusted on account of the proposed amendments to the Regulations. Next is shown the present value of prospective benefits to or on account of present participants. The total amount of such liability is \$182,799,448 consisting of \$153,437,919, the present value of prospective benefits to present participants, and \$29,361,529, the present value of prospective benefits to the widows and children of present participants who may be expected at death, disability or retirement to have dependants qualifying for benefits. The remaining two items, namely, the present value of prospective benefits on account of voluntary contributions and the reserve for contingencies, remain unchanged from the previous balance sheet.

10. The total present value of all future benefits payable on account of active or retired participants and their

Table 3

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET SHOWING THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND PREPARED AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1956

Assets		Liabilities	
United States dollars		United States dollars	
Present assets of the Fund creditable to:		Present value of benefits payable from the pension reserve account on account of retired and deceased participants	
Pension reserve account	3,077,255	Present value of prospective benefits to be met by regular contributions to the participants' account and the accumulation account:	
Participants' account:		To present participants:	
Regular contributions	17,335,863	Benefits payable upon retirement	128,689,947
Contributions under Article XVIII	238,843	Benefits payable upon disability	12,543,216
		Benefits payable upon withdrawal after five years' service	7,211,287
Accumulation account	17,624,706	Benefits payable upon withdrawal before five years' service or upon death in service when no widow's benefit payable	4,993,469
			153,437,919
Total present assets		To widows and children of present participants:	
Present value of future contributions by participants and by member organizations to balance liabilities	126,542,879	Benefits payable upon death in service	7,930,074
		Benefits payable upon retirement and upon death after retirement	19,297,168
		Benefits payable upon disability and upon death after disability	2,134,287
			29,361,529
		Total liabilities on account of active participants	182,799,448
		Present value of prospective benefits payable on account of voluntary contributions under Article XVIII accumulated to date in the participants' account	238,843
		Reserve for contingencies	841,579
TOTAL ASSETS	186,807,635	TOTAL LIABILITIES	186,807,635

dependants, including the contingency reserve, is \$186,807,635. If from this amount the present assets of \$60,264,756 are subtracted, the remainder is \$126,542,879, which represents the present value of the future contributions by participants and member organizations. A calculation indicates that contributions at the rate of 19.94 per cent of the participants' future pensionable remuneration, together with the expected gain from

withdrawals of temporary staff members, have a present value of this amount. The percentage of pensionable remuneration required to meet administrative expenses is estimated to be 0.25 per cent. Thus, the total contribution rate required from active participants and member organizations is equal to 20.19 per cent, leaving a margin of 0.81 per cent between the actuarially computed rate and the statutory rate of 21 per cent.

DOCUMENT A/3749

Twenty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]

[22 November 1957]

1. Article XXXI of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund provides that the Joint Staff Pension Board shall have an actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund made, under stated conditions, at least once every three years; that, upon receipt of the actuarial report, the Pension Board shall make proposals to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to member organizations, for any action to be taken as a result thereof; and that copies of the actuarial report and of any such proposals shall be forwarded to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

2. The Advisory Committee has accordingly considered the report of the Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3642) on the fourth actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund as of 30 September 1956 (the financial year of the Fund runs from 1 October to 30 September).

3. The consulting actuary has estimated (A/3642, para. 19) a margin of 0.74 per cent of pensionable remuneration between the 21 per cent contribution required by the Regulations and the contributions necessary to meet benefit payments and administrative expenses. The Pension Board has concurred in the actuary's recommendation that contributions should be continued at the rate of 14 per cent of pensionable remuneration of participants payable by the member organizations and 7 per cent of such remuneration payable by the participants.

REVIEW OF THE BASIC TABLES OF THE FUND

4. The actuary also undertook, in accordance with article XXIX of the Regulations, an investigation into the mortality, service and compensation experience of the participants and beneficiaries of the Fund (A/3642, paras. 29 and 30). This investigation showed that the tables currently in use have proved to be slightly conservative: the actual experience has been more favourable to the Fund than was anticipated in these tables. In order to bring the actuarial assumptions more into line with actual experience, the actuary has recommended revised basic tables which have now been adopted by the Board, in accordance with article XXIX of the Regulations.

5. An actuarial valuation of the Fund, as of 30 September 1956, based on the revised tables—instead of the tables currently in use on that date—shows (A/3642, para. 36) a favourable margin of 0.83 per cent of pensionable remuneration between the 21 per cent contribution required by the Regulations and the contributions necessary to meet benefit payments and administrative expenses. This would seem to assure the actuarial soundness of the Fund on the basis of the revised tables as well, provided that the experience of the past few years is maintained.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE FUND

6. The Advisory Committee has also considered the amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund which, in accordance with article XXXVII of those Regulations, the Joint Staff Pension Board has recommended to the General Assembly (A/3611 and Corr.1, annex II).

7. The amendments under reference fall into four broad categories:

(a) Amendment resulting from the actuarial review of past experience (amendment to article XXIX);

(b) Amendments for improvements in benefits facilitated by the results of the actuarial valuation (amendments to articles IV, V and VII);

(c) Amendment related to fixed-term appointments (amendment to article II and the addition of a new supplementary article B);

(d) The remaining amendments which are recommended either to clarify the intent of the General Assembly (article I) or as being consequential to (a) above (articles III.1, VII.5, X.1 and 3, XI, XII.1 and 2, and XVI.6).

(a) Article XXIX (adoption of basic tables)

8. The proposed amendment incorporates the Pension Board's decision, in the light of the actual interest earned on investments of the Pension Fund, to change, effective 1 January 1958, the statutory rate of regular interest from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent. Article XXIX of the Regulations provides the Board with authority to make this change which appears reasonable to the Advisory Committee.

(b) Articles IV (retirement benefits), V (disability benefits) and VII (death benefits)

9. In the light of the actuary's determination that the experience to date and the change in the rate of interest from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent will bring about an increased actuarial margin in the Fund, the Board has recommended the following improvements in benefits. First, the retirement benefit would be based on one-fifty-fifth, instead of the present one-sixtieth, of final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of the participant's contributory service not exceeding thirty years. Secondly, the disability benefit would also be based on one-fifty-fifth of final average remuneration; in addition, for participants entering the Fund before the age of forty, the minimum disability benefit would be increased from three-tenths to one-third of final average remuneration. Thirdly, there would be a minimum widow's benefit of either \$750 per annum or twice the amount which would otherwise have been payable, whichever is smaller. (At present there is no minimum.)

10. In order to satisfy itself that the increased margin in the Fund would more than cover the additional cost of the improvements in benefits, the Board asked the actuary to undertake a further valuation of the Fund on the basis of: first, a 3 per cent rate of interest; secondly, the revised basic tables which have been adopted; and finally, a system of benefits including the proposed improvements.

11. The actuary's report on this valuation (A/3690, para. 10) shows that, after giving effect to the proposed amendments, there would still be a favourable actuarial margin in the Fund of 0.81 per cent of pensionable remuneration.

12. The Advisory Committee understands that the Pension Board was of the opinion that the proposed improvements in benefits were intrinsically justified on grounds of social policy. The Committee did not hear sufficient evidence to support this view, and, before accepting such a view, the Committee would wish to see a comparison of the United Nations scheme in its totality with the corresponding benefits provided under governmental pension schemes. Further, when the present scheme was framed in 1948, the Advisory Committee had recommended that, should actuarial valuation disclose a surplus in the Fund, such surplus might be used to reduce contributions.¹ It may also be noted that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee (A/3209), as approved by the General Assembly, the whole question of the pensionable remuneration is to be reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with the assistance of an expert group.

13. It appears to the Advisory Committee to be unwise, having regard to the complexity of the subject, to effect the proposed improvements in benefits in one part of the existing scheme so shortly before and without reference to the proposed over-all review. Furthermore, the existing scheme has been in force only ten years and the system of benefits is designed primarily for life-long careers. The proposed adjustments in benefits are not, therefore, of such urgency in their impact that they cannot await the over-all review.

14. The Advisory Committee accordingly recommends that the General Assembly should defer a decision on the Board's proposals so that they can be considered as part of the general review.

(c) Article II (participation) and supplementary article B

15. The Pension Board's recommendation for the institution of a scheme for associate participation in the Fund, limited to death and disability coverage, of staff members on fixed-term contracts of not more than five years, is in line with the conclusions of the Salary Review Committee, which were based on a suggestion made initially by the Secretary-General (A/3209, paras. 232 and 233). The proposed amendment to article II, redefining the conditions of eligibility for full participation in the Fund, appears to be in order and may be accepted.

16. Although the Salary Review Committee suggested that the cost of associate participation should be met by the member organization concerned, the executive heads of the organizations in their joint statement (A/C.5/691, para. 59) proposed a sharing of the cost in the same ratio as the cost of full participation, i.e., one-third by the staff member and two-thirds by the organization. The Pension Board has, however, adhered on practical grounds to the suggestion of the Salary Review Committee.

17. The Advisory Committee believes that the initial proposal of the executive heads of the organizations for a sharing of costs is sound and should be incorporated in the proposed scheme for associate participation.

18. The text of the proposed supplementary article B (A/3611, p. 25) seems in parts ambiguous. The Advisory Committee accordingly recommends the adoption of the amended text given in the annex to this report, which also incorporates the proposal in paragraph 17 above.

(d) Article I (definitions) and other articles

19. The Advisory Committee recommends, for the reasons given in the Pension Board's comments (A/3611, p. 22), the adoption of the proposed amendment to paragraph 4 of article I, dealing with "final average remuneration".

20. The amendments to articles III.1, VII.5, X.1 and 3, XI, XII.1 and 2, and XVI.6 are consequential to the change in the rate of interest (article XXIX).

**ADMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
TO THE JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND**

21. The Secretary-General has suggested (A/C.5/714), in response to a request from the President of the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, an amendment to the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund by which that Agency would be treated for the purposes of the Regulations as if it were a specialized agency. The Pension Board, in paragraph 29 of its report, expressed its agreement with such a proposal. The Advisory Committee understands that the reason why the Board itself did not include this amendment in its recommendations, is that, at the time the Board was in session, there had been no request from or on behalf of the Preparatory Commission.

22. The Advisory Committee recommends the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

NEW SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE B (ASSOCIATE PARTICIPATION)

[Text proposed by the Advisory Committee]

1. Every full-time member of the staff of each member organization shall become an associate participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) If he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for at least one year but less than five years; or

(b) If he has completed one year of continuous employment, provided that he is not eligible under article II.1 to become a participant, provided that he is under sixty years of age, and provided further that his associate participation is not excluded by his contract of employment. For the purposes of this article, intervals of not more than thirty calendar days in the period of employment shall not be considered as breaking the continuity of employment.

2. The participation of an associate participant shall cease when he reaches the age of sixty.

3. An associate participant shall be eligible for a disability benefit under article V and his survivors to a death benefit under article VII.1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, and to a child's benefit under article VIII. He shall not be entitled to a retirement benefit under article IV nor to a withdrawal benefit under article X, and his survivors shall not be entitled to a death benefit under article VII.5.

4. There shall be paid monthly into the Pension Fund, in respect of each associate participant, a contribution equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his pensionable remuneration, or such percentage contribution, not to exceed 6 per cent, as shall be determined from time to time by the Joint Staff Pension Board

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/534), para. 49.

on the basis of actuarial valuations of the Fund. One-third of the contribution shall be deducted from the remuneration of the associate participant and paid to the Pension Fund, and the remaining two-thirds of the contribution shall be paid into the Fund by the member organization employing the associate participant.

5. Whenever an associate participant is entitled under article II to become a participant, he may elect during the first year of his participation to have the period performed as an associate participant included in his contributory service to the extent to which he pays into the Pension Fund a sum or sums equal to the contributions he would have paid as a participant, plus interest, at the rate designated in article XXIX. Payment into the Pension Fund

of amounts sufficient to meet the Fund's obligations, resulting from the inclusion of such additional contributory service, which are not met by payments made by the participants shall be made by the member organization designated for that purpose in accordance with arrangements concluded by the member organizations, provided that payment has not already been made by a member organization for the period concerned.

6. All other provisions of these regulations consistent with the present article shall be applicable to associate participants, *mutatis mutandis*, in the same manner as to a participant. Such administrative rules as shall be considered necessary for the implementation of this article shall be established by the Joint Staff Pension Board.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/714

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: admission of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Fund: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[18 September 1957]

1. The question of the participation of the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund is referred to in the annual report of the Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3611, para. 29). On 22 August 1957, the Secretary-General received a letter from the President of the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency asking that the General Assembly should be requested at its twelfth session to take such steps as may be necessary to permit the admission of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with full voting rights, if the Agency decides to seek such participation (see annex).

2. Two steps would be required to make possible the admission of the Agency to membership in the Fund, with voting rights for its representatives in the Joint Staff Pension Board:

(a) In the first instance, it would be necessary to adopt a supplementary article to the Regulations of the Fund, in order that the International Atomic Energy Agency may be treated for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a specialized agency. The following text for the article is proposed:

"Supplementary article C

"THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

"For the purposes of these Regulations, the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be treated as if it were a specialized agency."

(b) Following the adoption of such a provision by the General Assembly, the Agency would be entitled, in

accordance with article XXVIII of the Regulations, to become a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on its formal acceptance of the Regulations and the conclusion of an agreement with the Secretary-General as to certain payments to be made by the Agency to the Fund and certain other transitional arrangements. Prior to its conclusion, such an agreement would be submitted to the Joint Staff Pension Board for its observations.

ANNEX

LETTER, DATED 22 AUGUST 1957, FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency has been informed that the Joint Staff Pension Board of the United Nations Pension Fund has considered the admission of the Agency as a member of the Fund and has indicated that, to facilitate such admission, it would have no objection to the addition of a supplementary article to the Regulations of the Fund, stipulating that, for Pension Fund purposes, the Agency should be treated as if it were a specialized agency.

The Preparatory Commission considered the matter further on 20 August 1957. In accordance with a decision taken at that meeting, I have the honour to ask whether it would be possible for you to arrange that the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to permit admission of the Agency with full voting rights to the Joint Staff Pension Fund, if the Agency decides to seek such participation.

(Signed) Carlos Alfredo BERNADES
President

DOCUMENT A/3788

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee considered at its 634th and 635th meetings, held on 2 and 3 December 1957, agenda item 45 on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on the basis of reports submitted by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3611 and Corr.1, A/3642), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

Questions (A/3749) and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/C.5/714).

2. Amendments to the ensuing articles of the Regulations were recommended by the Joint Staff Pension Board for the following purposes and for the reasons stated in its report (A/3611 and Corr.1, annex II):

Amendments

Articles

- To revise the definition of "final average remuneration" I
- To change the rate of interest from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent per annum for all transactions of the Fund after 31 December 1957 XXIX
- To increase the rate of calculation of benefit payable upon the retirement, disability or death of a participant, from one-sixtieth to one-fifty-fifth of the final average remuneration IV, V, VII
- To raise the minimum in the disability benefit from three-tenths to one-third of the final average remuneration V
- To provide for a minimum widow's benefit VII
- To provide for a scheme of associate participation in the Fund (limited to death and disability coverage) for fixed-term staff holding appointments of from one to five years [Supplementary article B]
- To permit the admission of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Joint Staff Pension Fund² [Supplementary article C]

3. The discussion in the Fifth Committee was largely confined to the amendments which would increase the rate of calculation of benefits from one-sixtieth to one-fifty-fifth of the final average remuneration and provide for a scheme of associate participation in the Fund. The Advisory Committee had made, on the grounds set out in document A/3749 (paras. 12-18) the following recommendations on these two points:

(a) That a final decision on the increase proposed—from one sixtieth to one-fifty-fifth—in the rate of calculation of benefits should not be taken until the findings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the question of pensionable remuneration were known;³

(b) That the costs of associate participation in the Fund should be shared in the ratio applicable to full participation (two-thirds by the member organization, one-third by the participant).

4. The Chairman of the Pension Board made the following points:

(a) The Board was unanimously of the opinion that the increase in benefits, which was recommended purely as a matter of social policy, would not entail risk to the financial or actuarial position of the Fund, or add to the costs borne by member organizations; after allowing for the increase, the actuarial margin would still amount to 0.81 per cent (A/3690, para. 10) and in addition the Fund included a substantial financial reserve for contingencies;

(b) The question, which the Advisory Committee had raised (A/3749, para. 12), of applying the surplus in the Fund to a reduction of the contribution rate, should be studied in its historical context. That possibility had been put forward in 1948, when the problem was to lower the cost of the provisional scheme from 24½ to 21 per cent, and, in consequence, to make corresponding adjustments in benefits. The Fifth Committee had never discussed the use of surpluses as a means of reducing contributions. On the contrary, the Committee had unanimously agreed with the original Working Party that, in addition to the normal requirement of an adequate retirement scheme, account should be taken of the

adverse factors of expatriation, including the loss of eligibility for social security in the home country. It was solely in order to stay within the limit of 21 per cent that the rate of calculation had been set at one-sixtieth instead of one-fiftieth;

(c) A comparison with certain representative national schemes showed that, as regards the three provisions of cardinal importance in a pension scheme—value of annuity credited per year of service; maximum retirement benefit in relation to final remuneration; rate of staff member's contribution—the United Nations scheme provided somewhat lower benefits;

(d) The question which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would review in 1958 was related to the elements of remuneration which should be pensionable. It was, therefore, separate from the question of benefits and from the recommendations of the Board;

(e) As regards the associate participation of staff employed on fixed-term appointment, the consulting actuary was satisfied, on the basis of available information, that a contribution rate of 4½ per cent was sufficiently accurate for the initial stages.

5. The views of delegations supporting the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are summarized below:

(a) With regard to the increased benefits, the United Nations pension scheme had been in operation for only ten years, and, while experience had so far been favourable, there was no certainty that it would still be possible after a lapse of years to count on an interest rate of 3 per cent, or that deficits might not arise. A hasty decision was inadvisable. The existing surplus was merely a notional one; it would materialize as a cash surplus only if conditions remained favourable for many years. While participants might reasonably prefer increased benefits to a reduction in their contribution rate, Member States, faced with heavy expenditure, would not be indifferent even to a slight decrease in cost. It might prove misleading to consider the various factors of a complex scheme in isolation, and, on that basis, to attempt a comparison with national schemes. The Joint Staff Pension Board could not anticipate the outcome of the 1958 review of pensionable remuneration, which might affect the scale of benefits to be received.

(b) Concerning the associate participation, support should be given to the Advisory Committee's recommendation for a sharing of the costs between the associate participant and the member organization, and the more so, since it coincided with the initial proposal made in 1956 by the executive heads of the various organizations (A/C.5/691, para. 59). It was true that a regular participant, who left the Fund before completing five years of contributory service, received, as a withdrawal benefit, his own contributions in full plus interest, and that he had thus enjoyed the benefit of death and disability coverage free of cost. In his case, however, retirement rather than withdrawal was the principal expected contingency, whereas, in the case of an associate participant, the known element was that service would amount to less than five years.

6. A statement was made on behalf of the Secretary-General urging the Fifth Committee to approve in their entirety the amendments recommended unanimously by the Pension Board. In the Secretary-General's view, the study of pensionable remuneration planned for 1958 was concerned solely with the elements of remuneration that should be pensionable; it had its origin primarily in the introduction of a system of non-pensionable post adjustments. Hence, the subject of that study was separate from the question of the benefits to be provided within the present scheme and within the actuarial resources of the Fund as recently computed. As regards a possible

² Proposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/C.5/714) made with the concurrence of the Pension Board (A/3611, para. 29).

³ This recommendation of the Advisory Committee applied also to other amendments proposed to articles V and VII of the Regulations.

sharing of costs under the scheme of associate participation, the executive heads of the member organizations had concluded, after a further study of the matter, that the Salary Review Committee's formula was preferable on grounds of equity and administrative convenience. The large majority of associate participants would serve less than five years, and, were they required to contribute 1.5 per cent, one of two consequences would result. If their contribution were refunded, on completion of service, as a withdrawal benefit, the member organizations would have to contribute substantially more than 3 per cent. If, however, no such refund were made, there would be unequal treatment between two groups of participants.

7. A number of delegations considered the recommendations of the Joint Staff Pension Board to be entirely reasonable and justified on the basis of the recent actuarial valuation. They welcomed the explanations given in the course of the discussion, and were accordingly prepared to support the proposed amendments.

8. At the 635th meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund recommended by the Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3611 and Corr.1, annex II), with the following results: the amendments to article I (definitions) and article II (participation) were adopted unanimously; the amendments to article IV (retirement benefits) were adopted by 43 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions; the amendments to article V (disability benefits) were adopted by 53 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions; the amendments to article VII (death benefits) were adopted by 57 votes to 2, with 1 abstention; the amendments to article XXIX (adoption of basic tables) were adopted unanimously; paragraph 5 of the new supplementary article B (associate participation) was adopted by 46 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions; article B as a whole was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; the new supplementary article C (admission

to the Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency) was adopted unanimously.

9. The Committee approved without objection the recommendation of the Board that the above-noted amendments should come into force on 1 January 1958.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

10. The Fifth Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution A

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution B

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD ON THE FOURTH ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1956 AND SECOND REVIEW OF THE BASIC TABLES OF THE FUND

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution C

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3788, para. 10). For the final texts, see resolutions 1199 (XII), 1200 (XII) and 1201 (XII) respectively, below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1199 (XII). ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The General Assembly,

Takes note of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3611 and Corr.1).

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1200 (XII). REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD ON THE FOURTH ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1956 AND SECOND REVIEW OF THE BASIC TABLES OF THE FUND

The General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/3642) on the fourth actuarial

valuation of the Fund as of 30 September 1956 and the second review of the basic tables of the Fund;

2. Takes note of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-third report (A/3749) to the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

1201 (XII). AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

The General Assembly

Adopts the texts annexed to the present resolution as amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. These amendments shall come into force on 1 January 1958.

*729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.*

ANNEX

Article I, paragraph 4 (amended text)

"Final average remuneration" means the average annual pensionable remuneration of the participant during the last five years of his contributory service, on the understanding that, in the case of participants who have entered the Fund prior to 3 November 1955, it means the average pensionable remuneration of the participant during the last ten years of his contributory service whenever this average is higher. When the participant has less than five years of contributory service, the final average remuneration shall mean the average annual pensionable remuneration during the actual period of contributory service.

Article II, paragraph 1 (amended text)

Every full-time member of the staff of each member organization shall become a participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) If he enters employment under a contract without a time-limit;

(b) If he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for five years or more;

(c) If he has completed five years of employment and remains on a contract providing for further service of at least one year, or remains in employment for more than one year thereafter;

(d) If the member organization certifies that the particular fixed-term contract is considered to cover a probationary period and is designed to lead to employment for an indefinite period,

provided that he is under sixty years of age at the time of entry into the Fund and that his participation is not excluded by his contract of employment,

Article IV, paragraph 1 (amended text)

A participant who reaches the age of sixty shall, upon retirement, be entitled during the remainder of his life to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly, equal to one-fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years.

Article V (amended text)

Subject to the provisions of articles X.1 (b) and XVI, a participant who, before reaching the age of sixty, has, in the opinion of the Joint Staff Pension Board, become unable to perform his duties owing to serious physical or mental impairment, shall be entitled, subject to article IX, while such disability continues, to a disability benefit payable in the same manner as a retirement benefit and equal to nine-tenths of one-fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years. This disability benefit shall not be less than the smaller of:

(a) One-third of the final average remuneration;

(b) Nine-tenths of the retirement benefit to which he would have been entitled if he had remained in service until he had reached the age of sixty and his final average remuneration had remained unchanged.

Article VII, paragraph 1 (amended text)

Subject to the provisions of article XVI, if a married male participant dies, his widow shall be entitled, subject to article IX, to a widow's benefit amounting, except as provided in paragraph 3 below, to half of the benefit which would have been paid to the participant had he qualified for a disability benefit at the time of his death or, if such deceased participant had attained the age of sixty, to one-half of the benefit which would have been paid to the participant had he retired under the provisions of article IV at the time of his death. Whenever the amount of the widow's benefit so determined shall be less than \$750 per annum, it shall be increased to the smaller of: (a) \$750 per annum, or (b) twice the original amount determined. This benefit shall cease on the widow's remarriage.

Article XXIX (amended text)

The Joint Staff Pension Board, upon the advice of a qualified actuary or actuaries, shall adopt from time to time service and mortality tables and the rate of regular interest which shall be used in all actuarial calculations required in connexion with the Pension Fund. The rate of regular interest applicable shall be 2½ per cent per annum through 31 December 1957 and 3 per cent per annum thereafter unless and until changed by the Joint Staff Pension Board. At least once in each six years following the establishment of the Pension Fund, the Board shall have an actuarial investigation made into the mortality, service and compensation experience of the participants and beneficiaries of the Pension Fund; and taking into account the results of such investigation, the Board shall adopt such mortality, service and other tables as it shall deem appropriate.

(The change in the rate of regular interest specified in article XXIX entails consequential changes in articles III.1, VII.5, X.1 and 3, XI, XII.1 and 2, and XVI.6. In each case the phrase "at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum" is replaced by the phrase "at the rate designated in article XXIX".)

Supplementary article B (new text)

1. Every full-time member of the staff of each member organization shall become an associate participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) If he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for at least one year but less than five years;

(b) If he has completed one year of continuous employment, provided that he is not eligible under article II.1 to become a participant, provided that he is under sixty years of age, and provided further that his associate participation is not excluded by his contract of employment. For the purposes of this article, intervals of not more than thirty calendar days in the period of employment shall not be considered as breaking the continuity of employment.

2. The participation of an associate participant shall cease when he reaches the age of sixty.

3. An associate participant shall be eligible for a disability benefit under article V and his survivors to a death benefit under article VII.1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, and to a child's benefit under article VIII. He shall not be entitled to a retirement benefit under article IV nor to a withdrawal benefit under article X, and his survivors shall not be entitled to a death benefit under article VII.5.

4. Each member organization shall pay monthly into the Pension Fund, in respect of each associate participant, a contribution equal to 4½ per cent of his pensionable remuneration, or such percentage contribution, not to exceed 6 per cent, as shall be determined from time to time by the Joint Staff Pension Board on the basis of actuarial valuations of the Fund.

5. Whenever an associate participant is entitled under article II to become a participant, he may elect during the first year of his participation to have the period performed as an associate participant included in his contributory service to the extent to which he pays into the Pension Fund a sum or sums equal to the contributions he would have paid as a participant, plus interest, at the rate designated in article XXIX. Payment into the Pension Fund of amounts sufficient to meet the Fund's obligations, resulting from the inclusion of such additional contributory service, which are not met by payments made by the participants shall be made by the member organization designated for that purpose in accordance with arrangements concluded by the member organizations, provided that payment has not already been made by a member organization for the period concerned.

6. All other provisions of these regulations consistent with the present article shall be applicable to associate participants, *mutatis mutandis*, in the same manner as to a participant. Such administrative rules as shall be considered necessary for the implementation of this article shall be established by the Joint Staff Pension Board.

Supplementary article C (new text)

For the purposes of these regulations, the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be treated as if it were a specialized agency.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 45 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3209	Report of the Salary Review Committee	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, separate fascicle
A/3558	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 51
A/3611 and Corr.1 and 2	Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 8
A/3642	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the fourth actuarial valuation of the Fund as of 30 September 1956 and second review of the basic tables of the Fund	Ibid., Supplement No. 8A
A/C.5/691	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 51
A/C.5/L.495	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 45 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 634th, 635th and 645th meetings
Plenary meetings : 729th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 46: Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account

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DOCUMENT A/3710

Fifteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[22 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 519 A (VI) of 12 January 1952, a note by the Secretary-General (A/3599) submitting the audit reports for the year ended 31 December 1956 relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

2. The total of allocations (and other credits) made during the year under review to organizations participating in the Expanded Programme amounted to \$32,971,925. In addition, an amount of \$2,011,100 was allotted to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration as a lump-sum appropriation from the Organization's regular budget, bringing the total funds available to all the organizations to \$34,983,025. Obligations were incurred during the year to a total of \$30,892,373, excluding costs charged to funds provided by recipient Governments for local costs. The excess of available funds over obligations incurred thus amounted to \$4,090,652 which, together with a surplus of \$184,793 in the local costs account and other savings and income of \$864,430, results in a total available balance as of 31 December 1956 of \$5,139,875.

3. The following table shows the proportion which administrative and operational services costs have borne to total obligations incurred during the year 1956 by the several participating organizations:

	Total obligations ^a	Administrative and operational services costs	Column (2) as percentage of column (1) [corresponding percentages for 1955 are given in parentheses]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
ILO	3,045,438	390,634	12.83	(12.67)
FAO	8,019,937	1,045,796	13.04	(13.92)
UNESCO	3,801,044	445,585	11.72	(12.53)
ICAO	1,183,862	141,629	11.96	(14.07)
WHO	5,186,588	606,610	11.70	(13.66)
United Nations ^b ..	9,655,504	1,309,371	13.56	(15.37)
TOTAL	30,892,373	3,939,625	12.75	(14.01)

^a Including exchange adjustments on operations, total net addition: \$27,302.

^b Including amounts in respect of ITU and WMO. Figures also include obligations incurred against funds made available from the United Nations regular budget.

4. The Advisory Committee has submitted to the General Assembly detailed reports in respect of five of the participating organizations, covering their administrative and financial procedures with particular reference

* Document A/3599 relating to agenda item 46 appears as a separate fascicle.

to their participation in the Expanded Programme.¹ As indicated in paragraphs 65-71 of the report on FAO (A/3598), the Committee has also under study the question of the identification and allocation of the administrative and operational services costs that are chargeable to the Expanded Programme.

5. In its report on the 1955 expenditures from the Special Account, the Advisory Committee commented on the obligating procedure which was followed by the organizations in respect of fellowships.² According to this procedure, the entire cost of the fellowship, regardless of its expected duration beyond the current year, is recorded as an obligation immediately on the award of the fellowship and even prior to the completion of arrangements regarding the placing of the fellow and

¹ International Labour Organisation (ILO): *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 49, document A/3142 (separate fascicle); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): *ibid.*, document A/3166 (separate fascicle); World Health Organization (WHO): *ibid.*, *Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 48, document A/3596; World Meteorological Organization (WMO): *ibid.*, document A/3597; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): *ibid.*, document A/3598.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 48, document A/3432, para. 9.

his programme of study. The Advisory Committee understands that the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) has again considered this question and has come to the conclusion that the present procedure should be continued, in order to obviate the need for recipient countries to follow up fellowships already awarded and to re-include appropriate portions of such fellowships in their country programme requests for several succeeding years until the fellowship is completed in each case.

6. Attention has been drawn in the audit report relating to the ILO (A/3599, p. 5, para. 2) to the fact that there are no established rules to govern the allocation, as between the recipient Government and the awarding organization, of the cost of travel of fellows. The Advisory Committee understands that the practice in this regard differs among the organizations: while the ILO and FAO normally ask the recipient Government to provide one-half of the travel cost, other organizations generally meet such costs in full. There would be advantage in the organizations following a uniform policy in this regard; the Committee is informed that this matter will be discussed by TAB shortly.

7. There are no other points in the several audit reports on which the Advisory Committee desires to comment.

DOCUMENT A/3727

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1957]

1. Pursuant to the allocation of agenda items decided by the General Assembly at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the Fifth Committee considered, at its 618th meeting held on 31 October 1957, agenda item 46 entitled "Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account". The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/3599) as well as a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3710).

2. The Chairman of the Board of Auditors and a representative of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board were present during the discussion and replied to questions raised by members of the Committee.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by 64 votes to none, with 1 abstention, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3727, para. 3). For the final text, see resolution 1168 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1168 (XII). AUDIT REPORTS RELATING TO EXPENDITURE BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS ALLOCATED FROM THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit reports (A/3599) relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account for the financial year ended 31 December 1956, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set forth in its fifteenth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3710).

723rd plenary meeting,

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 46 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/3599	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, separate fascicle</i>
A/C.5/L.476	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 46 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 618th and 622nd meetings.

Plenary meetings : 723rd meeting.



[Original text: English]

[5 August 1957]

DOCUMENT A/3599

Audit Reports for the year ended 31 December 1956 relating to expenditure by
Specialized Agencies of Technical Assistance Funds allocated from
the Special Account

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. In accordance with the requirements of General Assembly resolution 519 A (VI) adopted on 12 January 1952, there are submitted herewith the audit reports for the year ended 31 December 1956 relating to expenditures by the specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account. Paragraph 7 of the resolution reads as follows:

"Calls on the specialized agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to provide, in their regular budget documents, information concerning their estimates for the expenditure of technical assistance funds; and to transmit to the General Assembly, for examination and approval, the audit reports relating to expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account after approval of the appropriate audit reports by the general conferences of their agencies or by such other authorities of the agencies as are constitutionally authorized to approve them."

2. Attached to the present document is a combined statement (annex 1) showing the status of funds of all the participating organizations under the Expanded Programme as at 31 December 1956, which summarizes the separate audited financial statements submitted by the specialized agencies, together with similar information regarding the transactions of the United Nations as a participating organization in the Programme.

3. The audited financial statements of the specialized agencies are attached as annexes 2 to 6; these comprise for each agency the financial statement showing the status of its funds, in the form prescribed by the Technical Assistance Board, bearing the certificate of the external auditors, and the relevant audit report submitted to the general conference of the agency concerned. As in previous years, the detailed supporting schedules furnished by the several agencies, to which references are made in the financial state-

ments, are not included in this submission but are made available to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

4. The audit reports of the following agencies for the year 1956 have been approved by their general conference:

(a) The International Labour Organisation, on 22 June 1957;

(b) The World Health Organization, on 16 May 1957.

The audit reports for the years 1955 and 1956 relating to the accounts of the Food and Agriculture Organization have not yet been approved and will be presented to the FAO Conference to convene in November 1957. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's audit report for 1955 was approved at the ninth session of the UNESCO General Conference on 5 December 1956; the report for 1956 will be submitted for approval at the tenth session of the UNESCO General Conference, which will be held in

November 1958. The accounts and audit reports for 1956 of the International Civil Aviation Organization will be presented to the eleventh session of its Assembly to convene during the first half year of 1958.

5. The audited financial statements of the United Nations as a participating organization in the Expanded Programme are presented in the financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1956.^{1/} Also included in the same document are financial statements in respect of the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board, as well as a statement (schedule I - p.31) showing the status of the Special Account as at 31 December 1956.

6. A consolidated statement which reflects the financial transactions of the Expanded Programme as a whole is attached as annex 7.

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 6, part II.

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

COMBINED STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956 BASED ON THE ACCOUNTS CERTIFIED BY THEIR EXTERNAL AUDITORS

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>United Nations</u> \$	<u>ILO</u> \$	<u>FAO</u> \$	<u>UNESCO</u> \$	<u>ICAO</u> \$	<u>WHO</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Excess of allocations and other income over obligations incurred as at 31 December 1955.....	2,526,540	207,093	907,982	810,858	38,818	456,912	-4,948,203
Allocations of 1955 reverted in 1956..	(1,320,989)	(207,093)	(572,415)	(427,513)	(13,066)	(76,164)	(2,617,240)
Allocations during 1956 (less exchange adjustments thereon).....	7,342,550	3,383,903	8,310,117	4,941,442	1,230,039	5,432,911	30,640,962
Grant-in-aid from United Nations regular budget	2,011,100						2,011,100
	<u>10,559,201</u>	<u>3,383,903</u>	<u>8,645,684</u>	<u>5,324,787</u>	<u>1,255,791</u>	<u>5,813,659</u>	<u>34,983,025</u>
Less:							
Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding those against funds provided by Governments for local costs):							
Operating costs - Projects.....	8,324,743	2,665,286	6,971,731	3,346,976	1,038,782	4,577,928	26,925,446
Operating costs - Services.....	900,024	206,111	520,839	225,115	27,221	386,927	2,266,237
Administrative costs.....	409,347	184,523	524,957	220,470	114,408	219,683	1,673,388
	<u>9,634,114</u>	<u>3,055,920</u>	<u>8,017,527</u>	<u>3,792,561</u>	<u>1,180,411</u>	<u>5,184,538</u>	<u>30,865,071</u>
Exchange adjustments on operations (net).....	21,390	(10,482)	2,410	8,483	3,451	2,050	27,302
	<u>9,655,504</u>	<u>3,045,438</u>	<u>8,019,937</u>	<u>3,801,044</u>	<u>1,183,862</u>	<u>5,186,588</u>	<u>30,892,373</u>
Excess of allocations over obligations incurred	<u>903,697</u>	<u>338,465</u>	<u>625,747</u>	<u>1,523,743</u>	<u>71,929</u>	<u>627,071</u>	<u>4,090,652</u>
Add:							
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	300,405	106,126	216,586	89,179	-	30,404	742,700
Miscellaneous income	39,994	7,795	44,485	13,765	4,626	11,065	121,730
	<u>340,399</u>	<u>113,921</u>	<u>261,071</u>	<u>102,944</u>	<u>4,626</u>	<u>41,469</u>	<u>864,430</u>
Add:							
Excess of local cost apportionments over expenditures chargeable:							
Excess as at 31 December 1955 ..	3,460	40,694	8,043	-	5,166	85,398	142,761
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	<u>334,426</u>	<u>180,070</u>	<u>554,698</u>	<u>214,973</u>	<u>110,674</u>	<u>303,672</u>	<u>1,698,513</u>
	<u>337,886</u>	<u>220,764</u>	<u>562,741</u>	<u>214,973</u>	<u>115,840</u>	<u>389,070</u>	<u>1,841,274</u>
Deduct:							
Obligations incurred chargeable thereto.....	<u>327,241</u>	<u>188,710</u>	<u>546,959</u>	<u>214,973</u>	<u>112,682</u>	<u>265,916</u>	<u>1,656,481</u>
	<u>10,645</u>	<u>32,054</u>	<u>15,782</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,158</u>	<u>123,154</u>	<u>184,793</u>
Balances as per certified accounts as at 31 December 1956	<u>1,254,741</u>	<u>484,440</u>	<u>902,600</u>	<u>1,626,687</u>	<u>79,713</u>	<u>791,694</u>	<u>5,139,875</u>
Represented by:							
Cash at banks and on hand	1,328,375	402,594	809,378	1,538,658	97,331	1,127,443	5,303,779
Undrawn allocation and local cost apportionments	2,457,803	485,888	894,522	796,371	87,833	635,632	5,358,069
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments.....	22,426	85,013	126,826	41,955	3,158	70,732	350,110
Accounts receivable, advances, etc..	<u>282,995</u>	<u>146,000</u>	<u>395,575</u>	<u>185,913</u>	<u>26,135</u>	<u>87,988</u>	<u>1,124,606</u>
	<u>4,091,599</u>	<u>1,119,495</u>	<u>2,226,301</u>	<u>2,562,897</u>	<u>214,457</u>	<u>1,921,815</u>	<u>12,136,564</u>
Less:							
Unliquidated 1956 obligations	2,315,294	377,009	986,739	682,632	121,518	731,227	5,214,419
Unliquidated prior years' obligations.	345,222	257,232	188,740	176,410	9,668	128,465	1,105,737
Accounts payable and sundry credit balances.....	<u>176,342</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>148,222</u>	<u>77,168</u>	<u>3,558</u>	<u>270,429</u>	<u>676,533</u>
	<u>2,836,858</u>	<u>635,055</u>	<u>1,323,701</u>	<u>936,210</u>	<u>134,744</u>	<u>1,130,121</u>	<u>6,996,689</u>
	<u>1,254,741</u>	<u>484,440</u>	<u>902,600</u>	<u>1,626,687</u>	<u>79,713</u>	<u>791,694</u>	<u>5,139,875</u>

ANNEX 2

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955	184,393.95	
Add: Other 1955 miscellaneous income to revert to the Special Account	63,393.16	247,787.11
Less:		
Excess of 1955 local cost apportionment over obligations incurred	40,693.61	
Excess of 1955 allocations and other income over obligations incurred surrendered to the Special Account	207,093.50	247,787.11
Balance, reallocated in 1956		-
Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 (less exchange adjustments on allocations, \$610.95)		3,383,903.10
Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding charges against funds provided by Governments for local subsistence costs):		
Project costs (schedule A)	2,665,286.14	
Indirect project costs (schedule B)	206,111.13	
Administrative costs (schedule C)	184,522.71	
	3,055,919.98	
Exchange adjustments (net)	(10,482.41)	3,045,437.57
Excess of allocations and other available funds over obligations incurred		338,465.53
Other income:		
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	106,125.61	
Miscellaneous	7,795.37	113,920.98
Excess of local subsistence cost apportionments over expenditures chargeable:		
Balance as at 31 December 1955	40,693.61	
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	180,070.43	
Total funds available	220,764.04	
Less: Obligations incurred chargeable thereto	188,710.15	32,053.89
Balance as at 31 December 1956, to revert to the Special Account		484,440.40
Represented by:		
Cash at banks, on hand or in transit	402,593.62	
Undrawn allocations and local cost apportionments (net)	485,888.45	
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments in excess of apportion- ments made	85,012.77	
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits, etc.	146,000.83	1,119,495.67
Less:		
Unliquidated obligations, 1956	377,008.56	
Unliquidated obligations, 1955	257,232.28	
Accounts payable	814.43	635,055.27
		484,440.40
Certified correct (Signed) D. W. Stacey Finance Officer		(Signed) F. H. WHEELER Treasurer and Financial Comptroller

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

The financial statements relating to the net allocations made to the International Labour Organisation in connexion with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries for the year ended 31 December 1956 have been examined in accordance with the directions of the undersigned. All the information and explanations required have been obtained, and this is to certify, as a result of the audit, that, in the opinion of the undersigned, the above statement and the related schedules of project costs, indirect operational costs, and administrative costs are correct, subject to the observations in my report.

27 March 1957

(Signed) UNO BRUNSKOG
External Auditor

**AUDIT RELATING TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION UNDER
THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1956**

1. I certify the correctness of the International Labour Organisation's statement showing the status of the Special Account for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as at 31 December 1956.

2. The general conditions established by the Technical Assistance Board with regard to fellowships fix the amounts of stipend payable to fellows in each country with distinct rates for fellows as resident or having travel status. These conditions do not give any directives as to the cost of travel of fellows, and the practice in the International Labour Organisation has in most cases been to ask the Governments to bear 50 per cent of the travel cost. The share of fellows' travel borne by the Governments amounted in the year 1956 to approximately \$25,000.

3. During my examination of the accounts, I have noted that savings on 1954 unliquidated obligations amounted to \$106,000, mainly due to savings concerning annual leave, \$15,000; income tax, \$8,000; and fellowships, \$80,000.

The savings on annual leave were due to the fact that the unliquidated obligations were charged only by cash payments made in lieu of leave, but were not charged with the cost of accumulated leave taken during the period of service.

With regard to savings on income tax, it is to be noted that extension of United States experts' contracts for periods exceeding eighteen months resulted in exemption of income tax payment.

The large part of the savings is attributable to fellowships and worker trainees, as it can be seen from the following table:

	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Cancellation of 7 fellowships on 191 registered.	14,000
(b) Cancellation of 26 grants for worker trainees on a total of 235 awarded	13,000
(c) Reduction of duration for periods of studies which were foreseen at an average of 6 months.	35,000
(d) Balance of savings on fellowships and worker trainees (mostly due to variable rates applicable to different countries).	18,000

The cancellation of fellowships and grants for worker trainees was mainly due to changes in the situation of the fellows in their respective countries between the time of award and the period when the placement was effectively possible. The other savings would not appear to be excessive, taking account of the number of fellowships and grants for worker trainees awarded.

4. Schedule C (page 37 in the printed accounts) shows expenditures relating to administrative property and equipment in an amount of \$11,632. Most of this cost represents purchase of a book-keeping machine.

5. The indirect project and administrative costs together represent 12.16 per cent of the obligations incurred. The corresponding proportion for the year 1955 was 12.23 per cent, and for 1954, 13.11 per cent.

Geneva, 27 March 1957

(Signed) Uno BRUNSKOG
Auditor

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955		916,024.93
Less:		
Excess of 1955 local cost apportionment over obligations incurred	8,043.08	
Excess of 1955 allocations and other income over obligations incurred surrendered to the Special Account.	572,414.85	580,457.93
Balance, reallocated in 1956		335,567.00
Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 (less exchange adjustments on allocations, \$1,625.77)		8,310,117.18
		<u>8,645,684.18</u>
Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding charges against funds provided by Governments for local subsistence costs):		
Project costs (schedule A)	6,971,731.55	
Operational services costs (schedule B)	520,838.89	
Administrative costs (schedule C)	524,956.91	
	<u>8,017,527.35</u>	
Exchange adjustments (net).	2,410.13	8,019,937.48
Excess of allocations and other available funds over obligations incurred		625,746.70
Other income:		
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	216,586.11	
Miscellaneous	44,485.29	261,071.40
Excess of local subsistence cost apportionments over expenditures chargeable:		
Balance as at 31 December 1955	8,043.08	
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	554,697.43	
Total funds available	<u>562,740.51</u>	
Less: Obligations incurred chargeable thereto	<u>546,958.85</u>	<u>15,781.66</u>
Balance as of 31 December 1956, to revert to the Special Account		<u>902,599.76</u>
Represented by:		
Cash at banks, on hand or in transit	809,378.61	
Undrawn allocations and local cost apportionments	894,521.64	
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments in excess of apportion- ments made	126,825.95	
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits, etc.	<u>395,574.73</u>	2,226,300.93
Less:		
Unliquidated obligations, 1956	986,738.52	
Unliquidated obligations, 1955	188,740.35	
Accounts payable	148,222.30	
Other credit balances.	-	1,323,701.17
		<u>902,599.76</u>
Certified correct (Signed) W. K. MUDIE Chief, Finance Branch		(Signed) E. R. SEN Director-General

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the above statement. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and I certify, as the result of my audit, that in my opinion this statement and the related schedules of costs are correct.

(Signed) F. N. TRIBE
(Comptroller and Auditor General, Great Britain)
External Auditor

PART I: REGULAR PROGRAMME

Allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and expanded technical assistance programmes

16. In my report on the organization's accounts for 1952, I referred to the difficulty of making a correct allocation of administrative and other costs between the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes. I mentioned that the broad conception of the Technical Assistance Board's regulations was that the administrative and technical services of the participating agencies should be available for the technical assistance programme and that only the identifiable additional costs involved should be recovered from technical assistance funds. I then pointed out that this method of allocation created a special problem for FAO because its technical assistance programme was exceptionally large in relation to the regular programme, with the result that a disproportionate share of the actual costs fell to be borne on the regular programme budget. Although the problem of the proper allocation of headquarters costs between the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes has since been the subject of extensive consideration by the various authorities concerned, the prescribed methods of allocation remain in essence the same.

17. In October 1956, a report made by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the Technical Assistance Committee of the United Nations referred to the increasing impact of the expanded technical assistance programme (ETAP) on the organizations. It recognized that the integration of the regular and expanded technical assistance programme functions had progressed to such an extent that in the case of some organizations virtually every headquarters staff member devoted some part of his time to technical assistance programmes work. In such circumstances, the isolation of posts and the determination of the full amount of the associated costs arising from the technical assistance programme had become increasingly difficult.

18. In November 1956, the Technical Assistance Committee was informed by its Administrative Review Group that the trend towards integration of the regular and expanded technical assistance programme activities might require the development of revised criteria for the allocation of charges as between the two programmes. In December 1956, the Technical Assistance Committee, having noted that FAO was engaged in a study of possible ways of improving the basis for allocating charges between the expanded programme and the regular budget, asked TAB to submit to the next session of the Committee any suggestions it might have on the subject.

19. I have now been furnished with a copy of the report of the Director-General on the FAO survey. It appears that analyses of the proportion of time spent by staff on the regular and expanded programmes were made in 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1956; these show that the proportion spent on ETAP matters has remained constant at about 33 per cent, although the share of total headquarters and regional costs borne by that programme has fallen from 21 per cent in 1953 to an estimated 15 per cent in 1957. Allocation to ETAP of 33 per cent of all salaries and allowances would produce a charge for 1957 of \$2,228,000, compared with \$1,195,000 under the TAB formula, a difference of over \$1 million.

20. In reporting on the results of the survey, the Director-General considered that it would be reasonable to regard as staff who would in any case be required for normal activities of the organization all top-ranking staff members and the heads of divisions, branches and sections, together with their secretarial assistants. This staff should be considered as chargeable 100 per cent to the regular programme, irrespective of the time (in many cases considerable) which each devotes to ETAP work. All other staff should be regarded as chargeable to regular programme or ETAP on the basis of the 'time spent' analysis of the survey. The Director-General calculated that such an approach applied in 1957 expenditure would provide a ratio of about 74.4 per cent regular programme to 25.6 per cent ETAP, giving a total charge against ETAP of \$1,820,000 or about \$600,000 more than the amount chargeable under present TAB regulations.

PART III: EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Part III of the accounts of the Food and Agriculture Organization for the year 1956 consists of the statement of account of the technical assistance funds allocated to the organization, including allocations from the Programme Contingency Fund for 1956, together with the related schedules of project, operational services and administrative costs. The statement is in the form prescribed by the Technical Assistance Board and, as last year, project costs (schedule A to the statement) are displayed in total for each country, as permitted by the Board's finance manual.

2. My examination has been carried out in conjunction with, and on the same lines as, my audit of the accounts of the regular programme of the organization as described earlier in this report. In accordance with the arrangements made between the Technical Assistance Board and the joint panel of auditors of the United

Nations, a certified copy of the statement and schedules, and a copy of this part of my report, have been sent to the Board. A copy of that part of my report on the regular programme which refers to the allocation of overhead costs between the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes has also been sent to the Board.

3. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of my report on part III of the organization's accounts for 1955, I referred to a decision of the Technical Assistance Board, taken in March 1955, that all unobligated funds held by participating organizations as at 31 December should revert to the Special Fund. This decision was however subject to the proviso that sufficient funds would be reallocated to enable the organizations to honour their firm contractual commitments in respect of orders for supplies and equipment placed by 30 November but still undelivered at 31 December. I mentioned that, although the balance of allocations available at 31 December 1955 (\$907,982) was substantially greater than the total of contractual commitments at that date (\$550,366), it was largely composed of currency holdings not generally convertible. Unless these holdings were reallocated in generally convertible currencies, it seemed that some \$180,000 of the 1955 contractual commitments would have to be met from funds allocated for the 1956 programme. In the event, the Technical Assistance Board finally approved total reallocations during 1956 of \$335,567, which were insufficient by some \$215,000 to meet all the contractual commitments outstanding at the end of 1955.

4. The position in regard to contractual commitments at the end of 1956 is similar to that at 31 December 1955, although on a somewhat smaller scale. The statement shows that the organization's total allocations (\$8,645,684) exceeded by \$625,747 the total obligations incurred, other than those in respect of local subsistence costs. Contractual commitments at 31 December 1956 were \$581,858. But for the fact that the balance of allocations at the end of 1956 also includes currency holdings of limited availability, the organization might expect to receive a reallocation sufficient to meet those contractual commitments in full. According to present information, as much as \$145,045 may have to be charged against funds allocated for the 1957 programme. I am, however, informed that the organization expects to receive reallocation in respect of most of this total.

ETAP PROCUREMENT

5. In the course of examination, my officers noticed that delivery under a number of orders for supplies and equipment for ETAP projects had been subject to delays of various kinds, to the possible detriment of work on the projects concerned. Not all the delays were the fault of the organization, but it did appear that some might have been reduced by a more prompt and methodical processing of purchasing orders, and that liaison between the Purchasing and Control Section and the technical divisions had not always been fully effective. During the year, the internal auditor had also drawn attention to examples of inadequate follow-up action in respect of delays in delivery.

6. In reply to my inquiry as to any remedial measures proposed, I was informed that, owing to staffing difficulties, the section concerned had been obliged during 1956 to abandon the follow-up procedure previously in force. Instead, it had been forced to extend priority to the most urgent items and, because follow-up action was normally only carried out for the more important orders, the remainder, if pursued at all, had not been dealt with adequately.

7. The organization proposed to fill at an early date a post of purchasing officer which had been vacant since August 1956, and was confident that this would ameliorate the situation in the Purchasing and Control Section. In addition, the Organization and Methods Section had been requested to review the division of work among the staff members concerned so as to ensure a more efficient functioning of the section after the arrival of the new purchasing officer.

Inventory recording of ETAP equipment transferred to Governments

8. Under certain conditions, the ownership of equipment made available in connection with ETAP projects can be transferred to Governments. Normally such action originates in a request from a Government and is the subject of either a specific agreement or the authority of the Chief, ETAP, but only since August 1956 have Governments been required to complete a formal request for transfer or title and to acknowledge receipt of the equipment on standard forms. These documents now form the basis for the amendment of the headquarters inventory. If the formal receipt is unduly delayed or is overlooked, the inventory ceases to be an accurate record of property at the disposal of the organization and the value of ETAP equipment given in the Director-General's annual financial report is overstated.

9. In the course of their examination my officers noticed cases where equipment remained on the inventory in a state of suspense pending the production of receipts for the transfer of equipment. These included: (a) 4 aircraft, valued at \$35,174.38, which had been transferred to the Pakistan Government in April 1956 but not formally acknowledged; and (b) a drying kiln and certain sawmill machinery, valued at \$28,330, which, as long ago as 1953, had been intended for issue to the authorities in Mexico but for which my officers were unable to obtain evidence that the transfer had been completed. I therefore inquired as to the reason for the long delays in amending the inventory and whether any remedial measures were proposed.

10. In reply, the organization pointed out that before the inventory records could be adjusted it was essential to obtain written proof of transfer, and that all the cases to which attention was drawn had arisen

before the revised procedure embodying standard forms had been introduced in August 1956. From that date, it was hoped to keep an effective watch over those matters, since responsibility for the finalizing of transfers of equipment would lie entirely with the Division of Administration and Finance. Moreover, instructions had been given for closer follow-up and for a quarterly report on those cases where completion was abnormally delayed. The cases I had cited were being investigated.

Verification of inventory items located outside headquarters

11. My officers also drew attention to the apparent absence of a procedure for periodical independent verification of inventory items located outside headquarters. I have recently been informed that late in 1956 proposals were drawn up with a view to improving the inventory recording of such items, and that the organization is confident that satisfactory up-to-date inventory records can be maintained under the new system now being introduced. This provides that the missions rather than individual experts in the field will be primarily responsible for the custody and recording of FAO property dispatched to them. The internal auditor has been asked to give the matter his close attention during the course of a pending inspection visit to the Middle and Far East.

Ex-gratia payments and statement of losses and writes-off

12. I have examined the circumstances in which the ex-gratia payments totalling \$5,800 were made during 1956 and the losses and writes-off totalling \$1,093 which are listed in the financial report accompanying these accounts. I have no comments to make upon them.

* * *

I wish to record my appreciation of the willing co-operation of the officers of the organization during my examination.

(Signed) F. N. TRIBE
(Comptroller and Auditor General, Great Britain)
External Auditor

4 June 1957.

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955		810,858
Less:		
Excess of 1955 local cost apportionment over obligations incurred	-	
Excess of 1955 allocations and other income over obligations incurred surrendered to the Special Account	427,513	427,513
Balance reallocated in 1956		383,345
Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 (less exchange adjustments on allocations \$961)		4,941,442
		5,324,787
Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding charges against funds provided by Governments for local subsistence costs)		
Project costs (schedule A)	3,346,976	
Operational services costs (schedule B)	225,115	
Administrative costs (schedule C)	220,470	
	3,792,561	
Exchange adjustments (net)	8,483	3,801,044
Excess of allocations and other available funds over obligations incurred		1,523,743
Other income:		
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	89,179	
Miscellaneous	13,765	102,944
Excess of local subsistence cost apportionments over expenditure chargeable		
Balance as at 31 December 1955	-	
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	214,973	
Total funds available	214,973	
Less: obligations incurred chargeable thereto	214,973	-
Balance as of 31 December 1956 to revert to the Special Account		1,626,687
Represented by:		
Cash at banks, on hand or in transit	1,538,658	
Undrawn allocations	786,883	
Undrawn local cost apportionments	9,488	
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments in excess of apportionments made	41,955	
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits etc.	185,913	2,562,897
Less:		
Unliquidated obligations 1956	682,632	
Unliquidated obligations 1955	176,410	
Unliquidated local cost obligations 1956	35,424	
Accounts payable	41,744	936,210
		1,626,687

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the foregoing statement. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and I certify, as the result of my audit, that in my opinion this statement and the related schedules of cost are correct.

Certified correct

(Signed) Luther H. EVANS
Director-General

(Signed) R. HARPER-SMITH
Comptroller

(Signed) F. N. TRIBE
(Comptroller and Auditor General,
Great Britain)
External Auditor

**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR ON THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF
FUNDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956**

The statement is in the form set out in annex I to the Technical Assistance Board finance manual - 1956 revision.

Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 were \$4,941,442, compared with \$3,641,094 in 1955, an increase of 36 per cent; obligations incurred during the year (\$3,801,044) were however only 23 per cent higher. As the statement shows, the excess of allocations over obligations was \$1,523,743, being approximately 29 per cent of the total allocations for the year. This excess was almost entirely due to the cancellation as at 31 December 1956 of obligations amounting to \$1,500,750 because goods or services had not been received or rendered by that date.

About 30 per cent of the allocations in 1956 was composed of bonus allocations in designated currencies, i.e., currencies necessitating special measures to promote their utilization. These allocations were intended to finance special projects, mainly science teaching, of which the largest was the equipment, at an estimated cost of \$2 million, of the Higher Institute of Technology which the Government of India proposed to erect at Bombay. Obligations of \$934,501 were recorded during the year in respect of the latter project, but because delivery of the equipment was not effected before 31 December 1956 all but \$40,166 of the obligations were cancelled. The contractual liability of the organization for payment on delivery is of course unaffected by such cancellation.

The obligations of \$934,501 related almost entirely to orders for equipment placed in the latter part of 1956 with the member country which had provided the bulk of the contributions in designated currencies. Because of the large sums involved and the circumstance that no information as to competitive prices was available in Paris, the Comptroller of the organization felt it desirable to obtain a directive from the Technical Assistance Board before he approved the commitments. He was informed by the Board that the general policy regarding the utilization of nonconvertible currencies remained as it had been stated in September 1952 in paragraph 68 of TAB/SR.21/Rev.1. On that occasion, the Board had recognized that the full utilization of contributions in such currencies was a difficult problem; there would, for instance, be no alternative to arranging for the contributing Government to provide specific items of supplies and equipment. The cost of such items would be determined by internal conditions in the contributing country and would not be subject to international competition. Although the Governments concerned with contributions in such currencies were requested to take all possible steps to achieve the lowest possible local price, the Board recognized that the arrangements might entail higher prices than those obtainable in other countries.

It will therefore be understood that in regard to the equipment supplied to this particular project I am not in a position to express an opinion as to the reasonableness of the prices quoted.

(Signed) F. N. TRIBE
(Comptroller and Auditor General, Great Britain)
External Auditor

18 June 1957

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955		43,984
<u>Less:</u>		
Excess of 1955 local cost apportionments over obligations incurred	5,166	
Excess of 1955 allocations and other income over obligations incurred surrendered to the Special Account	<u>13,066</u>	<u>18,232</u>
Balance, reallocated in 1956		25,752
Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 (less exchange adjustments on allocations, \$239)		<u>1,230,039</u>
		1,255,791
 Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding charges against funds provided by Governments for local subsistence costs):		
Project costs (schedule A)	1,038,782	
Operational Services costs (schedule B)	27,221	
Administrative costs (schedule C)	<u>114,408</u>	
	1,180,411	
Exchange adjustments (net)	<u>3,451</u>	<u>1,183,862</u>
Excess of allocations and other available funds over obligations incurred		71,929
 Other income:		
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	-	
Miscellaneous	<u>4,626</u>	<u>4,626</u>
 Excess of local subsistence cost apportionments over expenditures chargeable:		
Balance as at 31 December 1955	5,166	
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	<u>110,674</u>	
Total funds available	115,840	
<u>Less:</u> obligations incurred chargeable thereto	<u>112,682</u>	<u>3,158</u>
Balance as of 31 December 1956, to revert to the Special Account		<u>79,713</u>
 Represented by:		
Cash at banks and on hand	97,331	
Undrawn allocations and local cost apportionments	87,833	
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments in excess of apportionments made	3,158	
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits, etc.	<u>26,135</u>	<u>214,457</u>
<u>Less:</u>		
Unliquidated obligations, 1956	121,518	
Unliquidated obligations, 1955	9,668	
Accounts payable	-	
Other credit balances	<u>3,558</u>	<u>134,744</u>
		<u>79,713</u>

Certified Correct
(Signed) W. F. DAVISON
Chief, Finance Branch

Approved
(Signed) C. LJUNGBERG
Secretary General

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

The above statement showing the status of funds of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, has been examined. I have obtained all the information and explanations required and certify, as a result of the audit, that the statement and the related schedules of project costs, operational services costs and administrative costs are in accordance with the accounts maintained by the organization and are, in my opinion, correct.

(Signed) Ian STEVENSON
for External Auditor

**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR TO THE ASSEMBLY ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS
RELATING TO THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANIZATION RELATING TO THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956**

1. The Technical Assistance Board finance manual requires that the external audit relating to the Expanded Programme be reported separately from that of the regular activities of the participating organizations.

2. The financial statement showing the status of funds of the International Civil Aviation Organization relating to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as at 31 December 1956 was received from the Secretary General for audit examination, along with supporting schedules for obligations incurred during the year then ended. These documents are all in the form required by the Technical Assistance Board finance manual. The financial statement and the related schedules have been certified as being in accordance with the accounts maintained by the organization and being, in my opinion, correct.

3. The audit was performed in the same manner as in previous years, an interim examination being made in the course of the year and a year-end examination undertaken in February 1957. The various classes of transactions were examined to the extent considered necessary to establish the correctness of the accounts and the fairness of the financial statement and supporting schedules.

4. The obligations incurred during the year ended 31 December 1956 amounted to \$1,180,411. The following is an analysis of the amount, compared with corresponding figures for the two previous years:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Project Costs:			
Personal services	\$511,184	\$504,043	\$ 730,114
Travel and transportation . .	87,128	107,122	115,938
Fellowships	40,485	175,199	130,448
Operational property and equipment	3,604	40,009	36,556
Other	<u>11,392</u>	<u>26,070</u>	<u>25,726</u>
	653,793	852,443	1,038,782
Operational Services Costs	4,089	33,367	27,221
Administrative Costs	<u>95,828</u>	<u>106,546</u>	<u>114,408</u>
	<u>753,710</u>	<u>992,356</u>	<u>1,180,411</u>

5. It was ascertained in the course of the audit that all the obligations charged in the year were in conformity with the following definition in the Technical Assistance Board finance manual:

"'Obligations' represent contracts or purchase orders which resulted or will result in a legal liability for payment of services rendered or goods received by 31 December of the current financial year and, in respect of fellowships, the full cost of completion of fellowships awarded before 31 December of the current financial year; provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting government and accepted by the organization concerned and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting government, the actual placement of the fellow prior to 31 December in this sense not to be an essential consideration."

Of the obligations incurred in 1956, a total of \$121,518 remained unliquidated at the close of the year, of which \$87,495 was with respect to fellowships. In addition, there was a total of \$9,668 of 1955 obligations which remained unliquidated at 31 December 1956, all of which was with respect to fellowships.

6. The Technical Assistance Board finance manual includes the following direction:

"The participating organizations shall submit to the Board as soon as audited figures of carry-overs are available, a statement of supplies and equipment included in the approved category I programme of the previous year, for which firm contractual commitments had been incurred prior to 30 November of the previous financial year and which remained undelivered as at 31 December."

The listing prepared in conformity with this direction, and totaling \$69,038, was verified at the conclusion of the audit.

7. As in previous years, all information and explanations required were readily provided, and the audit was facilitated by the co-operation extended by officers of the Secretariat.

(Signed) Ian STEVENSON
for External Auditor.

8 March 1957

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955		542,310
<u>Less: Amounts surrendered to the Special Account in respect of:</u>		
Excess of 1955 local cost apportionments over obligations incurred.	85,398	
Excess of 1955 allocations and other income over obligations incurred.	<u>76,164</u>	<u>161,562</u>
Balance, reallocated in 1956		380,748
Allocations from contributions and other available funds in 1956 (less exchange adjustments on allocations, \$1,120)		<u>5,432,911</u>
		<u>5,813,659</u>
Obligations incurred during 1956 (excluding charges against funds provided by Governments for local subsistence costs):		
Project costs (schedule A)	4,577,928	
Operational services costs (schedule B)	386,927	
Administrative costs (schedule C)	<u>219,683</u>	
	<u>5,184,538</u>	
Exchange adjustments (net).	<u>2,050</u>	<u>5,186,588</u>
Excess of allocations over obligations incurred		627,071
Other income:		
Savings on liquidation of prior years obligations.	30,404	
Miscellaneous	<u>11,065</u>	<u>41,469</u>
Excess of local subsistence cost apportionments over expenditures chargeable:		
Apportionments received (net) and receivable	389,070	
<u>Less: Obligations incurred chargeable thereto.</u>	<u>265,916</u>	<u>123,154</u>
Balance as of 31 December 1956 to revert to the Special Account.		<u>791,694</u>
Represented by:		
Cash at banks, on hand or in transit.	1,127,443	
Undrawn allocations and local cost apportionments	635,652	
Local cost charges recoverable from Governments in excess of apportionments made	70,732	
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits, etc.	<u>87,988</u>	<u>1,921,815</u>
<u>Less:</u>		
Unliquidated obligations, 1956	731,227	
Unliquidated obligations, 1955	128,465	
Accounts payable	<u>270,429</u>	<u>1,130,121</u>
		<u>791,694</u>

Certified correct

(Signed) Ted L. SMITH
Chief, Finance and Accounts Section

(Signed) Milton P. SIEGEL
Assistant Director-General
Department of Administration and Finance

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

The financial statements relating to the allocations made to the World Health Organization in connexion with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries for the year ended 31 December 1956 have been examined in accordance with the directions of the undersigned. All the information and explanations required have been obtained, and this is to certify, as a result of the audit, that, in the opinion of the undersigned, the above statement and the related schedules of project costs, operational services costs and administrative costs are correct, subject to the observations in my report.

(Signed) Uno BRUNSKOG
External Auditor

**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR ON THE AUDIT RELATING TO THE OPERATIONS
OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1956**

1. I have certified the correctness of the World Health Organization's statement of the income and obligations incurred during 1956 and of the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1956 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries.

2. The operational services costs and the administrative costs represent 11.1 per cent of the total obligations incurred. The corresponding percentages for the years 1954 and 1955 were 14.8 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively.

3. My examination has been carried out in the same way as my audit of the accounts of the regular budget of the organization, and I have no further observations to make.

Geneva, 26 March 1957

(Signed) Uno BRUNSKOG
External Auditor

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956

(Expressed in United States dollars)

				\$
Balance as at 31 December 1955				6,765,244
Contributions received during 1956				29,219,996
Grant-in-aid from United Nations regular budget				2,011,100
Savings effected in 1956 in liquidating prior years' obligations				755,284
Miscellaneous income, exchange adjustments, etc. (net)				419,319
Funds provided by Governments for local living costs of experts				1,403,912
				<u>40,574,855</u>
Less:				
Obligations incurred:	Operating costs		Administrative	
	Projects	Services	costs	
	\$	\$	\$	
United Nations	8,324,743	900,024	409,347	9,634,114
ILO	2,665,286	206,111	184,523	3,055,920
FAO	6,971,731	520,839	524,957	8,017,527
UNESCO	3,346,976	225,115	220,470	3,792,561
ICAO	1,038,782	27,221	114,408	1,180,411
WHO	4,577,928	386,927	219,683	5,184,538
ITU	-	7,950	6,762	14,712
WMO	-	22,584	1,154	23,738
	<u>26,925,446</u>	<u>2,296,771</u>	<u>1,681,304</u>	<u>30,903,521</u>
TAB secretariat				1,563,555
Total obligations incurred				32,467,076
Local living costs of experts chargeable against funds provided by Governments				1,662,713
Funds transferred to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund (net)				915,174
				<u>35,044,963</u>
Balance as at 31 December 1956				<u>5,529,892</u>
Represented by:				
Cash				9,117,944
Investments				11,677,403
Accounts receivable, advances, deposits, funds in transit and services not yet used				1,947,741
				<u>22,743,088</u>
Less:				
			\$	
Unliquidated 1956 obligations			5,298,624	
Unliquidated prior years' obligations			1,105,737	
Accounts payable and sundry credit balances			835,334	
Advance payments by Governments			58,327	
Working Capital and Reserve Fund			<u>9,915,174</u>	17,213,196
				<u>5,529,892</u>

Note: The balance as at 31 December 1956 is made up as follows:

Unallocated funds in the Special Account	622,451
Excess of participating organizations' allocations over obligations incurred	4,092,199
Saving on liquidation of prior years' obligations and miscellaneous income of participating organizations	866,991
Excess of allocations over obligations incurred and miscellaneous income of TAB secretariat	61,534
Local living costs of experts chargeable to Governments in excess of funds received	(113,283)
	<u>5,529,892</u>

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 47: Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

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DOCUMENT A/3584

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[23 May 1957]

1. At its seventh session, the General Assembly, by resolution 872 B (VII), called for a review of the audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. This question was subsequently considered at the eighth¹ and ninth² sessions, and action on the question was each time deferred.

2. At its tenth session, the Assembly, after considering reports by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the subject,³ and noting particularly the interest shown by many Member States in the development of a common system of external audit which would continue to meet the increasing audit requirements of the United Nations and the specialized agencies suitably and efficiently, adopted resolution 971 (X) on 15 December 1955, by which it requested the Secretary-General:

"(a) To consult with the Board of Auditors and with the heads of the specialized agencies, in conjunction with their External Auditors, concerning the possibility of developing a common system of audit which would meet these requirements and in which the agencies would be willing to participate;

"(b) To submit, in time for a final decision to be reached by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, a report recording the progress made in the discussions, and recommending a future course of action including detailed suggestions for any proposed changes, together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on these matters".

3. In his report to the tenth session, the Secretary-General stated that the position of the specialized agencies on the question had not changed from that reported at the eighth session; namely, the various specialized agencies felt that their existing audit arrangements had fully met the requirements of their constitutions and legislative organs in the past and appeared adequate to meet the increasing requirements of the future. As stated in the report submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session⁴ further consultations have indicated that the agencies continue to be satisfied with their present audit arrangements. In discussions with them, it was again noted that general co-ordination of the external audits of the United Nations and the several agencies was provided

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43.

² Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 44.

³ Ibid., Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, documents A/2974 and A/2990.

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/2993, para. 27.

for through the Joint Panel of Auditors established under General Assembly resolution 347 (IV).

4. Accordingly, when the question was discussed with the Board of Auditors, pursuant to resolution 971 (X), attention was principally devoted to the question whether change was or was not desirable, in the light of experience since the tenth session of the Assembly, in the present arrangements for the external audit of the United Nations accounts, and, if such a change were desirable, to the new arrangements that should be made. The members of the Board considered that the arrangements for external audit were a matter of policy for decision by the Assembly, both as to whether the present method was satisfactory and as to its desirability as a long-term arrangement for the audit. They were, however, of the opinion that, at least at the present time, the existing arrangements for the detailed audit were satisfactory.

5. By resolution 971 (X), the Secretary-General was also requested to recommend a future course of action in the matter, including detailed suggestions for any proposed changes. In considering this question, the Secretary-General has been guided by the discussions of the audit procedures in the Fifth Committee, particularly at the ninth and tenth sessions of the Assembly,⁵ when the basic principle that the audit should be independently carried out under the supervision of governmental auditors was emphasized. Thus, it appears to him that the question of any change in the present arrangements relates to the means for provision of the audit staff to do the detailed audit. While the Secretary-General, at the Assembly's request, made certain

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 413rd meeting*, and *ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Fifth Committee, 503rd-506th, 508th, 521st and 531st meetings*.

suggestions on this point at the tenth session (A/2974, para. 9), it will be recalled that at that time it appeared that a practical problem existed as to the continuing availability of governmental audit staff to perform this duty. When, at that session, this problem was resolved by the undertaking of the Government of the Netherlands to make its contribution, to the extent required, in providing technical audit staff for the conduct of the audit, the Fifth Committee decided to defer further consideration until the twelfth session, and on the recommendation of the Committee, resolution 971 (X) was adopted.

6. In its report to the tenth session (A/2990), the Advisory Committee gave special emphasis to the advantages which it saw in the maintenance of a system which had been successfully applied at the United Nations since 1946 and which the experience gained during that period had demonstrated to be a sound one. This view found general support in the Fifth Committee and, as mentioned above, it was largely in the anticipation that practical difficulties would preclude the continuation of the present system that the discussion of possible changes took place. In view of the fact that, at least for the time being, the practical difficulties have been resolved, and that the Board of Auditors has expressed its satisfaction with the present arrangements, the Secretary-General would recommend that changes in the audit procedures along the lines discussed at the tenth session should be contemplated only if circumstances should develop which make it clearly desirable to depart from the present system. While there might be some advantage in a change such as that discussed, it is doubtful that they outweigh the disadvantages of changing a system of audit which has had proven results in an area of such importance both to the Secretariat and to the Member States.

DOCUMENT A/3615

Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[15 July 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report (A/3584) submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 971 (X), on the review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. The Secretary-General states that the executive heads of the specialized agencies have advised that the agencies continue to be satisfied with their present audit arrangements and with the general co-ordination of the external audits of the United Nations and the specialized agencies provided by the Joint Panel of Auditors. The Board of Auditors is also of the opinion that, for the present, the existing arrangements for audit are satisfactory.

3. In so far as the United Nations is concerned, the present audit arrangements have offered only one main disadvantage: that the number of Member States which are situated within a reasonable distance from Headquarters, and which are in a position to provide the large audit staff required for a period of approximately

ten weeks in every year, is somewhat limited. It was feared that this fact might tend to throw a continuous and disproportionate burden on a relatively small number of Member States and thus restrict the use of national skills.

4. It was indeed largely the potential problem of securing staff for the detailed audit work of the United Nations that led the Secretary-General to propose in the report he had submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth session (A/2974), a possible change in audit procedures. That problem has, however, been resolved with the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Netherlands, who has made the required staff available. The Secretary-General accordingly now recommends that changes in audit procedures be contemplated only if circumstances should arise which dictate a departure from the present system.

5. The Advisory Committee shares the Secretary-General's view that, unless circumstances necessitate a different course, the United Nations should continue to maintain the system of external audit which has been applied with success since 1946.

DOCUMENT A/3726**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1957]

1. Pursuant to the allocation of agenda items decided by the General Assembly at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the Fifth Committee considered, at its 618th meeting held on 31 October 1957, agenda item 47 entitled "Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies". The Committee had before it reports of the Secretary-General (A/3584) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3615).

2. The Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee agreed, in the light of existing facts as set out in their reports that, unless circumstances should necessitate a different course, the United Nations should continue to maintain the system of external audit which had been applied with success since 1946.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that, under the conditions set out in paragraph 2 above, the present system of external audit should be maintained.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/3726, para. 3).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 47 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/L.475	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 47 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 618th and 622nd meetings.
Plenary meetings : 723rd meeting.

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 48: Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the World Health Organization, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

[Original text: English]
[9 July 1957]

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I. INTRODUCTION

(1) *Nature of the inquiry and terms of reference of the Advisory Committee*

1. The present report is the third in a series which the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has submitted to the General Assembly as a result of the special studies it has made at the headquarters of various specialized agencies concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and those agencies.¹ These special studies are based on resolution 884 (IX) of 14 December 1954, by which the Assembly invited the attention of the specialized agencies to the recommendations and suggestions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1955 (A/2835), and to the views expressed on this subject in the Fifth Committee during the ninth session of the Assembly (481st meeting). The relevant report of the Fifth Committee (A/2861, para. 10) included an authorization to the Advisory Committee "to respond favourably to any invitation received from a specialized agency to continue at the headquarters of such agency the study of administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the questions [on technical assistance matters] raised in its first report to the ninth session of the General Assembly (A/2661)". At the tenth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee reiterated this authorization (A/3098, para. 8).

2. The Advisory Committee received in 1955 an invitation, in accordance with the foregoing authorization, from the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), Mr. M. G. Candau. The programme of work of the Committee for 1956 did not, however, permit the study to be made during that year, and it was decided that the study should be undertaken during March-April 1957.

3. A total of thirteen meetings, held between 25 March and 3 April 1957, was devoted to the study in question, which was the subject of full consultation with the Director-General and his representatives. The Advisory Committee is deeply indebted to the Director-General, who was personally present at all of the meetings, and to his representatives for their assistance and co-operation, as well as for the excellent services and facilities which were put at the Committee's disposal.

(2) *Developments previous to the inquiry*

4. The importance of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in respect of administrative and budgetary matters is emphasized in Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations, and in the various agreements between the United Nations and the agencies. The General Assembly, which bears special responsibility for such co-ordination, has charged the Advisory Committee with the general function of tendering advice with regard to these matters and, occasionally, with the preparation of special studies or reports.

5. The Advisory Committee has, in its annual reviews of the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies,

devoted particular attention to the continuing process of co-ordination and has found evidence of progress in this direction over the years since 1946. The development since 1949 of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has given added importance to administrative and budgetary co-ordination among the several members of the United Nations family, as well as to the co-ordination and integration of that Programme within the normal work programmes of the organizations. This was evidenced by the fact that the General Assembly, by resolution 722 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, requested the Advisory Committee to review the administrative procedures and expenditures of the Technical Assistance Board and of the participating organizations. The Committee's observations on these matters were submitted in its first report to the ninth session of the General Assembly (A/2661). The special studies which the Committee has now undertaken at the headquarters of the specialized agencies, including WHO, represent a further and more detailed review of the matters in question.

(3) *Nature of the present report*

6. The Advisory Committee interpreted the mandate which it received from the General Assembly and its Fifth Committee (see para. 1 above) as calling for a broad over-all review of the general problems of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, giving particular attention to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. To this end the Committee was able to enter into the closest consultations with the Director-General of WHO, who also expressed the desire for a full and comprehensive consideration of the various matters. As regards the present report itself, the Committee has largely confined its study to the utilization of Expanded Programme funds within an integrated programme of activities, taking account, nevertheless, of considerations of an over-all administrative and budgetary character. The Committee intends, on completion of its studies at the headquarters of the other specialized agencies, to make a further report in which it will formulate its general conclusions and recommendations on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme. The present report is, to that extent, of a preliminary character. In order to present even a preliminary report, however, it has been necessary for the Committee to identify and summarize those basic factors which largely influence and determine what is practicable by way of co-operation and co-ordination in the administrative and budgetary fields. These factors relate to the structure of WHO, the scope of its programmes and the procedures as regards programming and budgeting.

7. As regards the regular budget of WHO for the year 1958 and questions related thereto, useful background information has been gained by the Advisory Committee for its customary annual review during the autumn of 1957, when it will submit a separate report to the General Assembly.

II. NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(1) *Establishment, composition and purposes of WHO*

¹ The first two reports, which were submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session in documents A/3142 and A/3186, related respectively to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. For the sake of clarity, the same lay-out has been adopted for the present report as for the others, including the general contents of the introduction.

8. The World Health Organization officially came into being on 7 April 1948, when twenty-six Members of the United Nations had accepted its Constitution, which had been adopted on 22 July 1946 by the International Health Conference, called for the purpose by the Economic and

Social Council. Now comprising eighty-five Members² and three Associate Members,³ WHO was formally brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, by means of an agreement approved by the General Assembly on 15 November 1947 and by the World Health Assembly on 10 July 1948.

9. The objective of WHO, as stated in article 1 of its Constitution, is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". The preamble defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". The organization, which carried out a wide range of programmes designed to help countries to strengthen their public health services, has since its inception emphasized, as a major feature of its activities, the provision of practical assistance to members.

(2) Structure of WHO⁴

10. The Constitution of WHO provides that the work of the organization shall be carried out by the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board and the secretariat.

11. The Health Assembly, composed of delegates representing members, meets in regular annual session to determine the policies of the organization, to name the members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board, to supervise the financial policies of the organization, to review and approve the annual programme and budget, to review and approve reports and activities of the Board and of the Director-General, and to instruct the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation or report may be considered desirable, to adopt regulations, to report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the agreement between WHO and the United Nations, and to perform a variety of other functions.

12. The Executive Board, consisting of eighteen persons technically qualified in the field of health designated by as many members, meets at least twice a year, to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly, to act as the executive organ of the Health Assembly, to advise the Health Assembly and to perform any other functions entrusted to it, including submission to the Health Assembly of a general programme of work covering a specific period. The Board exercises on behalf of the whole Health Assembly the powers delegated to it by that body.

13. The secretariat,⁵ under the Director-General, consists of such technical and administrative staff as the

² Nine of these members had during 1949 and 1950 indicated that they no longer wished to participate in the work of the organization; they were accordingly considered "inactive" members, there being no provision in the WHO Constitution for withdrawal from the organization. Four of the "inactive" members have since (in the early part of 1957) notified the Director-General of their intention to resume active participation.

³ Article 8 of the WHO Constitution provides:

"Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the Health Assembly upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. Representatives of Associate Members to the Health Assembly should be qualified by their technical competence in the field of health and should be chosen from the native population. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the Health Assembly."

⁴ See annex I for a chart showing the over-all structure of WHO.

⁵ See annex II for a chart showing the structure of the secretariat of WHO.

organization requires. The Director-General is appointed by the Health Assembly on the nomination of the Executive Board and, subject to the authority of the Board, is the chief technical and administrative officer of the organization. The Director-General appoints the staff of the secretariat in accordance with staff regulations established by the Health Assembly, except that regional directors are appointed by the Board in agreement with the regional committees.

(3) Predecessor organizations

14. Although WHO itself has been in existence in its present form only since 1948, it is relevant to recall that the functions and activities of the League of Nations Health Section, including its Eastern Bureau at Singapore, and the duties and functions of the Office international d'hygiène publique were transferred to WHO, which, in addition, assumed the duties and functions entrusted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under the various international sanitary regulations as well as the responsibility for field service work formerly performed by UNRRA's Health Division.

15. Furthermore, in accordance with article 54 of the WHO Constitution, which provides that the Pan American Sanitary Organization (PASO) represented by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Pan American Sanitary Conference, and all other inter-governmental regional health organizations in prior existence shall be integrated with WHO as soon as practicable (through common action based on mutual consent of the competent authorities expressed through the organizations concerned); PASO serves as the regional organization of WHO for the Americas. The functions of the Alexandria Sanitary Bureau⁶ have been integrated within those of the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

(4) Regional arrangements

16. The existence of regional health organizations before WHO came into being exerted a considerable influence on the nature of the structure which was developed for WHO. A further influencing factor was the early emphasis which was laid on practical action in the field to promote the health of all peoples. As a result, WHO, alone of the specialized agencies, has special regional organizations established by its Constitution as an integral part of the Organization.

17. The Health Assembly has defined geographical areas and established regional committees and regional offices to meet the special needs of each such area.⁷ The regional committees, composed of representatives of the member States and associate members in the region concerned, meet annually to supervise the work of the

⁶ The League of Arab States, which was created in 1945, decided on 6 April 1946 to use the Alexandria Regional Bureau of Epidemiological Information for the Near East, an arrangement entered into between the Office international d'hygiène publique and the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, as a regional sanitary bureau for the countries associated in the League, with the mission to communicate with the similar international organizations in the world for the purpose of exchanging epidemiological intelligence.

The Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean, meeting in February 1949, recommended to the Executive Board that, in establishing the Regional Organization and the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, the functions of the Alexandria Sanitary Bureau should be integrated within those of the Regional Organization of WHO. The Executive Board, which met shortly after the Regional Committee, approved the resolution of the Committee, and the integration was effected.

⁷ See annex III for a chart showing the regional and other offices of WHO away from headquarters.

regional offices, to plan programmes within the region, to tender advice to the central organization, through the Director-General, on matters of wider than regional significance, and to formulate policies governing matters of an exclusively regional character.

18. Any regional committee may recommend additional appropriations of funds by the Governments of the region concerned, if it considers that the general budget of WHO makes inadequate provision for the financing of regional activities. The Constitution stipulates that, subject to the general authority of the Director-General, the regional office shall be the administrative organ of the regional committee, and that it shall, in addition, be responsible for carrying out within that region relevant decisions of the Health Assembly and Executive Board.

19. The Health Assembly has defined six regional areas, and established six regional organizations. They are, in the sequence in which they began to function as regional organizations:

	<i>Location of regional office *</i>
South-East Asia	New Delhi
Eastern Mediterranean	Alexandria
The Americas (Pan American Sanitary Organization)	Washington, D.C.
Western Pacific	Manila
Africa	Brazzaville
Europe	Now in Geneva, to move to Copenhagen late in the spring of 1957.

* See annex IV for the typical organizational structure of a regional office.

20. As may be seen from annex III to the present report, there is, in addition to the regional offices, a wide network of zonal, area and field offices covering the territories of most member States. This decentralization of the work of the organization, with the regional offices as the primary centres of action with regard to the activities in the field, is a distinctive trait of WHO. While such decentralization may, in theory, have both useful features and some disadvantages, the Advisory Committee understands that, in practice, there has been over the years a constructive unity of effort between the Executive Board and the Director-General on the one hand, and the regional committees and the regional directors on the other, leading to improved efficiency in WHO's work. This has been helped not only by the high degree of co-ordination between the Director-General and the regional directors, but also by the fact that individual members of the Executive Board normally have occasion to represent their countries in their respective regional committees as well.

(5) *Special position of the Pan American Sanitary Organization*

21. Among the regional organizations of WHO, the Pan American Sanitary Organization, which also serves as the WHO regional organization for the Americas, occupies a unique position inasmuch as it retains an individuality of existence outside the framework of WHO. The regional organization, which has existed since 1902, has its own Constitution, organs comprising the Pan American Sanitary Conference, the Directing Council, the Executive Committee and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It annually adopts its budget, which is prepared by the Executive Committee with the co-operation of the Director of the Bureau, and which is financed by contributions from Governments members of PASO. Thus, assessments on member States in the Americas, additional to their share of the WHO budget,

have been made in the following amounts for the years 1952 to 1957:

	<i>Dollars (US)</i>
1952	1,943,681
1953	2,000,000
1954	2,022,342
1955	2,022,277
1956	2,100,000
1957	2,300,000

(6) *Panels of experts and association of institutions with the work of WHO*

22. Apart from its own network of offices in the field, WHO has developed over the years a wide and effective system of utilization of the services of individual experts and institutions in all parts of the world.

(7) *Panels of experts*

23. To keep the organization up to date in the technical details of its programmes and to recommend action on the basis of the latest research discoveries, expert panels of specialists drawn from all parts of the world and appointed by the Director-General, who reports such appointments to the Executive Board, cover virtually every aspect of health work. At the present time, there are thirty-five such panels, with a total of 1,479 experts. The experts making up these panels contribute greatly to the work of the organization in the form of technical advice and information, and from the panels appropriate specialists are drawn for each session of various expert committees, for which membership varies according to the agenda of the session.

24. The financial burden of WHO with regard to the panels of experts is limited generally to the payment of travel and *per diem* costs to such members of the panels as are invited to attend meetings of expert committees. There is, on the other hand, a continuing problem, as in other specialized agencies, regarding the number and frequency of expert committee meetings.

(8) *Institutions closely related to the work of WHO*

25. The World Health Organization has established close relations with a large number of institutions and laboratories in various parts of the world which collaborate with it in its activities and undertake, on its behalf, a considerable volume of work in research.^a This collaboration does not, however, constitute a heavy charge since only in a small number of cases do the institutions receive any subventions or grants from WHO. Even in regard to these cases, the Advisory Committee is informed that there is an appreciable saving in relation to the cost which would be entailed if the organization itself undertook the necessary work.

III. SCOPE OF WHO PROGRAMMES OF WORK

(1) *The two main types of functions of WHO*

26. The annual programmes of work of WHO are developed within the framework of a general programme of work covering a specific period which, in turn, is formulated having regard to the general principles and ultimate objectives of the organization as outlined in its Constitution. The programmes so developed within the second general programme of work covering the period 1957-1960^b comprise essentially two types of functions:

^a An indication of the extent to which WHO obtains the assistance of such institutions is given in annex V.

^b Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 63, annex 4; see also *ibid.*, No. 77, pp. 1-3.

(a) Permanent world-wide services ;

(b) Advisory services to individual Governments or groups of Governments.

(2) Permanent world-wide services

27. The world-wide services of the organization represent activities in which all countries have a potential interest ; in most of these functions WHO either is the only source of such services or is generally recognized as specially fitted to discharge these responsibilities. Among the subjects that fall within this category are international epidemiology, the compilation and analysis of statistical material from all countries, the establishment of international standards, and publishing and keeping up-to-date texts such as the *International Pharmacopoeia* and the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death*. A similar but slightly different type of activity which is also of world-wide interest is "to collate and extend knowledge on the theory and practice of health work with a view to its international application."¹⁰ Thus, the organization keeps pace with the current developments and discoveries in such scientific fields as have a bearing on health and assists in the wider application of such developments to health work. Equally, WHO also stimulates, promotes and co-ordinates research, furthering the distribution of its products and serving as a clearing-house for its problems, without itself undertaking or financing such research.

(3) Advisory services to Governments

28. The assistance which WHO provides to Governments and groups of Governments is aimed primarily towards strengthening national health services with special emphasis on the promotion of integrated public-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, No. 31, p. vii.

health programmes, which include prevention and control of the major communicable diseases as well as professional technical education and training of national health personnel. The assistance is given subject to the following conditions :

(a) The Government must request the service ;

(b) The Government maintains administrative control over the project, WHO's assistance being complementary ;

(c) The Government shares the cost and provides counterpart and other personnel ;

(d) The Government makes definite provision for the continuation of the project on the termination of WHO assistance.

(4) Resources available for WHO programmes

29. The resources available for the implementation of WHO's programmes of work are of three kinds :

(a) The regular budget of the organization, which is framed with reference to a budget ceiling established each year in advance and is apportioned among the members in accordance with a scale fixed by the world Health Assembly from time to time ;

(b) The funds allocated to WHO from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance ;

(c) Funds from other extra-budgetary sources, including those provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in respect of supplies and equipment for jointly-assisted UNICEF/WHO projects, and funds contributed to the Pan American Sanitary Organization (other than the provision in the WHO budget) by the Governments of the region for additional regional programmes.

30. The level of resources authorized for use by the organization for the years 1952-1957 under the regular budget, Expanded Programme funds, and other extra-budgetary funds is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1
Amounts authorized for use by WHO : 1952-1957
(Thousands of US dollars)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Regular budget	7,782	8,485	8,500	9,500	10,203	{ 10,700 * / 1,525 ^b
Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	5,776	4,601	4,074	4,910	5,804	5,406 ^c
Other extra-budgetary funds :						
(a) Pan American Sanitary Bureau .	1,974	2,060	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,400
(b) All other, mainly supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF towards jointly assisted UNICEF/WHO projects)	3,801	10,399	8,072	8,651	11,870	18,532
TOTAL	19,333	25,545	22,744	25,161	30,077	38,563

* Without supplement.

^b Supplement.

^c Category I projects, including administrative and operational services costs.

(5) Priorities and their application

31. As in all international organizations, the essential problem of programming in WHO is the development of a programme which can be implemented within the resources available to the organization, that is, the total resources that Governments are prepared to spend on international action in all fields of activity. The demonstrated needs far exceed the resources available, with the result that the problem is not one of determin-

ing what is good and useful, but rather of identifying the needs that are the most urgent and rewarding in their fulfilment, in the light of what has gone before and in relation to international activity in all fields. It is therefore of the utmost importance, not only to have clearly defined and practical priorities, but to keep them under continuous review in order to take account of changes of importance and urgency so that the programme may be easily and economically adjusted to changing needs through the deferment or elimination of

those projects that have ceased to be of the highest importance and urgency.

32. The Advisory Committee, in its consultations with the Director-General, paid particular attention to the efforts made in WHO in this direction. At the inception of the organization, the Health Assembly and the Executive Board analysed the work to be done and established a number of priority groups assigning the highest priority to the combating of six specified diseases. Subsequently, in 1951, the Board and the Health Assembly, in formulating the first general programme of work (1952-1957), shifted the emphasis to the provision of assistance for the development of national health services. This emphasis is maintained in the second general programme of work (1957-1960) in which the Health Assembly also formulated certain principles and criteria which "will ensure not only the identification of those activities which appear to warrant the most urgent action, but also the choice of those activities the implementation of which will provide the optimum utilization of the funds available".¹¹

33. The application of such principles and criteria may not in itself be a difficult task; nevertheless, it must not be assumed that the resultant selection of activities or projects provides a solution to the problem of priorities inasmuch as the selection, even if it satisfies the criteria, may still be beyond the resources available. The Director-General drew attention in this regard to the fact that, in respect of 1957, he had received well-grounded requests from countries for projects estimated to cost some \$3 million which he had been unable to include in his programme and budget estimates. At the same time it was his view that the programmes that are implemented in any year must be of such scope that the optimum return will be obtained on the considerable volume of funds already invested in health.

34. A related problem concerns the determination of whether a project should be financed from the regular budget or the Expanded Programme. There are several considerations that are relevant:

¹¹ Ibid., No. 63, annex 4.2.

(a) The primary responsibility for including the request for the project under the one programme or the other rests with the recipient Government;

(b) The criteria for the financing of a project under the Expanded Programme are more restrictive as the project must be requested by an "under-developed" country and be related to its economic development;

(c) The World Health Organization has a time-table for programming under which, for instance, the 1958 approved regular budget is known and even proposals under the 1959 regular budget are being put together before the Expanded Programme for 1958 is formulated by the Governments and approved by the Technical Assistance Committee;

(d) Lastly, the major proportion of the projects are continuing projects, both under the regular budget and the Expanded Programme,¹² with the result that considerations related to the financial security and continuity of the Expanded Programme may weigh in favour of a pressure on the regular budget.

(6) Financing of world-wide activities

35. The continuing world-wide activities of the organization which are of interest to all countries are financed through the regular budget which, in addition, includes a substantial provision for advisory services to individual Governments or groups of Governments. The extent to which the regular budget of WHO reflects this latter type of activity is indicated in table 2.

¹² The proportion of continuing projects is as follows:

	1957	
	Regular budget (without supplement)	Expanded Programme (Category I) (US dollars)
Continuing projects	2,411,021	3,816,261
New projects, including fellowships	973,855	900,739
TOTAL	3,384,876	4,717,000

TABLE 2

Expenditures for activities of a technical assistance nature (1950-1957)

Year	Regular budget expenditure			Expanded Programme (WHO) ^b (4) (US dollars)	Total (2) + (4) (US dollars)
	Total (1) (US dollars)	Activities of a technical assistance nature ^a (2)	Proportion of (2) to (1) (3) (Per cent)		
1950	6,108,299	2,987,001	48.90	-	2,987,001
1951	6,259,247	3,130,001	50.01	1,158,009	4,288,010
1952	7,938,850	3,881,032	48.88	4,064,298	7,945,330
1953	8,112,605	4,240,721	52.27	3,896,209	8,136,930
1954	8,134,514	4,181,732	58.61	3,522,895	7,704,627
1955	9,275,300	4,823,470	52.00	4,171,165	8,994,635
1956	9,982,794	5,699,691	57.10	5,232,821	10,932,512
1957 (estimated)	10,700,000	5,850,646	54.68	5,170,561	11,021,207

^a Basically field projects, but also includes regional advisers, regional office staff and the entire cost of the Department of Advisory Services at headquarters.

^b Excluding central administrative costs.

(7) Participation by WHO in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

36. As may be seen from table 2 above, a considerable part of the advisory services rendered by WHO is financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The proportions which the expenditures of WHO under that Programme bear to total expenditures of all participating organizations chargeable to that

TABLE 3

WHO expenditure as compared to total expenditure under the Expanded Programme (1950-1957)

	WHO expenditure (1) (US dollars)	Total expenditure (2)	Proportion of (1) to (2) (Per cent)
1951 ^a	1,337,080	6,256,771	21.37
1952	4,351,689	23,905,388	18.20
1953	4,189,357	23,157,842	18.09
1954	3,754,545	19,911,426	18.86
1955	4,411,749	25,877,409	17.05
1956	5,452,504	30,477,365	17.89
1957 (estimated)	5,405,866	31,952,700	16.92

^a First financial period: 1 July 1950 - 31 December 1951.

(8) Other extra-budgetary resources

37. The other extra-budgetary resources available to WHO are, for the most part, devoted to advisory services to Governments and groups of Governments. The total picture as regards estimated expenditures during 1957 for advisory services as compared with other activities is shown in table 4.

TABLE 4

Breakdown of amounts provided under the regular budget, Expanded Programme and other extra-budgetary funds for 1957

	Regular budget		Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (category I)	Other extra-budgetary funds
	Without supplement	With supplement	(US dollars)	
General policy	370,630	376,150	—	55,380 ^a
Administrative services	1,130,624	1,130,624	235,305 ^b	—
Programme operations:				
Central technical services	1,670,439	1,692,139	—	—
Advisory services	5,850,646	7,318,426	4,819,640 ^c	19,723,470 ^f
Regional offices	1,545,761	1,575,761	350,921 ^d	1,154,110 ^e
Expert committees	131,900	131,900	—	—
Sub-total	10,700,000	12,225,000	5,405,866	20,932,960
Undistributed reserve ^a	2,565,420	1,040,420	—	—
TOTAL	13,265,420	13,265,420	5,405,866	20,932,960

^a The amount of the undistributed reserve equals, in the case of the regular budget without the supplement, the assessments on the inactive members and China. Under the regular budget with the supplement, it represents the balance which would remain should the supplemental amount of \$1,525,000 appropriated by the Ninth World Health Assembly be available as a result of resumption of participation by inactive members.

^b Administrative costs.

^c Direct project costs, and operational services costs of \$102,640.

^d Operational services costs.

^e Meetings of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

^f Includes the costs of zone offices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and services to Governments as well as supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF to jointly-assisted projects.

^g Representing the costs of the total establishment of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau at Washington, which includes administrative as well as advisory services.

(9) Fields of activity covered by WHO programmes

38. The distribution (in amounts and in percentages) of the 1956 expenditure in respect of field projects both under the regular budget and the Expanded Programme among specific fields of activity of WHO is shown in table 5.

TABLE 5
1956 expenditures on project costs by specific fields of activity

	Regular funds		Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	
	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent
Malaria	355,099	11.63	656,452	14.70
Tuberculosis	158,219	5.18	724,916	16.22
Venereal diseases and treponematoses	142,994	4.69	167,112	3.74
Endemo-epidemic diseases	253,227	8.30	248,534	5.56
Public health administration ...	525,804	17.23	1,119,020	25.03
Nursing	302,756	9.92	505,242	11.30
Social and occupational health .	20,089	0.66	11,472	0.26
Health education of the public .	60,786	1.99	71,373	1.60
Maternal and child health	359,967	11.79	326,071	7.30
Mental health	97,364	3.19	—	—
Nutrition	77,754	2.55	37,741	0.84
Environmental sanitation	231,713	7.59	245,721	5.50
Other projects	466,390	15.28	355,156	7.95
TOTAL	3,052,162	100.00	4,468,816 *	100.00

* This amount does not include \$375,028, representing local costs which have been accounted for on a global basis and, for this purpose, have not been distributed among fields of activity.

(10) Distribution of the regional activities of WHO

39. The distribution of the field activities of WHO, by geographical regions, has a bearing on the organizational arrangements in the field. Table 6 shows the distribution, by regions, of 1956 expenditures under the regular budget and the Expanded Programme in respect of project costs (including local costs), advisory services to Governments, and regional offices.

TABLE 6
Distribution of technical assistance activities by regions in 1956

	1956 expenditures				Regional percentages : selected past years		
	Regular budget funds	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (US dollars)	Total		1950	1952	1954
			Amount	Per cent			
Africa	606,451 *	414,360	1,020,811	9.39	1.42	3.31	8.01
Americas	1,132,206	1,194,258 ^b	2,326,464	21.39	19.26	22.37	20.52
South-East Asia	1,140,568	1,523,666	2,664,234	24.50	21.19	20.83	18.85
Europe	640,530	295,230	935,760	8.61	21.91	16.54	12.33
Eastern Mediterranean	1,055,065	1,097,220	2,152,285	19.79	19.89	22.43	22.80
Western Pacific	748,630	633,591	1,382,221	12.71	11.04	12.28	15.46
Region undesignated	387,638	5,050	392,688	3.61	5.29	2.24	2.03
TOTAL	5,711,088	5,163,375	10,874,463	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Does not include \$2.2 million of estimated 1956 funds for the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

^b Does not include \$278,560 of estimated 1956 technical assistance funds of the Organization of American States.

40. It should be noted that assistance in the field of health directly reaches the masses of the people; equally the cost of some projects (e.g., a BCG campaign) bears a direct relation to the number of people to be covered. Nevertheless, as in the case of all technical assistance provided by the United Nations organizations, the amount of assistance given is linked, on the basis of priorities in accordance with established criteria, to demonstrated needs and is in no way related to the amount of the contributions which individual member States make towards the cost of the organization.

IV. DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF WHO PROGRAMMES

(1) General comments

41. The formulation, review, approval and implementation of WHO programmes financed from regular budget funds, from the Expanded Programme of Technical

Assistance and from other extra-budgetary funds have many features in common, but because of the different legislation governing the use of the funds from various sources, some important differences also exist. Essentially, the objective is the development of an integrated health programme, although the component projects which are financed from one source of funds are kept separate from those which depend for their financing on another source.

(2) Regular budget programme

42. The second general programme of work covering the period 1957-1960, which was submitted by the Executive Board in accordance with the provisions of article 28 (g) of the WHO Constitution and approved by the Eighth World Health Assembly in 1955, provides general guidance for the formulation of the annual programme for each of the years covered. The sequence of procedures

involved in this process may best be described with reference to a specific annual programme such as, for instance, the 1957 programme which is at the present time being implemented.¹²

43. In February 1955, following the meeting of the Executive Board, the Director-General, in consultation with his associates, considered the requirements and the views of Governments in respect of 1957. In the following month he established a tentative figure for the 1957 budget; headquarters departments and regional directors were thereupon advised of their preliminary allocations on which regional planning consonant with the programme policies of the Health Assembly and the Board might be based.

44. During March-June 1955, the Regional Offices consulted Governments and, as appropriate, other agencies in the region on the 1957 plans. At WHO headquarters, departments did similar planning work within their fields of competence. Concurrently, the regional directors held meetings with the chiefs of zonal offices and area representatives.

45. In June 1955—the Health Assembly having established the programme and budget for 1956—the Director-General set firm target figures for 1957. The regional directors then devoted July and August to assessing the urgency and importance of project requests and to drafting programme and budget estimates (within the amount stipulated for the region) for submission to the regional committees.¹⁴ At Geneva, estimates for headquarters activities were likewise under preparation. Following the examination by the regional committees of relevant portions of the draft programme and estimates, these were transmitted in October 1955 to headquarters, together with the comments and recommendations of the committees. On the basis of this material, the Director-General, in early November, finalized and transmitted to the Executive Board his draft programme and budget estimates for 1957, with an advance copy to each member Government.

46. The subsequent stages were the following:

(a) At a brief session (January 1956) the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance¹⁵ of the Executive Board reviewed the Director General's proposals;

(b) The Executive Board, having examined the proposals, as well as the report of the Standing Committee, made recommendations to the Health Assembly;¹⁶

(c) In May-June 1956, the Health Assembly considered the Director-General's proposals and the comments and recommendations of the Executive Board, and approved

¹² For a brief general description of the budget cycle under the regular programme, see *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 77, chap. I, section 4.1.

¹⁴ The regional committees, which meet once a year generally for about a week, examine also the situation in regard to the regional programme for the year immediately following (1956 in this case) in the light of the programme and budget for that year as approved by the Health Assembly (in May-June 1955 in this case).

¹⁵ The Standing Committee on Administration and Finance consists of seven members designated by the Executive Board from among its members. Three or four of these seven members are normally accompanied by advisers who are experts in administration and finance.

¹⁶ In March 1956, member Governments received the following material:

- (i) The report of the Executive Board;
- (ii) Minutes of the sessions of the Board and the Standing Committee;
- (iii) The programme and estimates proposed by the Director-General.

the programme for 1957 and the related appropriation resolution;¹⁷

(d) The Director-General took action through headquarters departments and regional offices, to adjust the 1957 programme to the budget level authorized by the Health Assembly;¹⁸

(e) From June to December 1956 preparations for the execution of the programme were completed.

47. The planning, development and execution of programmes under the regular budget thus extend over three years which, for administrative purposes, are termed the planning year, the approving year, and the operating year respectively.

(3) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

48. The procedures for the formulation of a comprehensive country programme were briefly described in the Advisory Committee's first report to the ninth session of the General Assembly (A/2661, para. 11). As implemented in WHO, these procedures may be summarized as follows, taking the 1957 programme for purposes of illustration:

(a) The Technical Assistance Board (TAB), at its 1956 spring session, established country targets and agency sub-totals for 1957, which were communicated to Governments in April. At this point, proposals under the WHO regular programme for 1957 had already been submitted by the Director-General; the related report of the Executive Board had also been issued;

(b) During May-June 1956, the regional offices and other staff of WHO consulted the Ministries of Health in recipient countries and assisted in the detailed development of health projects which they wished to have included in the country programme;

(c) The various programmes of the participating organizations were co-ordinated by the resident representative, after which the over-all country programme was prepared by the recipient Government and forwarded to TAB and to the organizations. For its part, WHO then scrutinized the parts of the country programme within its competence and submitted its programme to TAB in August 1956;

(d) This was followed, during October-December 1956, successively by TAB review of the total programme to bring it within pledged resources, by the approval of the programme by the Technical Assistance Committee, and by the allocation, subject to confirmation by the United Nations General Assembly, of funds to participating organizations.

(4) Role of TAB resident representatives in the development of the WHO programme

49. While the resident representatives of TAB have the responsibility for assisting Governments in developing a co-ordinated country programme, the technical negotiations (including the estimate of costs) in respect of WHO projects under the Expanded Programme are undertaken by a representative of the regional director of the organization. The preparation of the programme

¹⁷ The Health Assembly was assisted (a) by the Committee on Programme and Budget, which fixed a budget ceiling and then examined the programme and budget, excluding the appropriation sections for organizational meetings and administrative services; and (b) by the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters, which reviewed the latter sections.

¹⁸ This was necessary as the Health Assembly had appropriated some \$700,000 less than the budget proposed by the Director-General for the full implementation of the 1957 programme as submitted (and as subsequently approved) and had left the adjustments to the Director-General.

is based on technical discussion of the details of individual projects, and of the manner in which the projects fit into the long-term health plans of the country. It involves, in addition, consultation with the technical ministry aiming towards agreement on the objectives of the project, the division of responsibility between the organization and the Government, and the various components of the assistance which WHO is to provide, namely, experts, fellowships, supplies and equipment. At the stage of these consultations, the WHO representatives had already discussed with the Health Ministries their programmes to be financed from the regular budget of WHO — and indeed, in a tentative way, the projects to be requested under the Expanded Programme.

50. The Advisory Committee understands that the regional structure of WHO has also tended to diminish the organization's dependence on resident representatives.

(5) Other extra-budgetary funds

51. The other extra-budgetary funds include: (a) those from UNICEF toward projects jointly assisted by WHO and UNICEF; and (b) the special funds of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. In the case of

(a) above, WHO normally provides the technical personnel and fellowships, while UNICEF bears the cost of supplies and equipment, and the procedure adopted follows the pattern of the regular budgetary programme or the Expanded Programme, depending upon whether the jointly assisted project is included in the one or the other.

52. The programme of the Pan American Sanitary Organization is composed of separate projects, financed by that organization, and is developed by it on a regional basis. The relevant funds are included in the programme and budget document of WHO merely to give a comprehensive picture of the activities proposed to be carried out under the aegis of WHO.

(6) Differences in the time-table for planning under the regular budget and the Expanded Programme

53. As may be seen from paragraphs 42 to 48 above, there is a significant difference in the programme and budget cycle between the regular programme and the Expanded Programme. This difference is illustrated in the table on page 12 in relation to the programmes for 1957.

TABLE 7
Programme cycle under regular budget and Expanded Programme

W H O regular programme					
1955 The planning year		1956 The approving year		1957 The operating year	
Up to August/September	August/September	September/October	October/December	January	May
Preliminary regional Submission to regional Submission to Director- Revision, consolidation Submission to and con- Review and approval Implementation planning with Govern- committees General and production of sideration by Execu- tive Board and its Assembly ments and budget estimates for 1957 Standing Committee on Administration and Finance					
W H O Expanded Programme					
1955 Planning and approving year for 1956 programme		1956 The planning and approving year		1957 The operating year	
April	May/June	July/August	October/December		
Country targets and agency sub-totals established by TAB	Regional planning with Governments	Co-ordination of country programme; submission of country programme to TAB by Government	Review by TAB; review and approval by TAC and General Assembly	Implementation	

(7) *Integration of the regular budget programme and the Expanded Programme*

54. In annex I of its resolution 222 A (IX) of 15 August 1949, concerning the guiding principles of the Expanded Programme, the Economic and Social Council affirmed that "the work undertaken by the participating organizations under the expanded technical assistance programme should be such as to be suitable for integration with their normal work" and "within the wide range of activities envisaged, the participating organizations should practise . . . concentration of effort and economy [and] . . . ensure the fullest use of any existing facilities". The general question of the concentration of efforts and the application of priorities in WHO has been considered in paragraphs 31 to 34 above with reference both to the regular budget programme and the Expanded Programme.

55. As the strengthening of national health services is a cardinal purpose of the assistance (of whatever kind and from whatever financial source) which WHO furnishes to Governments, it is clearly desirable, in the interest of an integrated programme, that, so far as possible, there should be a concurrent planning of all projects. The Advisory Committee understands, however, that, in the matter of planning, the programme financed from Expanded Programme funds has presented greater difficulty than the regular programme. The reasons are:

(a) For any given year, the former programme is planned on a firm basis almost twelve months later than the regular programme;

(b) The voluntary character of the Expanded Programme gives rise to fluctuations in the level of available resources;

(c) Under the revised procedures for the allocation of funds on the basis of country programmes, the requests which Governments will include in those programmes cannot be foreseen. This is an additional element of uncertainty.

56. In fact, however, these difficulties have not proved insuperable, and WHO has found it possible, by means of certain internal procedures, to co-ordinate the projects under the two programmes, even at the planning stage. Thus, in notifying the regional directors in March 1955 of the 1957 target for the regular budget, the Director-General instructed them to assume that the level of funds available in 1957 for Expanded Programme activities would remain unchanged from 1955. Preliminary, though purely tentative, planning of the latter activities could thereby start in 1955, *pari passu* with the planning of projects under the regular budget.

57. As a result of this forward planning, the amounts in respect of WHO-assisted projects which the Director-General proposed to TAB in early 1956 (for inclusion in the country target figures for 1957) represented the cost of projects that had already been the subject of discussion with interested Ministries of Health and of initial scrutiny on the part of regional committees. In March 1956 the regional offices were informed of the country target figures and agency sub-totals as fixed by TAB and instructed to confer with Health Ministries and/or other agencies on the details of projects, including the cost of projects selected for the country programme, and to keep resident representatives informed of the progress of negotiations and in particular of the cost of individual projects.¹⁹ These negotiations were undertaken, on the part of WHO, by area representatives, regional advisers or other staff in the regional office.

¹⁹ Unlike other participating organizations, WHO has not established a standard cost figure for various project components, preferring instead to attempt a precise estimate of the cost of each post, fellowship or other element in a project.

58. Agreement having been reached on the technical plans and project costs having been determined, the Health Ministries forwarded their requests to the central co-ordinating unit established by each Government, which thereupon became responsible, jointly with the resident representative, for drafting the consolidated country programme request.

59. These procedures have made it possible effectively to integrate within the general structure and work of the organization projects financed under the different programmes, and subordinately, to make available to the member Governments comprehensive information on all programmes proposed for a given year, even though the material relating to the technical assistance programme is of a tentative nature.

(8) *Integration of programmes at the secretariat and operational levels*

60. The Advisory Committee is satisfied that the integration of programmes at the secretariat and operational levels in WHO is based on the principle of the fullest utilization of existing machinery and facilities. Because of the fact that the Expanded Programme is, in the case of WHO, an extension of the field programmes under the regular budget, the regional offices which are responsible for the latter also carry out the activities financed from Expanded Programme funds. At the operational stage, there is in fact little difference between projects financed under the different programmes, except that for certain changes and modifications in the projects at this stage, authority must be obtained from different sources, namely the Executive Chairman of TAB in respect of Expanded Programme projects and the Director-General in the case of regular budgetary projects.²⁰

(9) *The working of the new procedure for country programming under the Expanded Programme*

61. Reference has already been made to the difficulties in respect of programme planning occasioned by the differing cycles adopted for the regular budget and the Expanded Programme. It is true, of course, that these difficulties would cease to exist if planning for the Expanded Programme could begin on a more substantial basis one year earlier. Indeed, the Advisory Committee has been impressed by the need for long-term planning in respect of all international effort in the economic and social fields.

62. The Director-General of WHO has previously expressed reservations in regard to the new procedures for country programming on the ground that, while these procedures would be suited to a large-scale programme of assistance with a significant impact on a country's planning for development, they merely give rise to avoidable complexities in a programme of a relatively small size. The Director-General nevertheless assured the Committee that, inasmuch as the new procedures have been adopted, it would be unwise to try to change them frequently.

(10) *Other related questions*

63. The Advisory Committee discussed with the Director-General certain other questions related to the development of programmes, including suggestions which looked forward to budget planning from two to four years in advance.

²⁰ The integration of the different programmes as regards administrative services is discussed in paragraphs 79 to 83 below.

V. CO-ORDINATION AND LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(1) General comments

64. The importance of the co-ordination of the activities of WHO with programmes of other organizations derives from the fact that health generally forms an integral part of country and regional programmes of development. Such co-ordination therefore has to extend, not only to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, but, equally, to regional inter-governmental organizations, to bilateral programmes of assistance and to non-governmental organizations which are active in social, health and related fields. Co-ordination assumes importance also because of the limited resources available for international action at any one time.

(2) Co-ordination with the United Nations and specialized agencies

65. The primary responsibility for the co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is vested in the Economic and Social Council, which is assisted in this task, at the inter-secretariat level, by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, comprising the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the agencies. In addition to the Agreement in terms of which WHO was brought into relation with the United Nations as a specialized agency, WHO has also entered into agreements with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which provide for co-operation and consultation between the organizations on all matters of common interest. Furthermore, bilateral co-operation on a practical basis has been developed between the secretariat of WHO and of each of the other organizations, including those with whom WHO has no formal agreements.

(3) Relations with the United Nations Children's Fund

66. One of the most important areas of co-ordination between WHO and a United Nations programme is with respect to the United Nations Children's Fund. At the inter-governmental level, this co-ordination is sought through the Joint Committee on Health Policy of the Executive Boards of WHO and UNICEF, which meets annually to define and review the fields which call for joint or co-ordinated efforts. Practical co-operation on a continuing basis with regard to the details of projects is maintained at the secretariat level with WHO medical officers advising on all health problems that arise under joint projects (such as maternal and child health) both at the planning and operational stages. This kind of detailed collaboration is, of course, not practicable in all international programmes.

67. The Advisory Committee understands that problems occasionally arise from the fact that UNICEF policies are to some extent governed by the voluntary nature of the contributions, while the WHO programme is financed from regular budgetary contributions as well as voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme. The Committee is informed, however, that such problems have never been insuperable and that the co-operation between the two agencies has been generally satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is important that care should be taken to avoid the creation in UNICEF of activities or services which might tend to overlap similar efforts in such specialized agencies as WHO and FAO which play a part in practically all the activities of UNICEF.

68. In view of the considerable interest and association of WHO in the activities of UNICEF, the Advisory Committee also discussed the possibility of a closer organizational structure for the two agencies without wishing at this stage to suggest any changes in the existing relationship between them.

(4) Co-ordination with other United Nations programmes

69. Evidence was presented to the Advisory Committee of examples of co-operation between WHO and other United Nations programmes such as in the fields of narcotic drugs, community development and migration. The organization has also taken steps to co-ordinate its interests in atomic energy with the Preparatory Commission for the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency. The Advisory Committee understands that the text of a draft agreement between WHO and the new Agency has already been submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission.

70. As in the case of UNICEF, the Advisory Committee gave special attention to the organizational relationship between WHO and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. The Committee recognizes that the existing arrangements in this regard are made necessary by considerations which are not exclusively within the competence of WHO. The location of the Division of Narcotic Drugs in Geneva, which is also the site of the headquarters of WHO and of the secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, should continue to strengthen the co-operation among these several organs and offices.

(5) Co-ordination with other inter-governmental programmes and non-governmental organizations

71. The World Health Organization attempts also to co-ordinate its activities with the work of the health divisions of regional inter-governmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), the South Pacific Commission and the League of Arab States, and of such bilateral programmes of assistance as are carried out under the Colombo Plan and by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States Government. Equally, the organization has established a very close working relationship with the Rockefeller Foundation and other non-governmental organizations which are active in the field of public health. Mention has already been made of the association with WHO of a large number of professional and research institutions and laboratories.

72. Reference has been made in paragraph 21 above to the special position of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (PASO) and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which is at once a regional inter-governmental organization in its own right and also the regional organization of WHO. This special situation emphasizes the need for proper administrative co-ordination between WHO and PASO, as well as between WHO and the other members of the United Nations family, in such matters as the conditions and terms of service of staff. It also explains why occasionally WHO has had to take positions on various administrative matters, and especially on salary matters, which are not in complete agreement with those of other members of the United Nations family.

(6) Co-ordination under the Expanded Programme

73. Under the over-all direction of the Economic and Social Council and of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), day-to-day co-ordination among the

participating organizations in respect of the Expanded Programme, and in particular of the procedures of that programme, is sought through the machinery of TAB. Similar co-ordination in respect of programmes financed under the regular budgets of the organization is, as stated earlier, the responsibility of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The Advisory Committee, in its first report to the ninth session of the General Assembly (A/2661, part II), drew attention to the essential character of the Expanded Programme as a United Nations activity.

74. The Advisory Committee has, in its consultations with the Director-General of WHO, confirmed its earlier impression that the organizational arrangements for the Expanded Programme, which include TAB, have a tendency to duplicate the machinery which exists, in ACC and its subsidiary bodies, for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Advisory Committee continues to believe that neither the best interests of the organizations and of member Governments nor the administrative efficiency and co-ordination of their activities will be served by undue emphasis, at all levels of the organizational structure and of the machinery for co-ordination, on the differences in the source and method of financing of the regular budgetary programmes on the one hand and the Expanded Programme on the other.

(7) Other aspects of administrative co-ordination

75. The Advisory Committee has, in successive previous reports to the General Assembly, reported the progress that has been made over the years in respect of co-ordination among the organizations in such matters as the financial regulations, the staff regulations, pension and social security provisions for staff, salaries and allowances and common or joint services. These and other related matters are periodically reviewed by the Committee in connexion with its annual examination, on behalf of the General Assembly, of the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies.

(8) Importance of co-ordination at the national level

76. The Advisory Committee has received evidence which points to a considerable degree of co-ordination and co-operation among the several members of the United Nations family; the Committee is at the same time keenly aware of the need for constant improvement in this regard. The Economic and Social Council's primary responsibility covers largely matters connected with the programmes of work of the organizations. The Committee considered, in this connexion, the desirability of setting up an inter-governmental committee, responsible to the General Assembly, with the responsibility for co-ordination especially in respect of administrative matters. The Committee believes, however, that given good will and a spirit of co-operation on the part of those concerned, such problems as exist or are likely to arise in the field of administrative co-ordination are capable of solution within the framework of existing machinery.

77. An important, related consideration is the need to seek co-ordination, not merely at the inter-agency level, but indeed at the national governmental level. Inasmuch as the policies within which each agency functions are determined by and large by the same group of Governments, it is of the utmost importance that the representatives of the Governments should take mutually consistent and co-ordinated positions in the several organizations.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME OF WHO

(1) General considerations

78. In reviewing the administrative aspects of technical assistance activities of WHO, the Advisory Committee had regard to three considerations: first, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 222 A (IX), called, not only for the integration of the technical assistance programmes with the regular activities of the participating organizations, but also for the fullest use of all existing facilities in the development and administration of the programme. Secondly, the Advisory Committee had previously commented (A/2661, para. 22) on the high proportion of administrative costs²¹ and stressed the importance of keeping these costs as low as possible. Thirdly, in a report on technical assistance issued during 1955 (A/2994, paras. 8-11), the Committee referred to the revised definitions of costs chargeable to the Expanded Programme Special Account which had been adopted following certain comments by the Committee (A/2661, para. 21), and reserved its judgement pending a study of the applications of these definitions in the several participating organizations.

(2) Utilization of existing facilities and integration of administration

79. The extent to which existing facilities are utilized is closely related to the degree of integration of the two programmes and, in its bearing on programme aspects, has been covered in section IV above. The projects under the two programmes of WHO being similar in character except for the source of funds, WHO follows generally the same procedures for the actual operation of the projects, thus ensuring that existing facilities are used to a maximum extent in the administration of Expanded Programme projects.

80. Thus, when a request for assistance—whether under the regular budget or under the Expanded Programme—is received, it is first investigated and discussed by the appropriate area representative and/or regional officer with the Government concerned. Then the request proceeds through the normal steps of programme planning and approval, either following regular budget procedures or procedures of the technical assistance programme. The project itself, once it has been approved in the annual programme, comes into operation after a plan of operations has been developed. A plan of operation is an agreement entered into by the organization and the Government concerned; it sets forth the objectives of the project, the respective responsibilities of the Government and of the organization, the nature of the assistance to be provided, the actions which the Government will take (for example, the provision of counterpart staff to be trained and their continued assignment to the project), administrative arrangements—such as secretarial or clerical assistance, local transportation, office space, office supplies and equipment, buildings—and the commitment of the Government to continue the work thus begun upon the withdrawal of international assistance.

81. After the plan of operations has been agreed upon in principle, the recruitment of project staff begins. If a qualified candidate is available in one of the countries

²¹ The term "administrative costs" was used in that report to cover the combination of what was then known as "central administrative costs" and "indirect operational costs".

in the region, the regional director may go ahead and recruit the necessary expert; alternatively, he may request assistance from headquarters, which may or may not ask another regional office to recruit the necessary staff member. The staff member is briefed, sometimes in headquarters and the regional office, in other cases only in the regional office, as to the purpose of the project and the plan of operations, his particular responsibilities in the work of the project, his rights and obligations as a WHO staff member, the conditions and problems in the country in which he is to serve, the nature and objectives of WHO, relations with resident representatives and with staff of other organizations, etc. Servicing in the field is provided to the expert by the regional office for the country in which he is serving.

82. In the case of fellows, the regional office for the country from which the fellow comes may obtain assistance from another regional office in arranging the placement of the fellow. For example, a fellow from a country in South-East Asia whom it is desired to send to Europe for study would have the arrangements for his studies made by the Regional Office for Europe.

83. It will be seen from the foregoing account of the administrative servicing of WHO field projects that the organization, particularly because of the character of its regional structure under the regular budget, does not feel the need to draw upon the facilitating and administrative services of TAB resident representatives to any significant extent.

(3) *Established posts for administrative and operational services in respect of the Expanded Programme*

84. Although the procedures described above are similar in character under the two programmes, the operation of Expanded Programme projects entails an increase in the workload of the various offices and services of WHO, at headquarters and in the regions, in addition to which there are some centralized accounting, reporting and liaison functions at headquarters exclusively related to the Expanded Programme. The organization's central responsibilities resulting from its participation in the Expanded Programme are dealt with by the Division of External Relations and Technical Assistance²² located at the headquarters, which also handles the organization's relations with member States and with inter-governmental organizations. The augmented workload of the other offices and services is met by supplementary staff financed from the organization's administrative and operational services budget under the Expanded Programme.

85. The following table shows the posts in WHO charged to Expanded Programme funds for administrative and operational services costs for 1957, with an indication of their functions.

²² This division comprises twenty-one posts: fifteen (two director/principal officer, six professional and seven general service) under the regular budget, and six (three professional and three general service) charged to the Expanded Programme.

TABLE 8

Established posts charged to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for administrative and operational services costs (1957)

Functions	Number of posts		
	Headquarters	Regions	Total
I. Administrative posts			
1. Staff wholly concerned with the direction, co-ordination, reporting and similar central functions for the operation of the programme	6	—	6
2. Public information	5	—	5
3. Recruitment and administration of staff and experts for the programme and for administrative management and analysis	8	—	8
4. Central budgetary, accounting and auditing functions: generally includes those activities necessary to present details of the programme to the governing body, and to receive, record, report, disburse, inspect and audit the financial resources of the organization provided from the Special Account	12	—	12
5. Registry	1	—	1
	<u>32</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>32</u>
Number in professional grades	15		
Number in local general service grades	17		
1957 salary costs: \$135,394			
II. Operational services posts			
1. Planning and supervision of a specific field of activity (fellowships, malaria control, etc.). Advising and assisting Governments in planning and carrying out projects in the field	5	8	13
2. Technical officers and clerical staff directly servicing projects	—	73	73
3. Additional staff for procurement of equipment and supplies used in field activities	7	9	16
	<u>12</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>102</u>
Number in professional grades	21		
Number in local general service grades	81		
1957 salary costs: \$306,265			

Functions	Number of posts		
	Headquarters	Regions	Total
III. Total staff paid from funds of the Expanded Programme	44	90	134
Number in professional grades	36		
Number in local general service grades	98		
1957 salary costs: \$441,659			

86. The distribution, by organizational segment of all established posts for 1957 in WHO, whether financed from the regular budget or from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme is shown in annex VI to the present report.

(4) *Administrative and operational services costs in relation to total programme expenditures*

87. The total administrative and operational services costs charged to the Expanded Programme for 1956 and 1957 are as follows:

TABLE 9
Administrative and operational services costs (1956 and 1957)

	1956 actual expenditure (US dollars)	1957 estimated expenditure
Level of WHO share of Expanded Programme (1) ..	5,452,504	5,405,866
Administrative and operational services costs (2) ..	606,610	688,866
Proportion of (2) to (1)	11.13 per cent	12.74 per cent

88. A breakdown of the administrative and operational services costs for 1956 and 1957 by objects of expenditure and according to whether they are incurred at headquarters or outside of headquarters, is given in the following table:

TABLE 10
Breakdown of administrative and operational services costs (1956 and 1957)

	1956 Actual expenditure			1957 Estimated expenditure		
	Headquarters	Other than headquarters (Dollars)	Total	Headquarters	Other than headquarters (Dollars)	Total
Administrative costs						
Personal services	158,910	—	158,910	162,481	—	162,481
Supplies and materials	4,010	—	4,010	4,820	—	4,820
Travel and transportation	20,314	—	20,314	33,319	—	33,319
Contractual and other services	36,449	—	36,449	34,685	—	34,685
	219,683	—	219,683	235,305	—	235,305
Operational services						
Personal services	48,150	252,144	300,394	49,461	315,312	364,773
Supplies and materials	—	13,395	13,395	1,807	6,263	8,070
Travel and transportation	5,992	31,670	37,662	3,040	39,218	42,258
Contractual and other services	13,254	22,322	35,567	13,065	25,455	38,480
	67,396	319,531	386,927	67,313	386,248	453,561
TOTAL	287,079	319,531	606,610	302,618	386,248	688,866

89. As has already been stated, there is considerable scope in WHO, both because of the decentralized nature of the operations under the regular budget and of the close similarity in the procedures WHO follows in respect of projects under the two programmes, for the fullest possible utilization of existing facilities. The administrative and operational services costs indicated in tables 8 and 9 above represent expenditures, charged to the Expanded Programme, over and above the utilization of

the facilities offered by the existing services under the regular budget. Considered from this point of view and having regard to the size of WHO's share of the Expanded Programme, the proportion of funds expended for administrative and operational services costs should be capable of some further reduction. The Advisory Committee believes that present efforts in this direction will be intensified.

90. The Advisory Committee gave preliminary consideration, in this connexion, to the possibility of participating organizations providing in their regular budgets for any essential administrative and operational services costs in respect of Expanded Programme projects. While such a step would greatly simplify the procedures for the Expanded Programme, including the review of these costs annually by TAB and TAC, the matter requires further careful study before any useful suggestions can be made.

(5) *Definitions of administrative costs and operational services costs*

91. The Advisory Committee, in its 1955 report on technical assistance (A/2994, para. 9), suggested that the revised definitions of "administrative" and "operational services" costs adopted by TAB had failed to remove the somewhat artificial distinction between what were previously known as "central administrative" costs and "indirect operational" costs. Under the revised definitions, the "indirect operational" costs have been reclassified as "operational services" costs, to form, together with direct project costs, the "operating" costs of the programme. For purposes, however, of review and control, the "operational services" costs remain in the same category as "administrative" costs.

92. The initiative for these definitions and for the differentiation of operational services costs from administrative costs was largely the responsibility of WHO which, by direction of its Executive Board, had for several years been using similar definitions for the classification of costs under the regular budget. The Advisory Committee understands that these definitions have contributed to uniformity of classification of costs under all programmes of WHO and that WHO does not consider any modifications necessary at this stage. In the Committee's view, such a distinction could be maintained for internal purposes of WHO even while TAB adopted a simplification of these definitions.

(6) *The "local costs" account*

93. The expenditures chargeable to the local costs account include installation allowance, project service allowance, and travel *per diem* for travel within the country of assignment payable to project staff. They are therefore considered direct project costs. However, these costs are partially met with the contributions of the Governments under the local costs plan, the balance being a charge against the allocations to the participating organization.

94. The total expenditure of this nature incurred by WHO in 1956 was \$375,028, of which \$265,916 was recovered from government advances for local costs, the balance of \$109,112 being charged to the funds allocated to WHO from the Special Account. For 1957 it is expected that these costs will be of the same magnitude. The Advisory Committee has at this time no evidence which, from the point of view of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, would call for any modifications in the existing local costs arrangements.

(7) *Costs to recipient Governments of their participation in WHO-assisted projects*

95. As the result of a decision by the Health Assembly, WHO has for several years requested member Governments to furnish estimates of the costs of their participation in health projects for which WHO assistance is provided. This information has been obtained by the organization's regional offices and included, for informa-

tion purposes, in the Director-General's annual programme and budget estimates, by country.

96. In order to obtain uniformity in the basis on which these costs would be estimated by the Governments, criteria were established by the Health Assembly. Although all the items listed are to be taken into account in computing the costs relating to projects for which the assistance given by the organization is financed from Expanded Programme funds, lodging and travel *per diem* costs are excluded where the project is financed from the regular budget of the organization, inasmuch as these costs in respect of such projects are met by the organization itself.

97. The list of items includes local technical and administrative personnel, as well as labour, local running costs directly associated with projects, costs of building directly connected with the project (rent or construction costs), equipment furnished by the Government, supplies and materials furnished by the Government, office supplies and space, local transportation, postal and telecommunication costs, lodging for international staff and their dependants, travel *per diem* for duty travel in the country, and medical care for international staff.

98. It is not possible to obtain accurate and dependable data on these costs, nor has WHO attempted any analysis or verification of the information it is able to collect. The following figures for the years 1956-1958 represent the information so far received relating to programmes in eighty-six of the 117 countries and territories in which projects are in operation or planned to commence in 1957 or 1958.

1956	1957 (U S dollars)	1958
32,291,347	41,254,353	40,089,388

VII. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONTROL AND PROCEDURES OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME IN WHO

(1) *Scope of financial and budgetary control*

99. As a participating organization in the Expanded Programme, WHO is responsible for estimating the cost of the projects before they are approved and the necessary funds allocated and for their financial administration, including controls to ensure that obligations are incurred only in accordance with regulations and within actual allocations. The organization has also to maintain appropriate financial records and prepare the submission of the necessary information and reports to TAB and other central bodies of the Programme, as well as to its own Executive Board and Assembly. In addition to these functions, which are directly connected with the administration of individual projects, WHO, along with other participating organizations, has the responsibility for the preparation and submission, for approval by TAB and by WHO's legislative organs, as well as the subsequent administration, of the budget for administrative and operational services costs.

(2) *Cost estimates and the administrative and operational services budget*

100. The preparation, review and approval of estimates of administrative and operational services costs of WHO's Expanded Programme activities is carried out in the same way as for similar costs under the regular budget. The Director-General's proposed programme and budget estimates for each year shows those costs, as well as the estimated costs of tentative projects under the Expanded Programme, together with similar costs under

the regular programme. The procedures for review and approval of the programme and budget estimates have already been described in paragraphs 46 and 48 above.

101. The estimate of the administrative and operational services costs is approved by the Executive Board before the final level of the programme to be financed from the Special Account is known. If the final level of the programme were sufficiently different from the planning level to necessitate a modification of the administrative and operational services budget already approved by the Executive Board, the matter would be referred to the next session of the Board. Since the final level of the programme is established by 30 November and the Executive Board meets early in January, this procedure, although not yet found necessary, would not involve any difficulties in the time schedule.

(3) *Procedures for financial control*

102. The principal control applied in the administration of Expanded Programme funds in WHO are the same as those applicable to the regular budget of the organization. Such controls cover the issue of allotments which form the authority to incur obligations, issue of manning tables, approval of official travel, etc. Separate allotments are issued to include all expenditures in respect of the Expanded Programme for obvious accounting reasons. The Advisory Committee saw no occasion to suggest any changes in the various procedures for internal financial control.

GENERAL COMMENTS

103. The Advisory Committee's consultations with the Director-General of WHO covered also various other matters which, though not directly affecting the Expanded Programme, are of importance to the system of administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and WHO. Among such matters were the administrative and financial procedures and

practices in general in WHO, the extent of administrative co-ordination with the United Nations (and in particular with the European Office with regard to conferences and meetings, utilization of facilities and common services), and a number of questions arising out of a preliminary and informal consideration of the 1958 budget estimates of WHO.

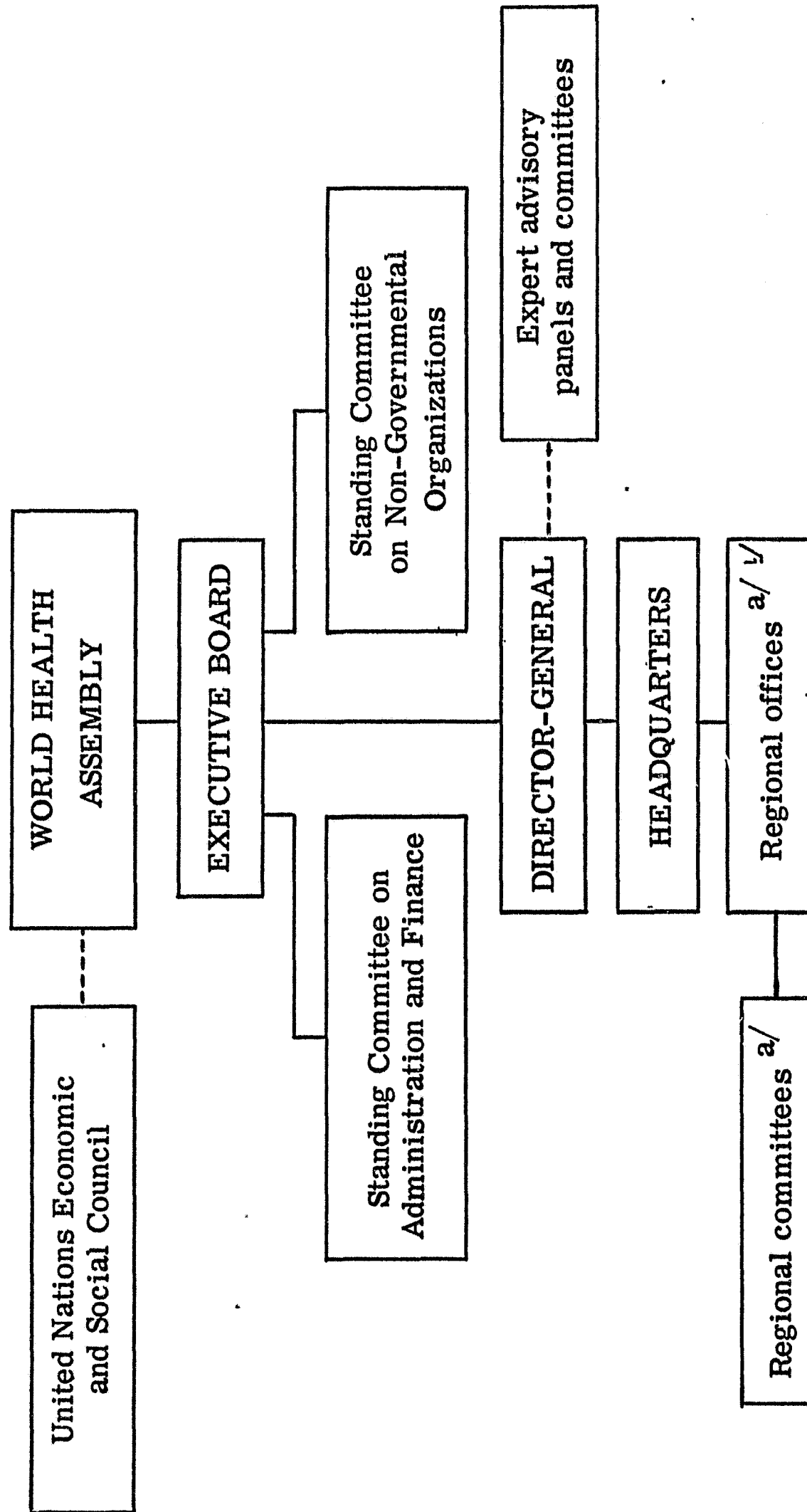
104. The comments of the Advisory Committee on these questions will be included, during the autumn of 1957, in its customary annual report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

105. As regards the 1958 budget estimates, the Committee wishes to note at this stage that the effective working budget proposed by the Director-General in respect of 1958 amounts to \$14,132,350 (including supplement²³), or \$12,261,350 (excluding supplement). The latter amount represents an increase of \$1,275,900 compared with the basic effective working budget for 1957; the corresponding increase, if the supplement is also taken into account for each year, is \$1,621,900. The Executive Board, meeting in January 1957, considered that, while the proposed programme was well conceived, there might be scope for some reassessment in terms of urgent priorities, and accordingly recommended to the Health Assembly a basic effective working budget of \$11,761,350 and a supplemental effective working budget in an amount not to exceed \$1,871,000. The Executive Board's recommendation, while representing a reduction of \$500,000 from the revised estimate submitted by the Director-General, still calls for an increase, as compared with 1957, of \$775,900 in the basic budget and of \$1,121,900 in the budget including the supplement.

²³ The supplemental effective working budget of \$1,871,000 would be financed from "undistributed reserve" (estimated for 1958 at \$3,451,190 comprising the assessments on the inactive members and China), the obligations to be limited to the amount of the assessments on those inactive members who notify WHO that they will resume active participation in its work as from 1958 or before.

ANNEX I

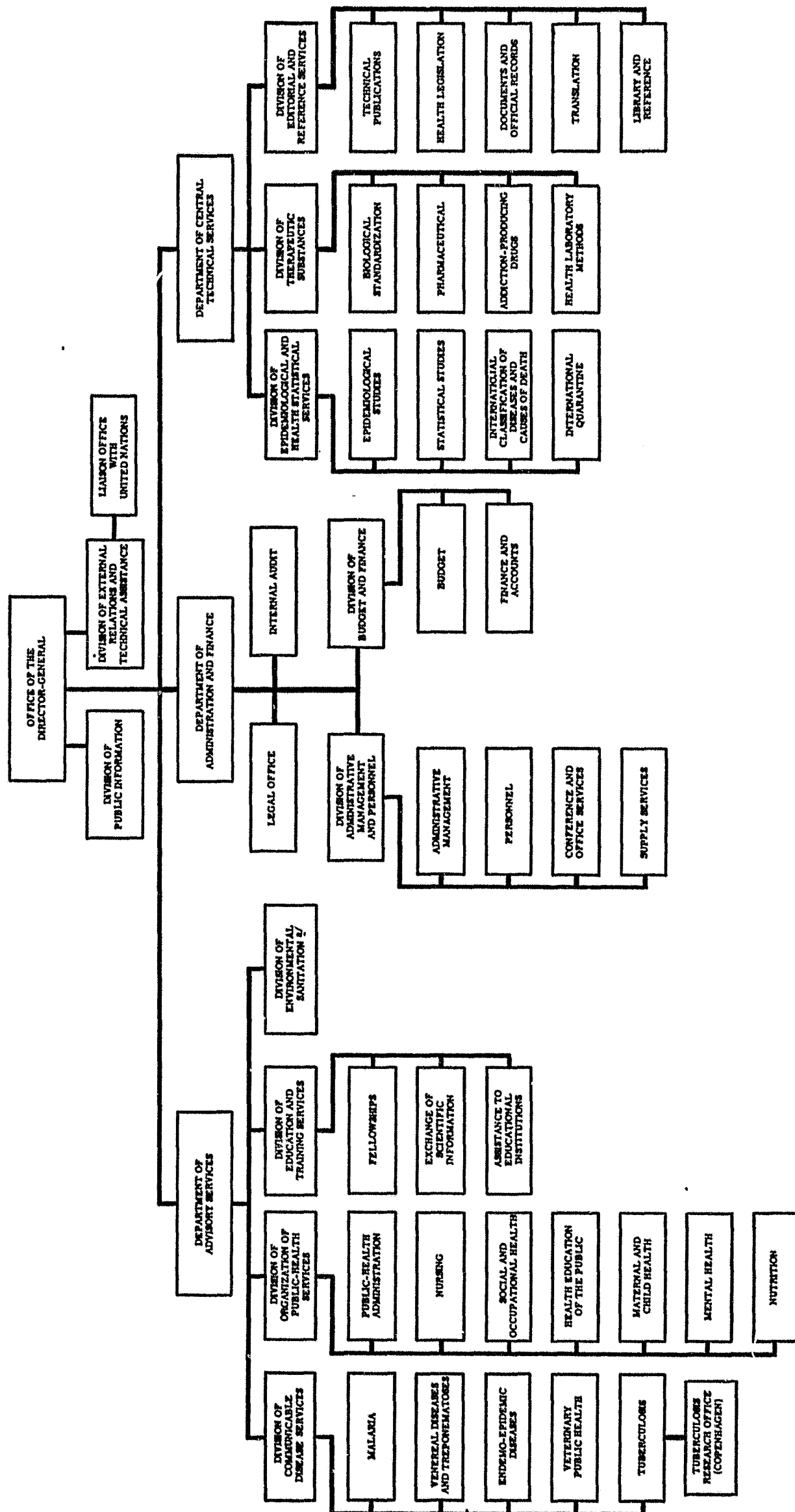
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF WHO



^a The Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau serve respectively as the regional Committee and the Regional Office of the World Health Organization for the Americas.

ANNEX II

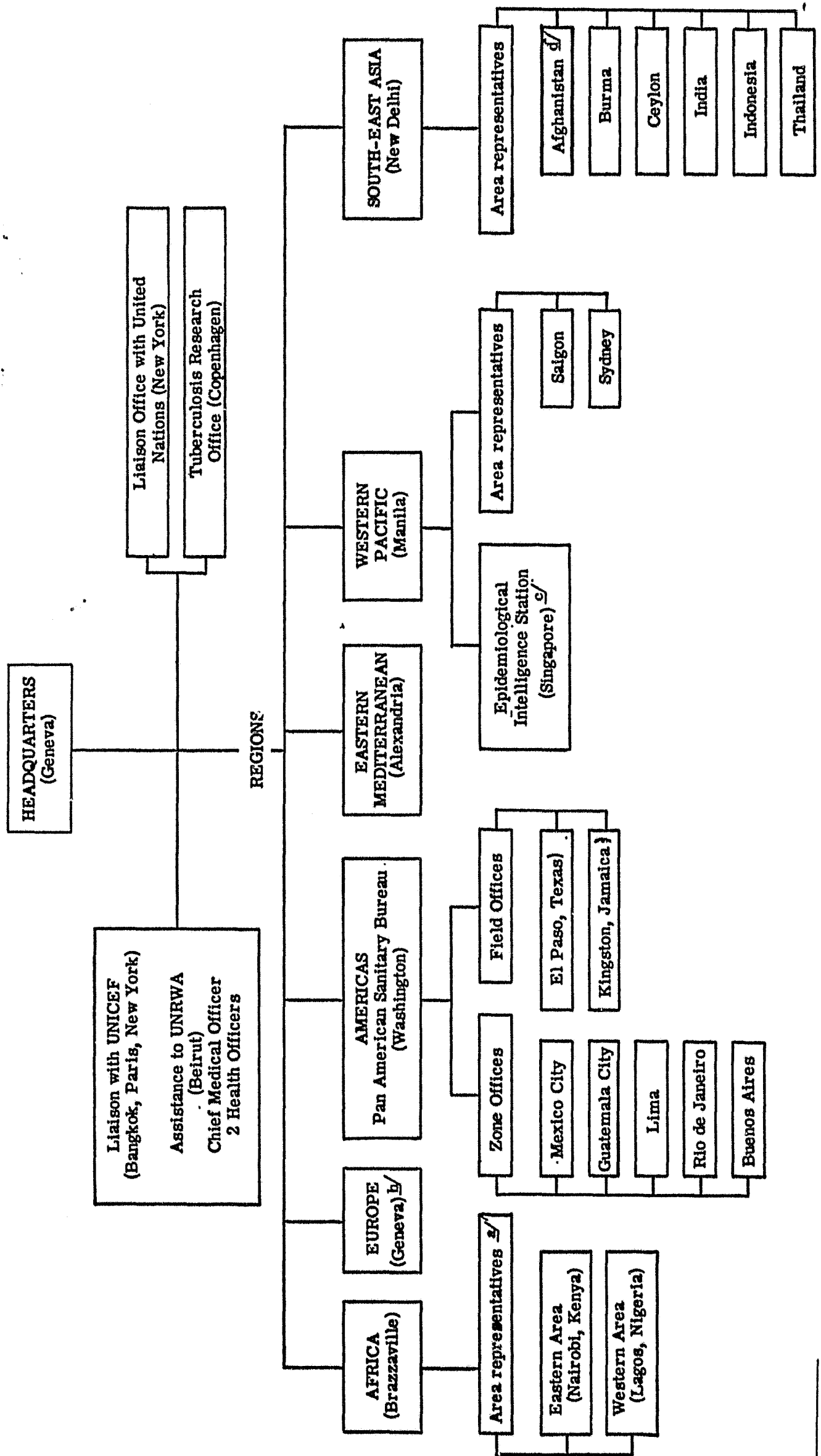
STRUCTURE OF THE HEADQUARTERS SECRETARIAT OF WHO



* This division, which is not subdivided into sections, deals with municipal and regional sanitation, rural and community sanitation, housing and town planning, vector control and insecticides, milk and food sanitation, environmental aspects of occupational health, and transportation sanitation.

ANNEX III

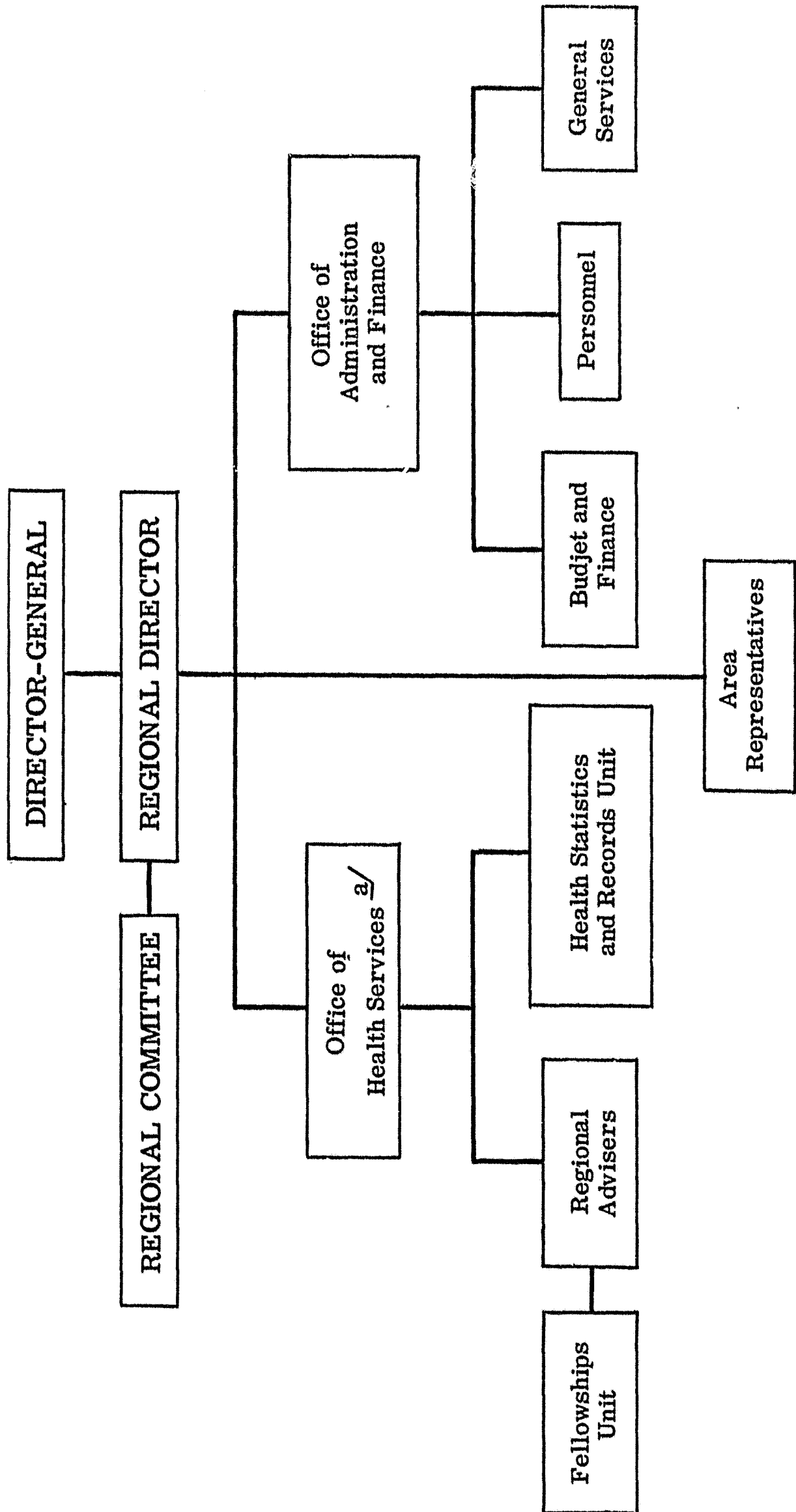
LOCATION OF WHO OFFICES



^{a/} The Regional Office serves the central area direct, and the Regional Office and the area representative for the Eastern Area jointly serve the southern area.
^{b/} In Copenhagen from mid-1957.
^{c/} The chief of this office also acts as the area representative.
^{d/} Public health adviser

ANNEX IV

TYPICAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF A REGIONAL OFFICE



^{a/} In some regions this office is headed by the Deputy Regional Director.

ANNEX V

INSTITUTIONS AND LABORATORIES CLOSELY RELATED WITH THE WORK OF WHO		Number
1. Institutions and laboratories which received grants in 1956 *		40
2. Institutions and laboratories undertaking some research at the request of WHO, without receiving grants, in each of the following fields:		
Veterinary public health	122	
Zoonoses	3	
Rabies	6	
Brucellosis	14	
Malaria	34	
Endemo-epidemic diseases	40	
Biological substances	81	
Trachoma	13	
Leprosy	11	
Onchocerciasis	53	
Poliomyelitis	17	
Influenza	61	
Hepatitis	28	
Yellow fever	14	
Diphtheria pertussis	15	
Typhoid vaccine	4	
Pharmaceutical section on specification and methods of assay of pharmaceutical preparations	41	
Tuberculosis	52	
Vector control and pesticides	21	
Resistance of insects to insecticides	119	
Nutrition	3	
Social and occupational health	1	
Mental health	3	
Laboratories (venereal diseases and treponematoses)	55	
	TOTAL	811
3. Institutions and laboratories which have been designated by WHO to undertake international responsibilities in certain health fields such as reference laboratories and WHO centres:		
International centres for biological standards	2	
International reference laboratories (sera and cultures)	4	
WHO influenza centres	56	
WHO regional poliomyelitis centres	8	
VD reference laboratories and centres	4	
WHO/FAO reference leptospirosis laboratories	6	
FAO/WHO brucellosis centres	15	
	TOTAL	95
4. Institutions and laboratories where members of expert advisory panels are employed and others with whom collaboration is regularly maintained		850

* See *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 74, pp. 39 and 64.

ANNEX VI

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHED POSTS IN WHO BY ORGANIZATIONAL SEGMENT 1957: REGULAR BUDGET AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

	Number of posts	
	Regular programme	Expanded Programme of technical assistance
<i>Offices of the Director-General</i>		
Offices of the Director-General	8	—
External Relations and Technical Assistance	15	6
Public Information	15	5
TOTAL	38	11

	Number of posts	
	Regular programme	Expanded Programme of technical assistance
<i>Department of Administration and Finance</i>		
Office of the Assistant Director-General	4	—
Legal Office	6	—
Internal Audit	6	2
Administrative Management and Personnel	51	16
Budget and Finance	33	10
TOTAL	100	28
TOTAL CLASSIFIED AS "ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS"	138	39
<i>Department of Advisory Services</i>		
Office of the Assistant Director-General	17	—
Communicable Diseases Services	5	2
Organization of Public Health Services	10	3
Environmental Sanitation	17	—
Education and Training Services	17	—
Reports and Analysis	5	—
TOTAL	131	5
<i>Department of Central Technical Services</i>		
Office of the Assistant Director-General	12	—
Epidemiological and Health Statistical Services	43	—
Therapeutic Substances	17	—
Editorial and Reference Services	104	—
TOTAL	176	0
TOTAL CHARGED AS "OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS"	307	5
TOTAL — HEADQUARTERS	445	44
<i>Regional offices</i>		
Africa	32	4
The Americas*	43	13
South-East Asia	37	29
Europe	35	9
Eastern Mediterranean	37	20
Western Pacific	42	13
TOTAL	226	88^b
<i>Regional advisers</i>		
Africa	14	—
The Americas	14	—
South-East Asia	28	—
Europe	15	—
Eastern Mediterranean	22	—
Western Pacific	17	—
TOTAL	110	0
<i>Area or zone offices^c</i>		
Africa	4	—
The Americas ^d	4	—
South-East Asia	10	—
Western Pacific	4	—
TOTAL	22	0
TOTAL — ALL OFFICES	803	132

* Not included in this figure are 139 posts paid from funds of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

^b Two additional authorized posts of public health officer have not yet been assigned to a specific region.

^c Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean have no such offices.

^d Not included in this figure are 80 posts in the zone offices paid from funds of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

DOCUMENT A/3597

Second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

[Original text: English]
[9 July 1957]

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(1) Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions met on 4 and 5 April 1957 at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on the invitation of the Secretary-General of that organization. The invitation was extended within the arrangements approved in 1954, and re-affirmed in 1955, by the General Assembly and the Fifth Committee (A/2861, para. 10).

2. The Advisory Committee took the opportunity, in terms of the foregoing authorization and generally of the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, as well as of the relevant provisions in the Agreement between the United Nations and WMO, to enter into close consultations with the Secretary-General of WMO on various matters of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, with particular reference to WMO's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Committee desires to record its grateful appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which it received from Mr. D. A. Davies, the Secretary-General of that organization, and other officials.

(2) Nature and structure of WMO

3. Comprising seventy-two States and twenty-two territories (as of 1 April 1957), WMO commenced its activities as an inter-governmental organization and specialized agency of the United Nations in 1951. It took over the functions and obligations of a previous non-governmental organization, the International Meteorological Organization, which had been in existence since 1878. The purposes of the organization are defined in article 2 of its Convention, and include the facilitation of world-wide co-operation in respect of meteorological information and its rapid dissemination, the standardization of meteorological observations, the promotion of the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture and other fields, and the encouragement of research and training in meteorology.

(3) Constituent bodies of WMO

4. The supreme body of WMO is the World Meteorological Congress. All members have the right to be represented at the Congress, which normally meets

every four years. The first Congress met in 1951 (Paris); the second in 1955 (Geneva); and the third is scheduled for 1959 (Geneva). Each Congress elects a President and two Vice-Presidents, who retain these offices until the next Congress.

5. Between the Congresses, the control of the organization is vested in the Executive Committee, which at present consists of fifteen members²⁴ including the President and the two Vice-Presidents, the six Presidents of the Regional Associations and six members elected by Congress. All members of the Executive Committee are directors of national meteorological services. The Executive Committee normally meets once each year. Between sessions of the Executive Committee, the President of the organization has the authority to act on behalf of the Executive Committee on urgent problems.

6. To ensure adequate attention to regional problems, the world is divided into six regions²⁵ and the members in each region constitute a regional association, each of which elects its President. Sessions of regional associations are normally held every four years.

7. The technical work of the organization is mainly the responsibility of eight technical commissions²⁶ on which each member has the right to be represented by experts. Sessions of the technical commissions are held normally every four years.

8. The cost of meetings of regional associations and technical commissions is met by the host country concerned, with the travel costs of participants being paid by their respective Governments. The assistance provided by WMO is thus limited to the preparation of documentation and the services of one or two technical officers for technical servicing of the meetings.

9. An important feature of the work of all constituent bodies is the increasing use being made of small working groups of experts to study and recommend on highly

²⁴ A proposal to increase this number to eighteen is under consideration.

²⁵ Africa, Asia, South America, North and Central America, South-West Pacific and Europe.

²⁶ Covering the following eight subjects: aerology; aeronautical meteorology; agricultural meteorology; bibliography and publications; climatology; instruments and methods of observations; maritime meteorology; synoptic meteorology.

specialized subjects. Among these are the working groups or panels of experts on climatic atlases, the International Geophysical Year, atomic energy, arid zone research, water resources, etc. In this connexion, it should be noted that such experts give their services without charge to the organization, although in exceptional cases the organization may meet the travel and subsistence costs of an expert. In many cases, they are officers of national meteorological services nominated by their respective directors to assist WMO in this way. Similarly, experts attending all sessions of constituent bodies do so without remuneration.

10. Thus the technical strength of WMO rests mainly with the national meteorological services, whose experts assist WMO without cost to the organization. The system is therefore efficient in the sense that the organization in effect is able to call upon experts in all branches of meteorology from all parts of the world. The system is also economical as this expert advice is given at little or no cost to the organization, which is thus able to operate with a relatively small technical secretariat.

(4) *The secretariat*

11. Apart from the offices of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the secretariat of WMO consists of a Technical Division, an Administrative Division, a Technical Assistance Unit, and a Meteorological Data Centre for the International Geophysical Year.

12. A diagrammatic representation of the structure of the secretariat is given in annex I to the present report.

(5) *Regular programme and budget procedures*

13. The activities of WMO may be broadly divided into two categories:

(a) The provision of services and assistance in various forms to facilitate the development and operation of national meteorological services. The arrangements for the international exchange of weather information constitute an illustration of this type of activity;

(b) The collaboration of WMO with the United Nations and other specialized agencies in fields of common interest and in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Examples are water resources and atomic energy (with the United Nations), arid zone and humid tropics research, artificial rain and the use of wind as a source of power (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), aeronautical meteorology (with the International Civil Aviation Organization) and telecommunications for meteorological purposes (with the International Telecommunication Union).

14. An important current activity of the organization is its collaboration with the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics on the important world-wide scientific project known as the International Geophysical Year. The World Meteorological Organization acts as a clearing house for the essential meteorological data gathered under this project and runs the Meteorological Data Centre, which arranges for the information collected to be transferred to micro-opaque cards and made available, on a self-financing basis, to Governments, universities and other interested bodies. Working capital for this project was provided, on a reimbursable basis, by WMO through the utilization of the surplus of about \$100,000 from the first financial period (1951-1955).

15. The World Meteorological Organization operates on the basis of financial periods, each of which lasts four years. The Congress approves a four-year programme in the light of recommendations from the Secretary-General, the regional associations and the technical commissions and of the comments thereon of the Executive Committee. It also adopts, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General and comments thereon of the Executive Committee, a four-year budget, within which the Executive Committee determines annual budgets and assesses annual contributions.

16. The first financial period was from April 1951 to December 1955 and the organization is at present in the second year of the second financial period (1956-1959). A summary of annual expenditures since 1951 is given in the following table:

TABLE 1
Expenditures under the regular budget: 1951-1956

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
	(U S dollars)						
Meetings	19,348	17,195	34,615	37,130	65,313	32,997	206,608
Personal services	57,189	108,228	167,972	181,423	213,047	249,167	977,026
General services	11,811	20,678	24,407	25,851	28,845	30,336	141,928
Technical programmes	23,528	22,061	39,450	74,291	72,843	47,976	280,149
Equipment and miscellaneous	11,471	11,097	5,425	8,227	14,605	10,900	61,725
	123,357	179,259	271,869	326,922	394,653	371,376	1,667,436
TOTAL: First financial period (1951-1955)							1,296,060
Extra-budgetary expenditures						25,078	25,078

17. It is of interest to note that expenditures during any financial period must be within the amounts authorized by the Congress, not only in the aggregate, but in each part of the budget as well; the responsibility for this rests with the Executive Committee.

18. As regards the implications of the four-year budget ceiling, which in the United Nations family is unique with WMO, the Advisory Committee understands that, while the system offers the advantages of a relatively stable budget over periods of four years and of economy related to the four-year frequency of sessions of the Congress, there are some important disadvantages as well. In the first place, it may be somewhat unrealistic in its effects on programming since technical require-

ments have to be foreseen some five to six years ahead. Furthermore, the rigidity of the ceiling, and especially of the amounts appropriated under different parts of the budget, may discourage flexibility in the adaptation of the resources to changing requirements and in any necessary adjustments in the conditions of service of staff. Nevertheless, the Advisory Committee believes that these disadvantages can be overcome by appropriate adjustments in the mechanics and procedures of budgeting without sacrificing the essential merits of long-term programming and budgeting.

19. There is no provision in the regular programme and budget of WMO for any projects in the nature of technical assistance to individual Governments, even

though all the requests for such assistance cannot be met from available resources under the Expanded Programme. The Advisory Committee understands that the Secretary-General of WMO will probably present proposals to the third Congress (1959) looking toward some provision in the regular budget for such technical assistance.

(6) *Participation by WMO in the Expanded Programme*

20. The World Meteorological Organization participates in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, but has a special arrangement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) by which WMO deals only with the technical aspects of its projects under the programme, with administrative, accounting and other servicing arrangements provided by TAA. Thus WMO discusses with the requesting Government (usually with the national meteorological service) the technical details of the project and, after the project is approved through the normal procedures for approval of country programmes, WMO makes recommendations regarding the selection of the necessary experts or fellows. Then TAA obtains the Government's approval of the candidatures, assesses salaries, sometimes

in consultation with WMO, and provides all further administrative and financial services to the project.

21. During the operation of the project, WMO provides the necessary technical guidance as well as assistance in the preparation of any technical studies and reports.

22. The responsibilities of WMO under this system, including the central functions of liaison with TAB and TAA, are carried out by a small technical assistance unit which comprises one official at the P-4 level (chief of unit) and two staff members in the general service category, and which operates directly under the Secretary-General. The related annual cost (staff costs, travel, etc.) is paid out of Expanded Programme funds; for 1957 it will be about \$27,000. WMO provides office accommodation and facilities for the technical assistance unit.

23. The Advisory Committee understands that these arrangements have been entirely satisfactory from the point of view of WMO and at the same time economical to the programme as a whole.

24. The extent of the assistance given by WMO under the Expanded Programme is reflected in the following table of WMO's expenditures under the programme during the period 1951 to 1956:

TABLE 2
Expenditures under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (1951-1956)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
	(U S dollars)						
Projects costs	-	12,261	33,236	80,120	219,532	255,243	600,393
Administrative and operational costs	-	10,689	17,262	16,737	22,605	23,738	91,031
TOTAL	-	22,950	50,498	96,857	242,137	278,981	691,423

(7) *Administrative co-ordination*

25. The Advisory Committee has, in successive annual reports on the budgets of the specialized agencies, reviewed matters concerning administrative co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including WMO. The areas in which WMO, in common with the other organizations, generally follows co-ordinated policies and procedures include financial regulations, staff regulations, and salary and allowance system; in addition, WMO has joined other organizations and offices located in Geneva in such common services as conference arrangements, joint medical service, joint purchasing service and certain travel and transportation arrangements.

26. In its report on the 1957 budgets of the agencies (A/3489, para. 86) and also in a separate report on the permanent headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and WMO (A/3486), the Advisory Committee referred to the action taken by the Executive Committee of WMO in adopting, in principle, the offer made by the Canton of Geneva, in preference to a similar offer by the United Nations, regarding the construction of a headquarters building for the organization. While a separate building in the vicinity of the

Palais des Nations was envisaged in the offer by the Canton, the Executive Committee also asked the Secretary-General to study the possibility of a joint building for WMO and ITU. The Advisory Committee recalls, in this connexion, the view that it expressed in 1956 (A/3486) that the advantages of a joint building deserved consideration also from the point of view of the increased possibilities for common and joint services. At any rate, some duplication of meeting space and conference facilities might be avoided.

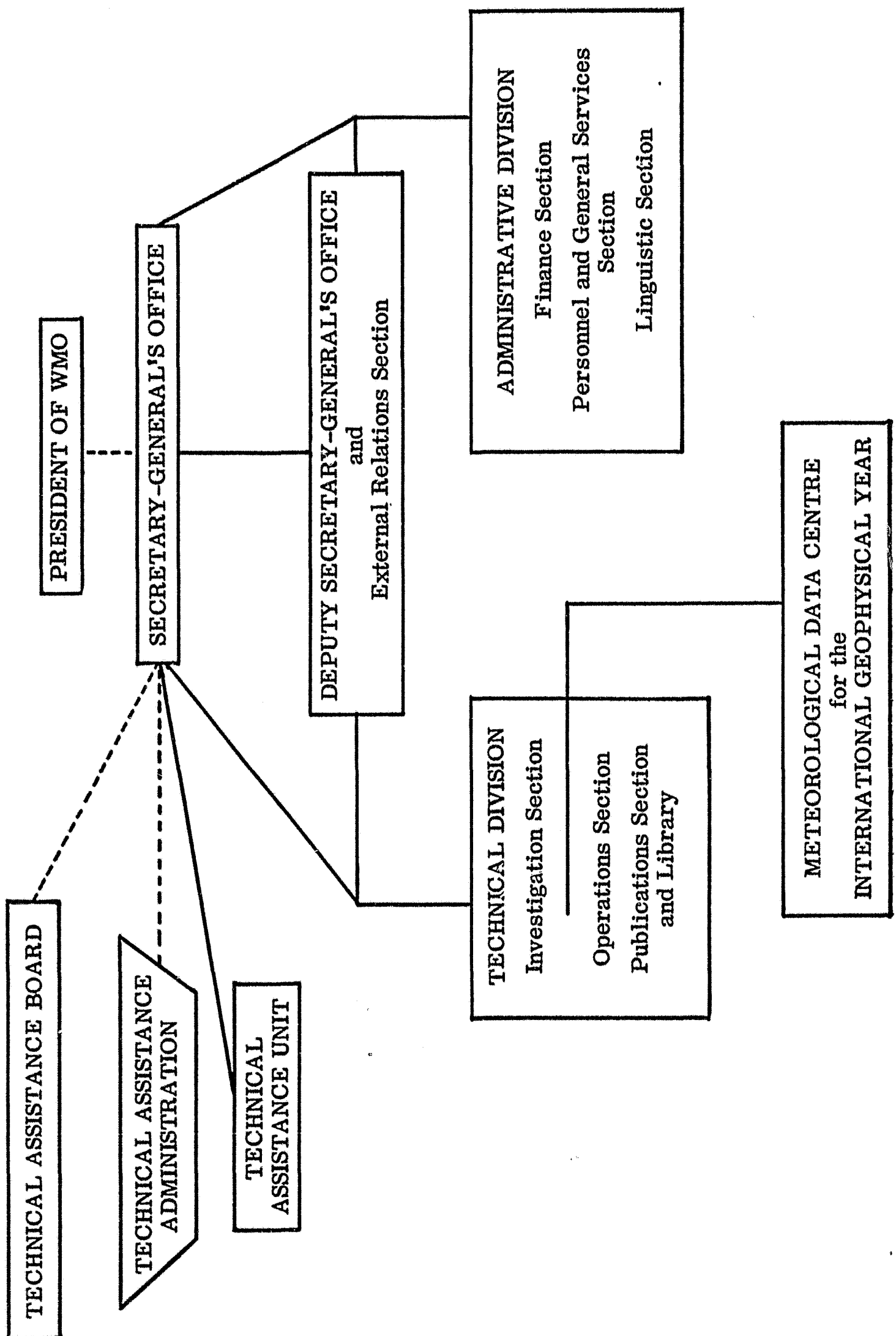
27. The Advisory Committee understands that consultations with the authorities of the Canton and of ITU and with the architects indicate that there will be little or no saving to either organization in having a common building. It also understands that a formal proposal covering the project for a separate building is being communicated to members for their approval.

(8) *1958 budget estimates*

28. The 1958 budget of WMO and related matters will be the subject of the Committee's customary annual review later in the year; a separate report will be submitted covering this budget as well as the budgets of the other specialized agencies for 1958.

ANNEX

STRUCTURE OF WMO SECRETARIAT



DOCUMENT A/3598

Third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

[Original text: English]
[9 July 1957]

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I. INTRODUCTION

(1) *Nature of the inquiry and terms of reference of the Advisory Committee*

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions continued, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), its series of special studies concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.²⁷ These special studies are based on resolution 384 (IX) of 14 December 1954, by which the General Assembly invited the attention of the specialized agencies to the recommendations and suggestions made in the Advisory Committee's report on the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1955 (A/2835), and to the views expressed on this subject in the Fifth Committee at the ninth session of the Assembly (481st meeting). The relevant report of the Fifth Committee (A/2861, para. 10) included an authorization to the Advisory Committee to respond favourably to any invitation received from a specialized agency to continue at the headquarters of such agency the study of administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the agencies, including questions related to the administration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This authorization was reiterated by the Fifth Committee at the tenth session of the General Assembly (A/3098, para. 8).

2. The Advisory Committee received in 1955 an invitation, in accordance with the foregoing authorization, from the Acting Director-General of FAO, Sir Herbert Broadley. The invitation was renewed by Mr. B. R. Sen after he took office as Director-General in November 1956. As the programme of work of the Committee for 1956 did not permit the study to be made during that year, the Committee decided to undertake the study in April 1957.

3. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee held a session of ten meetings at the headquarters of FAO at Rome from 23 April to 7 May 1957, in the course of which there was full consultation with the Director-General and his representatives, in particular the Deputy Director-General, on the matters under study. The Committee acknowledges with gratitude the assistance and co-operation extended to it by the Director-General, who was personally present at many of the meetings in spite of his other important engagements during this period, and by his representatives. The Committee also wishes to record its appreciation of the excellent services and facilities which were put at its disposal.

(2) *Background to the inquiry*

4. The Charter of the United Nations, in Article 17, paragraph 3, emphasizes the importance of administrative and budgetary co-ordination as an essential element

in the over-all co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The General Assembly, which bears special responsibility for such co-ordination, has entrusted to the Advisory Committee the general task of tendering advice on administrative and budgetary matters and, on occasions, has called for special studies and reports.

5. The continuing process of co-ordination, which is the subject of annual review by the Advisory Committee when it examines the budgets of the specialized agencies, has acquired an even greater importance with the development since 1949 of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. New problems have arisen in this regard which relate, not only to administrative and budgetary co-ordination among the several members of the United Nations family, but equally to the co-ordination and integration of the Expanded Programme within the normal work programmes of the organizations. These matters were the subject of a special study (A/2661) which the Advisory Committee undertook in 1954 at the request of the General Assembly (resolution 722 (VIII) of 23 October 1953). The further studies which the Committee has now undertaken at the headquarters of the specialized agencies, including FAO, represent a more detailed review of the matters in question.

(3) *Nature of the present report*

6. The Advisory Committee interpreted the mandate which it received from the General Assembly and its Fifth Committee (see para. 1 above) as calling for a broad, over-all review of the general problems of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Committee's consultations with the Director-General of FAO were, therefore, full and comprehensive and covered the whole range of the general and financial administration of the organization.

7. The present report itself is confined largely to matters relating to the utilization of Expanded Programme funds within an integrated programme of activities, although it necessarily takes account of considerations of an over-all administrative and budgetary character. The Advisory Committee intends, on completion of its present series of special studies, to make a further report in which it will formulate its general conclusions and recommendations on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The present report is, to that extent, of a fact-finding and preliminary character. In it, the Committee has tried to identify and summarize those basic factors which largely influence and determine what is practicable by way of co-operation and co-ordination in the administrative and budgetary fields. Those factors relate to the structure of the organization, the scope of its programmes and the procedures as regards programming and budgeting.

8. As regards the regular budget of FAO for the years 1958-1959 and questions related thereto, the Advisory Committee has obtained useful background information for its customary annual review during the autumn, when it will submit to the General Assembly a separate report on the 1958 budgets of the specialized agencies.

²⁷ For the sake of clarity, the same lay-out has been adopted for the present report as for the reports already submitted in respect of the International Labour Organisation (A/3142), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/3166) and the World Health Organization (A/3596).

II. NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(1) *Establishment, composition and purposes of FAO*

9. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was the first of the permanent United Nations organizations to be launched after the war. Indeed, the Conference held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May 1943 laid the foundation for the organization, although it officially came into being with the signing of its Constitution on 16 October 1945.²⁸ The organization, which is now composed of seventy-four members,²⁹ was formally brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, by means of an agreement approved by the FAO Conference at its second session in September 1946 and by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946.³⁰

10. The objective of FAO, as stated in the preamble to its Constitution, is to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action for the purposes of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

(2) *Structure of FAO*³¹

11. The Food and Agriculture Organization consists of three main organs, namely the Conference, the Council and the Director-General.

12. The Conference, in which each member is represented with one vote, determines the policy and approves the programme and budget of the organization. Regular sessions are held every two years;³² a special session may be called at the request of at least one-third of the members or at the direction of the FAO Council.³³ At its regular session, which generally lasts about three weeks, the Conference works through three main Commissions, on each of which all members are represented. Commission I is concerned with a general, over-all review of the world food and agriculture situation and problems related thereto, while Commission II deals with technical aspects of the organization's work, including matters connected with fisheries, forestry, nutrition, economics and statistics in the fields of activity of FAO. Commission II also discusses the reports and recommendations of the various technical committees appointed to meet during the Conference for the purpose of reviewing the work and the programme of the main segments of the organization. Commission III covers all non-technical matters

such as administrative, financial, constitutional and legal questions.

13. The Council,³⁴ which is at present composed of twenty-four member nations³⁵ elected by the Conference, acts as a legislative governing body between sessions of the Conference and discharges responsibilities delegated to it by the Conference. The Council has, in addition to the twenty-four members represented on it, an independent Chairman appointed by the Conference and serving in his personal capacity without vote. The Chairman receives a personal allowance.

14. The Council relies, in the discharge of its responsibilities, on four committees:

(a) The Co-ordinating Committee, established in terms of a constitutional provision (article V, para. 5), is composed of seven members, each from a different member nation, selected by the Council in a personal capacity on the basis of their wide practical experience of the work and responsibilities of the organization. The Co-ordinating Committee reviews the progress of the organization, considers the broad fields of activity of the organization's programme of work and future undertakings, and generally tenders advice to the Council and to the Director-General on various programme matters. The reports of the Committee, which normally meets once a year, must be circulated to all member nations.

(b) The Committee on Financial Control, established in terms of article XVI of the financial regulations adopted by the Conference, is composed of a Chairman selected from among the persons indicated to represent their Governments on the Council, and four other members and a first and second alternate in the government service of member nations, all selected for their special competence in finance and administration. The Committee, which normally meets twice a year, assists the Council on all financial and administrative matters, and its reports must be transmitted by the Council to all member nations and to the Conference, if so requested by the Committee.

(c) The Committee on Relations with International Organizations, comprising nine member nations selected by the Council, has been established in pursuance of a recommendation of the second session of the Conference. The Committee normally meets once every year.

(d) The Committee on Commodity Problems, comprising twenty-four member nations selected by the Council, was established by a resolution of the Conference to study problems related to agricultural commodities, their production, distribution and consumption. The Committee has been in existence since 1949 and usually meets twice a year.

15. The Director-General of FAO, who is appointed by the Conference, has, subject to the general supervision of the Conference and the Council, full power and authority to direct the work of the organization. He also appoints the staff in accordance with rules made by the Conference, except that an appointment to the post of Deputy Director-General is subject to confirmation by the Council.

(3) *Review of the structure of FAO*

16. The eighth session of the Conference (1955) appointed an *ad hoc* committee, composed of six member States with an independent Chairman, to review the structure, functions and procedures of the Council and of certain committees, and their relationship with each

²⁸ The United Nations itself officially came into being only on 24 October 1945.

²⁹ Although the FAO Conference, at its eighth (1955) session, adopted an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the admission as an associate member, subject to certain conditions, of a territory or group of territories which is not responsible for the conduct of its international relations, no admissions have yet taken place. Associate members will be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Conference but not to hold office or to vote.

³⁰ Article XIV, paragraph 2, of this agreement reads in part: "The United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations . . . in particular, shall consult together concerning appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Such arrangements shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations." Provision was thus made for the closest degree of budgetary co-ordination.

³¹ See annex I for a chart showing the over-all structure of FAO.

³² Prior to 1949, the Conference met annually in regular session.

³³ The last of the three special sessions so far held was called in 1956 for the purpose of electing a new Director-General.

³⁴ The Council was established in 1947, through an amendment to the Constitution, replacing the Executive Committee, which consisted of fifteen members serving in their personal capacity and which shared with the Director-General certain executive responsibilities.

³⁵ The number of member nations in the Council was increased from eighteen to twenty-four in 1953.

other and with other closely related conferences and meetings. The report of the *ad hoc* committee is to be submitted to the forthcoming ninth session of the Conference to be held in November 1957. It may be mentioned in this regard that the Constitution of FAO, which primarily governs the structure of the organization, has been subject to a large number of amendments since its initial adoption in 1945.

(4) Other elements in the machinery of FAO

17. Apart from the main organizational structure described above, the FAO machinery covers also regional conferences, national FAO committees and a number of regional, technical, inter-governmental or inter-agency commissions, panels and study groups.

18. Regular regional conferences, which are attended by representatives of member Governments in the regions concerned, deal with special regional problems in FAO's fields of activity and make general or specific recommendations relating to the organization's work in the respective regions. While a regional conference cannot determine the organization's programme of work in that region, its recommendations carry considerable weight.³⁶

19. Fifty-two national FAO committees have been established in member countries by the Governments concerned, and serve as the focal points for national demonstration of interest and co-operation in the work of FAO. They also provide an important medium for conveying the ideals, objectives and achievements of the organization. They have assumed wider responsibilities than the national nutrition committees recommended by the League of Nations and envisaged at the time of the creation of FAO. In certain cases, there are national nutrition committees separate from FAO national committees. In some countries, the composition of national FAO committees is confined to the governmental level and is of an inter-departmental character; in others, the committees have a broader basis and include representatives of non-governmental groups interested in FAO's work. The organization is not itself responsible for the national FAO committees, nor does it bear any financial liability in respect of them. It encourages member Governments to create such bodies and it utilizes them as a basis of consultation and a channel for dissemination of information regarding FAO.

20. Commissions, panels and study groups cover specified subjects either on a regional or on a world-wide basis.³⁷ In some cases, they comprise representatives of Governments, while in others they are composed of individual experts serving in their personal capacity. Several of these commissions are permanent in character, such as the Regional Forestry Commissions, the Regional Fisheries Councils and the European Agriculture Commission; others are merely *ad hoc* committees intended to study particular questions that arise from time to time. The Director-General also obtains advice and information from expert panels, although the Advisory Committee has received the impression that this procedure is availed of much less frequently in FAO than in WHO.³⁸

(5) Structure of the secretariat³⁹

21. The secretariat of the organization being the main instrument for the implementation of FAO's policy and programme, its structure is primarily governed by the needs of the programme and must be adapted to the

³⁶ Two regional conferences were held in 1956, one at Bandung (Far East) and the other at Santiago (Latin America).

³⁷ Some thirty-nine meetings of such bodies were held in 1956.

³⁸ See above, document A/3596, para. 23.

³⁹ See annex II for a chart showing the structure of the secretariat of FAO.

requirement of effective and economical fulfilment of the organization's plans of work. The present structure takes account of the findings of the management survey conducted during 1954-1955 by the Organization and Methods Division of the Treasury of the United Kingdom Government, on the authority of the seventh session of the FAO Conference. Although the technical work of FAO continues to be handled by the same technical divisions as before, a significant change resulting from the survey is the transfer of the budget function from the Division of Administration and Finance—which, as the housekeeping segment of the secretariat, is, along with other divisions, itself a major spending division—to the Office of the Director-General, thereby emphasizing the budget function as an integral part of the over-all programming process.

22. The development of the organization's activities under the Expanded Programme has also had an impact on the structure of the secretariat. At the earlier stages, in addition to a central technical assistance unit in the Office of the Director-General for over-all supervision of technical assistance activities, a separate unit was attached to each technical division to supervise the technical assistance work of the division, while the necessary technical support services connected with the operation of the Expanded Programme were provided by the division concerned with some augmentation of its technical staff. With the increasing integration of the Expanded Programme activities with the regular work of the organization, two important changes were introduced. First, the direct relationship between the regular continuing work of a technical division and its technical assistance activities was recognized through the abolition of the separate technical assistance unit which had been attached to the division; as a result, each technical division is now responsible for an integrated programme of work covering both technical assistance and regular world-wide functions. Secondly, the central technical assistance unit attached to the Office of the Director-General was abolished in 1956, and the over-all responsibilities of programming under the Expanded Programme were transferred to the Office of the Director-General following the recommendation of the management survey group and ultimately incorporated into the new Programme and Budgetary Service. This Service now deals with the planning, co-ordination and review of the programmes and budgets of the organization both under its regular budget and under the Expanded Programme.

23. The function of liaison between headquarters and the field with respect to all activities of FAO is now the responsibility of the Field Liaison Service in the Office of the Director-General. With only a small staff (four authorized professional posts, of which only three are filled), this Service, in addition to taking all measures to facilitate communication and consultation between headquarters and FAO's regional and country representatives, is also responsible for all the work connected with fellowships under both the regular and the expanded programmes.

24. The Advisory Committee understands that the Director-General has under consideration the possibility of further improvements in the organizational structure at headquarters. These improvements will be aimed towards a better distribution of load among the several divisions and will also reflect a re-evaluation of the changing emphasis in the fields of activity of FAO.

(6) Regional and country offices

25. As may be seen from the chart in annex II to the present report, FAO has at present the following regional Offices, in addition to the Liaison Office with the United Nations at New York.

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Offices</i>
Asia and the Far East	Bangkok
Information Centre*	New Delhi
Near East	Cairo
Latin America	
Western zone	Santiago (main office, with special responsibility for Western zone)
Eastern zone	Rio de Janeiro (sub-office)
Northern zone	Mexico City (sub-office)
North America	Washington, D.C.

* This office, which is independent of the United Nations Information Centre at New Delhi, is a sub-office, for information purposes, of the FAO Regional Office at Bangkok, but responsible directly to headquarters.

26. In addition, the Director-General plans to establish liaison desks at headquarters for Europe and for Africa South of the Sahara. The Advisory Committee understands that the organization and functions of the regional offices are also engaging the attention of the Director-General with a view to bringing them more into line with the requirements of FAO's programmes.

27. Under the existing arrangements, the regional offices are responsible for following the development of FAO activities and relationships in the areas assigned to them, informing and advising the Director-General on the conditions and needs of their areas, co-ordinating appropriate action, keeping the FAO national committees currently informed of FAO activities, providing secretariats for regional FAO meetings, and conducting whatever negotiations may be entrusted to them. Regional offices also play a considerable part in Expanded Programme activities and assist in the servicing and general supervision of these activities. The regional office for North America at Washington, however, is concerned with maintaining close relations with the Governments of the United States and Canada, and in particular with the recruitment of experts for the Expanded Programme and the arrangements of study plans for holders of fellowships.

28. The staff of a regional office consists of a regional representative and his immediate assistants, together with a number of technicians in the several fields who are outposted to the region from the respective technical divisions at headquarters.

29. Apart from the regional offices, FAO has country representatives in thirty-one countries. These representatives who, prior to 1956, were chiefs of technical assistance missions, reporting directly to headquarters, now act under the authority of the regional representative, as the channel of communication to the Governments of the respective countries on all FAO activities both under the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. While the representatives are themselves experts working on specific projects, they devote time also to the general supervision of FAO projects in the country.

(7) *Proposed strengthening of regional offices*

30. In his "Program of work and budget for 1958-1959",⁴⁰ the Director-General has made certain proposals for the strengthening of the regional offices of FAO. These proposals are based on the Director-General's conclusion that, while the basic technical work of FAO can best be performed at a world centre, much of the direct advice and assistance to Governments can be provided most effectively and expeditiously on the basis of close local associations with member countries, through FAO's

⁴⁰ Document C 57/5 of FAO.

regional and country organization. To this end, the proposals envisage the closer association of the regional representative with member countries, together with a closer association of country representatives with regional representatives; the preparation by the regional representative, for consideration at headquarters, of forward regional programmes of work and increased participation of regional representatives in the negotiation of country programmes and in the review and evaluation of FAO projects in the region; the strengthening of the technical staff outposted from headquarters to the regional office; the gradual transfer to the regions from headquarters of certain activities which are essentially conditioned by the local circumstances. The Director-General has expressed the view that in time some savings in headquarters costs should be possible as a result of the proposed shift of emphasis to the regions.

31. A comprehensive statement of the reoriented functions and responsibilities of regional and country representatives was conveyed to them in a letter from the Director-General; the essential substance of this statement has since been included in the Director-General's programme of work and budget for 1958-1959.

32. The Director-General's proposals mark significant departures, not only in the organizational structure of the FAO secretariat, but also in the concept of the future programmes of FAO and the manner in which they can be most effectively implemented. The fact that FAO, like the other specialized agencies, is basically a technical organization, with a positive programme of action designed to advise and assist member countries, is a major consideration in this regard. With the development of programmes of direct assistance, there has been in all international organizations including, on the economic and social side, the United Nations, a strengthening of permanent organizational arrangements in the field. It is essential in this regard to ensure a proper balance between the need for flexibility at the regional level to deal effectively with regional and country problems and the importance of the organization's having a unified policy and programme properly developed and directed from its headquarters, and examined and approved in relation to the total activities of the organization.

III. SCOPE OF FAO PROGRAMMES OF WORK

(1) *General comments*

33. As outlined in article I of the FAO Constitution, the organization collects, analyses, interprets and disseminates information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. The organization also promotes and, where appropriate, recommends national action with respect to research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture; education and administration relating to these fields and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice; the conservation of natural resources and the improvement of methods of production, processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products; provision of adequate agricultural credit; and the adoption of international policies with regard to agricultural commodity arrangements. The Constitution further provides, as a function of the organization, the furnishing of such technical assistance as Governments may request.

34. The organization's activities in pursuance of these functions are financed through its regular budget which, however, has not recently included any provision for the furnishing of technical assistance to Governments. In the earlier years of FAO's existence, technical assistance was provided to member countries, and at present some help and advice is given in special cases, but there is no

separate programme of technical assistance provided within FAO's regular budget, as is the case with some other specialized agencies. All the technical assistance activities of FAO are thus carried out with funds received from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is interesting to note that these latter funds have, since 1952 (with the exception of 1954), exceeded the regular budget of FAO, and for 1957 represent about 126 per cent of the regular budget for that year.

(2) Scope of FAO regular programme and budget

35. For the first several years after its founding (until 1952) FAO operated within a budgetary ceiling of \$5 million each year. The regular budget has since increased to \$6.8 million in 1957, an increase of some 35 per cent over 1947.⁴¹ In discussing this increase, the Director-General pointed out that FAO still had the smallest budget among the four larger specialized agencies, that since 1947 its membership had risen from fifty-one to seventy-four and that the increase in the populations to be served had been, excluding China, over 500 million. The Director-General also indicated that FAO expenditure per head of the population of its membership had declined from \$ (US) 0.40 in 1947 to \$ (US) 0.31 in 1955.

36. Expenditures under the regular budget of FAO for the years 1950 to 1957 are given in column (2) of table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Expenditures under regular budget and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (1950 to 1957)

Year (1)	Expenditure under		
	Regular budget (2) (US dollars)	Expanded Programme of Tech- nical Assis- tance (3)	Proportion of (3) to (2) (4) (Per cent)
1950	4,504,653	46,354	10.29
1951	4,581,450	2,013,347	43.95
1952	4,830,334	6,179,329	127.93
1953	5,064,399	5,898,274	116.47
1954	5,500,269	4,662,216	84.76
1955	5,974,193	7,157,182	119.80
1956	6,397,562	8,019,937	125.36
1957 (estimated)	6,800,000	8,599,640	126.47

⁴¹ If actual expenditure, as distinct from budgetary provision, is considered, the increase is of the order of 42 per cent between 1947 and 1956.

(3) FAO participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

37. As may be seen from table 1 above, a very significant part of the over-all activities of FAO is financed from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Prior to 1955 FAO received, under the automatic allocation formula in force at that time, 28 per cent of the contributions to the Special Account automatically available for distribution among the participating organizations. Since 1 January 1955, and in relation to the programme for 1956 and subsequent years, funds are allocated to FAO, as to other participating organizations, on the basis of country programmes drawn up by the recipient Governments (Economic and Social Council resolution 542 B II (XVIII) of 29 July 1954). The amounts available to FAO under these new procedures have remained fairly stable, and at present amount to about 27 per cent of total contributions.

38. The proportion, which the expenditures of FAO under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance bear to total expenditures chargeable to that programme are shown in table 2 below.

TABLE 2

FAO expenditure as compared to total expenditure under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (1951 to 1957)

	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance		
	FAO expenditure (1) (US dollars)	Total expenditure (2)	Proportion of (1) to (2) (Per cent)
1951*	2,059,701	6,256,771	32.92
1952	6,179,329	23,905,388	25.84
1953	5,898,274	23,157,842	25.47
1954	4,662,216	19,911,426	23.41
1955	7,157,182	25,877,409	27.66
1956	8,019,937	30,477,365	26.31
1957 (estimated)	8,599,640	31,952,700	26.91

* First financial period: 1 July 1950 - 31 December 1951.

(4) Total expenditure from all sources

39. In addition to the regular budget and the funds received under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, FAO has special funds of a relatively small size made available to the organization for special purposes. The total picture as regards estimated expenditures during 1957 from all sources is shown in table 3 below, together with a breakdown by major fields of expenditure.

TABLE 3

Breakdown of amounts provided under the regular budget, Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and other extra-budgetary funds for 1957

	1957		
	Regular budget	Expanded Programme funds (US dollars)	Other extra-budgetary funds
General policy	258,200	—	—
General administration and services	1,374,800	505,800 ^b	10,000
Programme operations: ^a			
Technical divisions:			
Agriculture	1,212,900	5,030,710	554,558
Economics	1,248,100	848,827	32,950
Fisheries	558,300	689,589	—

TABLE 3 (continued)

	Regular budget	1957	
		Expanded Programme funds (US dollars)	Other extra-budgetary funds
Nutrition	411,250	428,100	9,250
Fellowships	55,000	— ^c	—
Regional offices	502,850	74,540 ^d	91,409
Sub-total programme operations	(4,537,600)	(7,942,940)	(693,267)
Undistributed common costs	612,400	140,800	—
Reserve and contingencies	17,000	10,000	—
TOTAL	6,800,000	8,599,640	703,267

^a Amounts shown under regular budget do not contain any element of expenditure for activities of a technical assistance nature since no such activities are financed from the regular budget. Amounts shown under the Expanded Programme include direct project costs and some operational services costs.

^b Administrative costs.

^c Expenditure under the Expanded Programme on fellowships is included in the amounts shown against the various technical divisions.

^d Part of operational services costs.

(5) *Fields of activity covered by FAO under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

40. The distribution (in amounts and in percentages) of the 1956 expenditure and 1957 estimated expenditure on field projects under the Expanded Programme among specific fields of activity of FAO is shown in table 4.

TABLE 4

Expenditure on field projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by specific fields of activity (1956 and 1957)

	1956 expenditure		1957 estimated expenditure	
	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent
Agriculture				
Land and water use	1,534,624	22.01	1,597,800	21.58
Plant production and protection	973,193	13.96	1,184,974	16.00
Animal production and disease control ..	1,211,902	17.38	1,294,036	17.48
Agricultural institutions and services ..	355,170	5.10	383,551	5.18
Rural welfare	282,252	4.05	330,549	4.46
Sub-total	4,357,141	62.50	4,790,910	64.70
Economics	661,457	9.49	786,027	10.61
Fisheries	692,275	9.93	626,089	8.46
Forestry	897,668	12.88	807,274	10.90
Nutrition	363,190	5.20	394,700	5.33
TOTAL	6,971,731	100.00	7,405,000	100.00

41. While nearly two-thirds of the expenditure on field projects relates to technical assistance in agriculture, the list of projects under the Expanded Programme covers a wide range of subjects in the major fields of activity shown in table 4. Under the procedures of the Expanded Programme, projects of assistance are based on requests from the recipient Governments, which are responsible for drawing up a country programme covering requests for assistance in the fields of competence of all the participating organizations. Nevertheless, project requests are generally the subject of close consultation between the recipient Government and the participating organization concerned which, in addition, satisfies itself with regard to the technical soundness, integrity and usefulness of each project that is requested in its fields of activity. The Advisory Committee understands that such consultations at the personal level between representatives of FAO and of recipient countries, even before a project request is formulated, have proved extremely useful in achieving these results. The increased responsibilities that the Director-General intends to vest in his regional and country representatives should further this process of consultation, and thereby ensure to a greater degree

the effectiveness of individual projects under the Programme. This appears to the Advisory Committee to be a step in the right direction.

42. On a related point, namely the proportion of continuing projects under the Expanded Programme, the Advisory Committee understands that, while about 85 per cent of the projects in operation in 1956 were continued into 1957, only some 60 per cent could rightly be considered continuing projects, with a further 25 per cent representing merely projects that were uncompleted on 1 January 1957, but were otherwise clearly restricted to relatively short durations. The Advisory Committee has previously emphasized that all bodies connected with the programmes of the several organizations must be concerned with the long-term implications of these programmes.

43. The regular budget of FAO also covers a wide variety of activities even though few of these have the character of technical assistance to individual member nations. As in the case of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, there should be a continuing effort,

through the application of clearly defined priorities which should be reviewed periodically, to concentrate the resources of the organization on the most important and urgent tasks. This is recognized in various resolutions of the FAO Conference, but requires continuing vigilance and discipline.

(6) *Distribution of technical assistance activities by geographical region*

44. The distribution, by geographical region, of FAO's expenditure on field projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is shown in table 5 below.

TABLE 5

Distribution of expenditure on field projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by geographical regions (1956 and 1957)

	1956 expenditure		1957 estimated expenditure	
	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent	Amount (US dollars)	Per cent
Africa	674,218	9.67	984,225	13.29
Asia and the Far East	1,794,457	25.74	1,894,770	25.59
Europe	548,133	7.86	493,850	6.67
Latin America	2,097,368	30.08	2,257,775	30.49
Middle East	1,399,010	20.07	1,516,580	20.48
Interregional projects	458,545	6.58	257,800	3.48
TOTAL	6,971,731	100.00	7,405,000	100.00

IV. DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF FAO PROGRAMMES

(1) *General comments*

45. Although the regular budget programme of FAO and the organization's activities under the Expanded Programme are mutually complementary, they show some differences in scope and content. Their development and integration therefore calls for a composite programme of study and action in which the regular budget part provides the essential background and support for the implementation of projects of technical assistance, with the latter, in turn, contributing to the experience, information, and contacts on which the organization can draw in fulfilling its regular functions.

(2) *Regular budget programme*

46. The regular budget programme of FAO is formulated on a biennial basis within the general provisions of the Constitution and the decisions and directives of the Conference. During the early years the Director-General made a broad distribution of anticipated resources among the several major fields of work and the programme of work of each division was formulated within the framework of the amounts so distributed. The procedures for the planning, review and approval of the programme have since been adapted to the growth and experience of the organization.

47. These procedures which, in respect of the 1958-1959 programme and budget, were set in motion towards the end of 1956, are briefly as follows:

(a) The Director-General first discusses with the various division directors the general lines of the organization's work for the two-year period. The Programme Advisory Committee, which consists of the programme officers of the divisions, meeting under the chairmanship of the Director of the Programme and Budgetary Service of the Office of the Director-General, is utilized for the consideration of programmes and projects which exceed divisional limits. Most questions of detail in respect of programme planning are thrashed out at this stage, while major policy matters at the secretariat level are discussed and decided by the Programme and Policy Board, which consists of the Director-General or the Deputy Director-General as Chairman and all division directors, and

the regional representatives when they are present at headquarters. The association of the Budgetary Service with all stages of programme planning ensures that programme proposals are considered in conjunction with the related estimates of expenditure.

(b) The Budgetary Service then prepares the detailed costing and financial estimates of the programme as it emerges from the procedures in (a) above.

(c) After review by the Director-General, the programme and budget document is put together, with the addition of the various information annexes. While the document includes estimates, for the first of the two years of the biennial period in question, of the administrative and operational services costs chargeable to the Expanded Programme, information on the projects to be financed under that Programme is given in respect only of the year preceding the budget period (1957, in the case of the 1958-1959 document) inasmuch as information concerning the technical assistance programme for the two years would not as yet be available.

(d) The programme and budget document is submitted to the Co-ordinating Committee (see para. 14 above) for a review of the programme and to the Committee on Financial Control (see para. 14 above) for examination from an administrative and budgetary point of view.⁴²

(e) The reports of these two Committees are submitted to the Council, which meets briefly⁴³ for an over-all review of the programme and budget, and are subsequently placed before the Conference, together with the report of the Council.

(f) At the biennial session of the Conference,⁴⁴ the various technical aspects of the programme are considered by Commission II (see para. 12 above) while questions relating to the budget and related financial matters are discussed by Commission III. The Conference then adopts a programme for the next two years and separate budgets for the two years following the year of the session.

(g) During the years in which the Conference does not meet, the Council reviews the appropriations voted by the

⁴² These two Committees met in May 1957 to consider the programme and budget for 1958-1959.

⁴³ The Council met in June 1957 for two weeks to consider the programme and budget for 1958-1959.

⁴⁴ The 1958-1959 programme and budget will be considered at the session of the Conference to be held in November 1957.

Conference for the second of the two financial years, in the light of all relevant circumstances and makes appropriate adjustments in the budgetary provisions without, of course, exceeding them in total.

48. It will be seen from the foregoing that the planning and development of the regular programme has not called for any significant participation by expert groups or by regional or country representatives, although it comprises proposals made by inter-governmental committees, such as the Committee on Commodity Problems and its subordinate bodies.

(3) *Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

49. The procedures for the formulation of a comprehensive country programme were briefly described in the Advisory Committee's first report to the General Assembly at its ninth session (A/2661, para. 11). Following the establishment by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) in April 1957 of country target totals and agency sub-totals (for each country) in respect of the 1958 programme, country and regional representatives of FAO and, as appropriate, officials from FAO headquarters, will consult with the technical officials of the recipient Government regarding the FAO projects to be included in the 1958 programme. The total programme in the fields of activity of all the participating organizations will then be co-ordinated by the resident representative, who will also assist the Government in the preparation and submission of the over-all country programme. This will be followed by FAO scrutiny of its portions of the programme, by TAB review of the total programme to bring it within pledged resources, by approval of the programme by the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) and by the allocation, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, of funds to participating organizations.

(4) *Role of TAB resident representatives in the development of the FAO programme*

50. As regards the FAO technical assistance programme, the role of TAB resident representatives, except in three countries,⁴⁵ where the resident representatives act also as the country representatives of FAO, is, apart from the provision of certain administrative services, confined to the function of assisting in the co-ordination of the country programme. The increasing importance of the FAO regional and country representatives would probably tend to reduce the call of the organization on the services of TAB resident representatives.

(5) *Integration of the regular budget programme and the Expanded Programme*⁴⁶

51. The need for the integration of the work undertaken by participating organizations under the Expanded Programme with their normal work was emphasized by the Economic and Social Council when in resolution 222 A (IX) it laid down the principles which should govern the operation of the Expanded Programme. The technical assistance activities of FAO have accordingly been conceived as a logical counterpart to, and a practical extension of, the organization's basic functions. The situation in FAO in this regard is more comparable to that in the International Labour Organisation rather than to that in the World Health Organization, where the regular basic programme itself is by and large a programme of technical assistance or other advisory services to member countries.

⁴⁵ Pakistan, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

⁴⁶ The integration of the two programmes as regards administrative services is discussed in paragraphs 72 to 77 below.

52. At the secretariat and operational levels, as indicated earlier in paragraphs 21 to 23 above, certain recent organizational changes have resulted in increased co-ordination and integration of the various activities of FAO in its technical divisions as well as in the Programme and Budgetary Service. These organizational changes have been, in the Advisory Committee's view, steps in the right direction.

53. Nevertheless, it must not be assumed that complete integration has been achieved, especially at the planning and programming stages. The differing time-tables which are involved in the planning and approval of the programmes under the regular budget and the Expanded Programme undoubtedly complicate the situation; also, the determination of the projects under the Expanded Programme rests with the recipient countries in accordance with present country programming procedures. Nevertheless, some degree of simultaneous planning and consideration of the programmes, even on a tentative basis, appears desirable. It is equally important that the review of the regular programme by the legislative bodies of FAO (Conference, Council, Co-ordinating Committee, Committee on Financial Control) should be more closely related to that of associated projects under the Expanded Programme. While the Advisory Committee realizes the difficulties in this regard under existing procedures, it desires to highlight the point as deserving further study, in view of the frequent reference to the separateness of the regular programme and the activities under the Expanded Programme.

54. The Advisory Committee's attention has also been drawn to the view expressed by FAO's Committee on Financial Control⁴⁷ that the changed conditions resulting from the integration of the two programmes make it difficult to determine the specific charges to be made against the programmes as regards headquarters costs and that this emphasizes the need for an alternative method of charging headquarters costs to the Expanded Programme. There is considerable merit in this observation; the problem which is here posed is primarily administrative in character and is dealt with later in this report.

(6) *The working of the country programming procedures under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

55. The Advisory Committee understands that, from the standpoint of FAO, the new procedures of country programming have worked well even though they are somewhat complex and involve much labour. The view was expressed on behalf of the Director-General that, while the initiative for programme requests should be left to the recipient countries, any possible simplifications at the TAB and TAC levels should be welcomed. The Advisory Committee concurs as to the desirability of some simplification of the procedures in question.

V. CO-ORDINATION AND LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(1) *General comments*

56. While the internal co-ordination and integration of programmes within FAO is important, it is equally necessary that the activities of the organization are as a whole properly related to those of the United Nations, other specialized agencies and various other organizations which are active in associated fields. The need for such co-ordination rests not merely on the fact that food and agriculture play a part in almost all programmes of

⁴⁷ See FAO document C 57/5, p. xii, para. 6.

economic and social development, but also on the essentially limited nature of the resources available for international action at any one time.

(2) Co-ordination with the United Nations and the specialized agencies

57. The basic responsibility for the co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is vested in the Economic and Social Council, which is assisted in this task, at the inter-secretariat level, by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, comprising the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the agencies. While FAO's relations with the United Nations are formally governed by the provisions of the Agreement by which FAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations, co-ordination between FAO and the United Nations and the other specialized agencies is achieved in practice, from the point of view of FAO, largely through informal liaison and consultations. The Advisory Committee heard several examples of such informal co-ordination which seemed to indicate FAO's strong interest in this regard. The Committee also understood that FAO had not been in a position, in any significant measure, to extend its activities to territories under United Nations trusteeship.

(3) Relations with the United Nations Children's Fund

58. Like WHO, FAO has a direct interest in certain aspects of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and participates in joint projects with UNICEF. The present procedures for financing such joint projects are similar to those obtaining in respect of jointly assisted WHO/UNICEF projects and provide for the furnishing of supplies and equipment by UNICEF and of the necessary technical personnel by FAO. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily from the point of view of FAO, and the Advisory Committee has no special observations regarding them at this time.

(4) Co-ordination with other United Nations programmes

59. The Food and Agriculture Organization maintains close liaison and co-ordination on a working level with the United Nations in various other fields of mutual interest. In one such area, namely community development, which is very closely associated with agricultural extension and rural welfare work, FAO's participation has perhaps not been commensurate with its interest, and the Advisory Committee understands that such participation will increase with renewed emphasis, within FAO's own programmes, on rural welfare.

(5) Co-ordination under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

60. As regards the Expanded Programme, the Advisory Committee understands that, apart from FAO's active participation in TAB and TAC meetings, informal consultations are frequently held with other participating organizations. The positions FAO representatives have taken at these meetings, along policy lines laid down by FAO's legislative bodies, have frequently differed from those assumed by representatives of other participating organizations, who also receive their policy guidance from their respective legislative bodies.⁴⁸ This situation emphasizes the importance, which the Advisory Committee has stressed in several previous reports, of seeking co-ordination at the national governmental level

with a view to ensuring that the representatives of member Governments take mutually consistent and co-ordinated positions in the several organizations.

(6) Other aspects of co-ordination

61. The growing field machinery of the several organizations lends increasing importance to the need for co-ordination at that level. While major decisions of policy might be taken at the respective headquarters, mere co-ordination of policies would not produce effective results unless there is day-to-day co-operation and co-ordination at all levels both of the planning and of the implementation of programmes.

62. The Advisory Committee has discussed with representatives of FAO several other matters relating to administrative co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies such as common services, and salaries and allowances. These questions are periodically reviewed by the Committee in connexion with its annual examination, on behalf of the General Assembly, of the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies.

63. As regards common services at Rome, the Advisory Committee understands that, in the current negotiations with the Italian Government for the construction of a new wing at FAO headquarters, FAO has taken account of the possible needs of any new office of the United Nations or specialized agency at Rome. The Committee trusts that other members of the United Nations family will bear this in mind in planning any extension of activities to Rome.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF FAO'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

(1) General considerations

64. The Advisory Committee's study of the administrative aspects of FAO's technical assistance activities was governed by three specific considerations: first, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 222 A (IX), called not only for the integration of the technical assistance programme with the regular activities of the participating organizations, but also for the fullest use of all existing facilities in the development and administration of the programme. Secondly, the Advisory Committee had previously commented (A/2661, para. 22) on the apparent high proportion of administrative costs and stressed the importance of keeping these costs as low as possible. Thirdly, in a report on technical assistance issued during 1955 (A/2994, paras. 8-11), the Committee referred to the revised definitions of costs chargeable to the Special Account of the Expanded Programme which had been adopted following certain comments by the Committee (A/2661, para. 21), and reserved its judgement pending a study of the application of these definitions in the several participating organizations.

(2) Identification and allocation of costs chargeable to the Expanded Programme

65. Apart from the three specific considerations mentioned above, the Advisory Committee has also discussed with the representatives of FAO the broader question of the identification and allocation of the administrative and operational services costs that are chargeable to the Expanded Programme. While the definitions of these costs, as developed by TAB and approved by TAC, are followed by the participating organizations, it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify the extent to which the posts in the established offices of an organization are

⁴⁸ An example of this in connexion with the charging of headquarters costs to the Expanded Programme is dealt with below.

attributable to the needs arising from its Expanded Programme activities. The problem is rendered even more difficult by the growing integration of operations under the regular and Expanded Programme activities.

66. The legislative bodies of FAO, the only organization whose Expanded Programme activities are larger in volume than the regular programme, have held the view that each programme must pay its own way. Further, in their belief, the organization may have been absorbing, with staff and resources charged to the regular programme, an unduly large proportion of technical supervisory and administrative expenditure which would be more correctly attributable to the Expanded Programme. The Advisory Committee had, in its very first report on these questions (A/2661, para. 19), expressed some concern over this approach, and the Committee still maintains the view that "acceptance of the theory of Expanded Programme activities 'paying their way' would . . . undermine the very basis of the Programme, namely, that the largest possible proportion of available funds should be devoted to operational, as distinct from administrative, costs." Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, activities under the Expanded Programme are complementary to the regular programmes in every case and provide valuable by-products to those programmes; they should, therefore, not be viewed as a separate entity.

67. At the request of the FAO Council, the Director-General has completed a survey of the problem of allocation of headquarters costs as between the organization's regular and technical assistance programmes, and has submitted his findings in a report to the twenty-sixth session of the Council.⁴⁹ Earlier, the Council had suggested that a solution to the problem would be sought along the lines of either: (a) the determination of a percentage figure based upon the total allocation of technical assistance funds to FAO; or (b) a lump sum payment to cover technical assistance headquarters costs. The Director-General's report represents a contribution towards the re-examination of administrative and technical supervision costs of the Expanded Programme, following the trend towards closer integration of each agency's activities, regardless of the source of funds.

68. The Director-General has, in paragraph 35 of his report, advanced several considerations which, in his opinion, appeared to give strong support to the idea of considering headquarters expenditure as an integrated whole, to which the Expanded Programme Special Account contributed an established lump sum. As to the manner of determining the amount of this lump sum for each participating organization, the Director-General has suggested a formula designed to take account primarily of the relative size of the Expanded Programme of the organization and of the extent to which the supervision and administration of the Expanded Programme can be absorbed by existing resources, particularly in the light of the magnitude of the Expanded Programme budget as against the regular budget.

69. The Advisory Committee recognizes that, apart from variations in the relative sizes of the Expanded Programme activities of the several organizations as compared with their regular budgetary programmes, the organizations possess, to varying degrees, organizational machinery and facilities, under their regular budgets, which can be adapted and utilized for supervisory and administrative services to the Expanded Programme. The resultant question is whether the basic machinery

and tools for the administration of a technical assistance programme should not be provided under the organization's regular budget.

70. In effect, therefore, several alternative approaches to this problem are possible:

(a) A fixed amount, the same for all participating organizations, should be provided from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme for headquarters costs. This, of course, would appear unrealistic under present circumstances.

(b) A fixed percentage, the same for all participating organizations, of the total Expanded Programme project costs of an organization should be made available as a lump sum payment to meet headquarters costs. Such a procedure would accord with the principle of a percentage ceiling on these costs, but would not take account either of the relative size of the Programme as compared with the regular budget of the organization or of the differing degree to which headquarters costs are absorbed in the regular budgets of the several organizations.

(c) A sliding scale percentage formula, such as the one proposed by the Director-General of FAO, related to the size of the Expanded Programme as compared with the regular budget.

(d) The same amounts as those provided in 1957 should be provided in respect of later years, any additional requirements for headquarters costs to be met from the regular budgets.

(e) All headquarters costs should be borne on the regular budget, which would thereby provide the administrative and supervisory instrument for all activities of the organization, and would more clearly place responsibility for review and approval of headquarters costs on the organization's legislative bodies.

71. Admittedly, the problem is a complex one and should be studied further at the inter-agency level in TAB. The Advisory Committee would not like to prejudge the considerations which should weigh in this regard from the point of view both of the central administration of the Programme and of the several participating organizations. In the Committee's view, however, the primary consideration should be the maximum simplification of procedures consistent with the efficient conduct of the Programme, rather than the devising of a formula for the allocation of costs. The Committee intends to revert to this question in the light of such technical studies as may be made at the TAB level.

(3) *Utilization of existing facilities and integration of administration*

72. The extent to which existing facilities are utilized is closely related to the degree of integration of the two programmes and, in its bearing on programme aspects, has been covered in section IV above. After an individual project involving the services of an expert is approved as part of a country programme, the administration of the project calls for a succession of steps which, as they are undertaken in FAO, are briefly outlined below.

73. The analysis of the requirements of the project and the related job descriptions are the responsibility of the technical division within whose competence the project falls. The division also assists in the location and selection of the necessary experts who are then recruited by the Personnel Branch of FAO. National technical assistance committees, national FAO committees and FAO regional and country offices also play a part, as occasion demands, in the selection and recruitment of experts. The expert is then briefed at headquarters as regards his technical responsibilities and the adminis-

⁴⁹ See FAO document CL 26/5. In that report, the term "headquarters costs" was used synonymously with the phrase "administrative and operational services costs". The Director-General has also raised the matter in TAB, which expressed its interest in the FAO survey.

trative services provided. During the operation of the project, the expert receives technical guidance and direction from the appropriate technical division at headquarters, while the office of the resident representative normally provides the administrative services in the field. The expert makes periodic progress reports to headquarters and must consult and clear with headquarters any major recommendations which he wishes to make to the recipient Government. His final report on the project is similarly the subject of discussion with headquarters and, when it is presented finally to the Government, the organization takes responsibility for its contents.

74. The Advisory Committee has obtained the impression that an FAO expert is subject to a relatively greater degree of supervision and control from headquarters than experts of most other agencies; by the same token, FAO headquarters puts in a greater effort by way of technical support and direction as well as administrative control. The Committee trusts that these arrangements do not detract from the scope and initiative which must be left

to the individual expert, who is in immediate touch with local conditions.

(4) *Established posts for administrative and operational services in respect of the Expanded Programme*

75. While the whole of the experience and competence of the headquarters of the organization is used in the operation of the Expanded Programme, additional technical and administrative staff have been found necessary to meet the requirements of the Programme without unduly curtailing the regular programme of work of the organization. For reasons already explained, the identification of such staff is becoming increasingly difficult, so that the present allocation of staff as between the regular budget and the Expanded Programme has more historical significance than a definite or complete relationship to the programme concerned.

76. The following table shows the posts in FAO charged to Expanded Programme funds for administrative and operational services costs for 1957, with an indication of their functions.

TABLE 6

Established posts for administrative costs and operational services under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (1957)

	Number of posts		
	Professional	General Service	Total
I. Administrative posts			
1. Central direction, co-ordination, reporting and similar functions	6	22	28
2. Public information	5	7	12
3. Library services	—	3	3
4. Recruitment and administration of staff and experts for the programme and for administration management and analysis	7	15	22
5. Central budgetary, accounting and auditing functions: generally includes those activities necessary to present details of the programme to the governing body, and to receive, record, report, disburse, inspect and audit the financial resources of the organization provided from the Special Account	7	17	24
6. Registry	—	7	7
7. Documents, translation, reproduction and distribution. Stenographic pool	3	7	10
	28	78	106
1957 costs of administrative posts: \$316,270.			
II. Operational services posts			
1. Planning and supervision of a specified field of activity (fellowships, fisheries development, etc.). Advising and assisting Governments in planning and carrying out projects in the field. Technical officers and clerical staff directly servicing projects	37	60	97
2. Additional staff for procurement of equipment and supplies used in field activities	1	5	6
	38	65	103
1957 costs of operational services posts: \$420,500.			
III. Total staff paid from Expanded Programme funds			
Number in professional grades	66		
Number in general service grades	143		
	209		
1957 costs: \$736,770.			

77. The distribution, by organizational segment, of all established posts for 1957 in FAO, whether financed from the regular budget or from Expanded Programme funds, is shown in annex III to the present report.

(5) *Administrative and operational services costs in relation to total programme expenditures*

78. The total administrative and operational services costs charged to the Expanded Programme for 1956 and 1957 are as follows:

TABLE 7

Administrative and operational services costs (1956 and 1957)

	1956 Actual expenditure (US dollars)	1957 Estimated expenditure
(1) Level of FAO share of Expanded Programme .	8,019,937	8,599,640
(2) Administrative and operational services costs ..	1,048,206	1,194,640
Proportion of (2) to (1) - (per cent)	13.07	13.89

79. A breakdown of the administrative and operational services costs for 1956 and 1957 by main objects of expenditure is given in the following table.

TABLE 8

Breakdown of administrative and operational services costs (1956 and 1957)

	1956 Actual expenditure		1957 Estimated expenditure	
	Administrative costs	Operational services (US dollars)	Administrative costs	Operational services
Personal services	387,129	453,951	403,830	507,340
Supplies and materials ..	17,026	-	22,500	-
Property and equipment .	9,944	-	11,500	-
Travel and transportation	23,385	38,844	38,540	73,060
Contractual and other services	83,582	28,044	90,170	33,200
Other expenditure	6,301	-	9,500	5,000
	527,367	520,839	576,040	618,600

80. The Advisory Committee recognizes that the level of the administrative and operational services costs charged to the Expanded Programme is part of the more basic problem, dealt with in paragraphs 65 to 71 above, of the allocation of headquarters costs between the regular budget and the Expanded Programme. Nevertheless, a continuing effort must be made to keep overhead and supervisory costs to a minimum, regardless of to what extent they are provided from the regular budget.

(6) *Definitions of administrative costs and operational services costs*

81. In a report submitted during 1955 the Advisory Committee expressed the view (A/2994, para. 9) that the revised definitions of "administrative costs" and "operational services costs" adopted by TAB had failed to remove the somewhat artificial distinction between what had previously been known as "central administrative costs" and "indirect operational costs". Under the revised definitions, "indirect operational costs" were re-defined as "operational services costs" to form, together with direct project costs, the "operating costs" of the programme. For purposes, however, of review and control, "operational services costs" remain in the same category as "administrative costs".

82. The Advisory Committee understands that the definitions themselves have not created any difficulties in FAO, although the identification of these costs, even in the aggregate of the two types of costs, has become increasingly difficult. The view was expressed on behalf of the Director-General that a better and truer picture of the operation of the Programme would be available if the term "administrative costs" were understood as meaning overhead expenditure and the term "operational services" as indicating technical servicing of projects. In this connexion the comments in paragraph 71 above are relevant.

(7) *The "local costs" account*

83. The expenditures chargeable to the local costs account include installation allowance, project service allowance, and travel *per diem* for travel within the country of assignment payable to project staff. They are therefore considered direct project costs. However, these costs are partially met within the contributions of the Governments under the local costs plan, the balance being a charge against the allocations to the participating organization.

84. The total expenditures of this nature incurred by FAO in 1956 was \$995,100, of which \$550,000 was recovered from Government advances for local costs, the balance of \$445,100 being charged to the funds allocated to FAO from the Special Account. For 1957, the total is expected to amount to \$1,125,000, of which about \$650,000 would be recovered from contributions to the local costs account by the recipient Governments.

85. The Advisory Committee understands that, following the changes in the conditions of service of experts resulting from the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee, the basis for the assessment of the "local costs" contributions of recipient Governments requires re-evaluation and will be reviewed by TAB and TAC.

(8) *Costs to recipient Governments of their participation in FAO-assisted projects*

86. The Food and Agriculture Organization has taken a relatively strict view of the provision in Economic and Social Council resolution 222 A (IX) to the effect that "the requesting Governments should be expected to agree . . . normally to assume responsibility for a substantial part of the costs of technical services with which they are provided, at least that part which can be paid in their own currencies". As a result, most Govern-

ments bear a considerable part of the cost of such items as office space, equipment, communications, internal travel and local transport. While it is difficult to evaluate in monetary terms the volume of these costs and services, FAO is undertaking a general survey of the contributions made by the recipient Governments, with a view to ascertaining the ways and means of adequately servicing FAO projects.

VII. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY CONTROL AND PROCEDURES OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME IN FAO

(1) *Scope of financial and budgetary control*

87. The responsibility of FAO for the financial control of its share of the Expanded Programme extends from the initial estimation of the costs of the projects, before these are approved or the necessary funds allocated, to their financial administration, including controls to ensure that obligations are only incurred in accordance with regulations and within actual earmarkings. The organization has also to maintain appropriate financial records and prepare the submission of the necessary information and reports to TAB and other central bodies of the Programme, as well as to its own Council and Committee on Financial Control. In addition to these functions, which are directly connected with the administration of individual projects, FAO, in common with other participating organizations, has the responsibility for the preparation and submission, for the approval by TAB, TAC and FAO's legislative organs, of the budget for administrative and operational services costs. The administration of the budget so approved is also a responsibility of the organization.

(2) *Administrative and operational services budget*

88. The procedures for the preparation, review and approval (by FAC legislative organs) of estimates of administrative and operational services costs of FAO's Expanded Programme activities are similar to those in respect of regular budgetary estimates. The Director-General's programme and budget for 1958-1959 also contains estimates of administrative and operational services costs for 1958 based generally on a continuation of Expanded Programme activities at their current level. These estimates will be reviewed successively by the Committee on Financial Control and the Council and will be considered by the Conference, when it meets in November 1957, before the level of the Expanded Programme is finally known even for the year 1958. Should the level of the Programme be sufficiently different from

that on which the estimates were based to necessitate a modification of the administrative and operational services budget already approved, the matter would be referred to the next following session of the Committee on Financial Control.

(3) *Procedures for financial control*

89. The principal controls applied in the administration of Expanded Programme funds in FAO are the same as those applicable to expenditures under the regular budget of the organization. Such controls cover the issue of allotments which form the authority to incur obligations, issue of manning tables, approval of official travel, etc. Separate allotments and manning tables are issued in respect of the Expanded Programme in order to keep the financial records separate. The Advisory Committee is informed that these procedures have worked satisfactorily, even though their detailed application to the Expanded Programme involves considerable work of accounting.

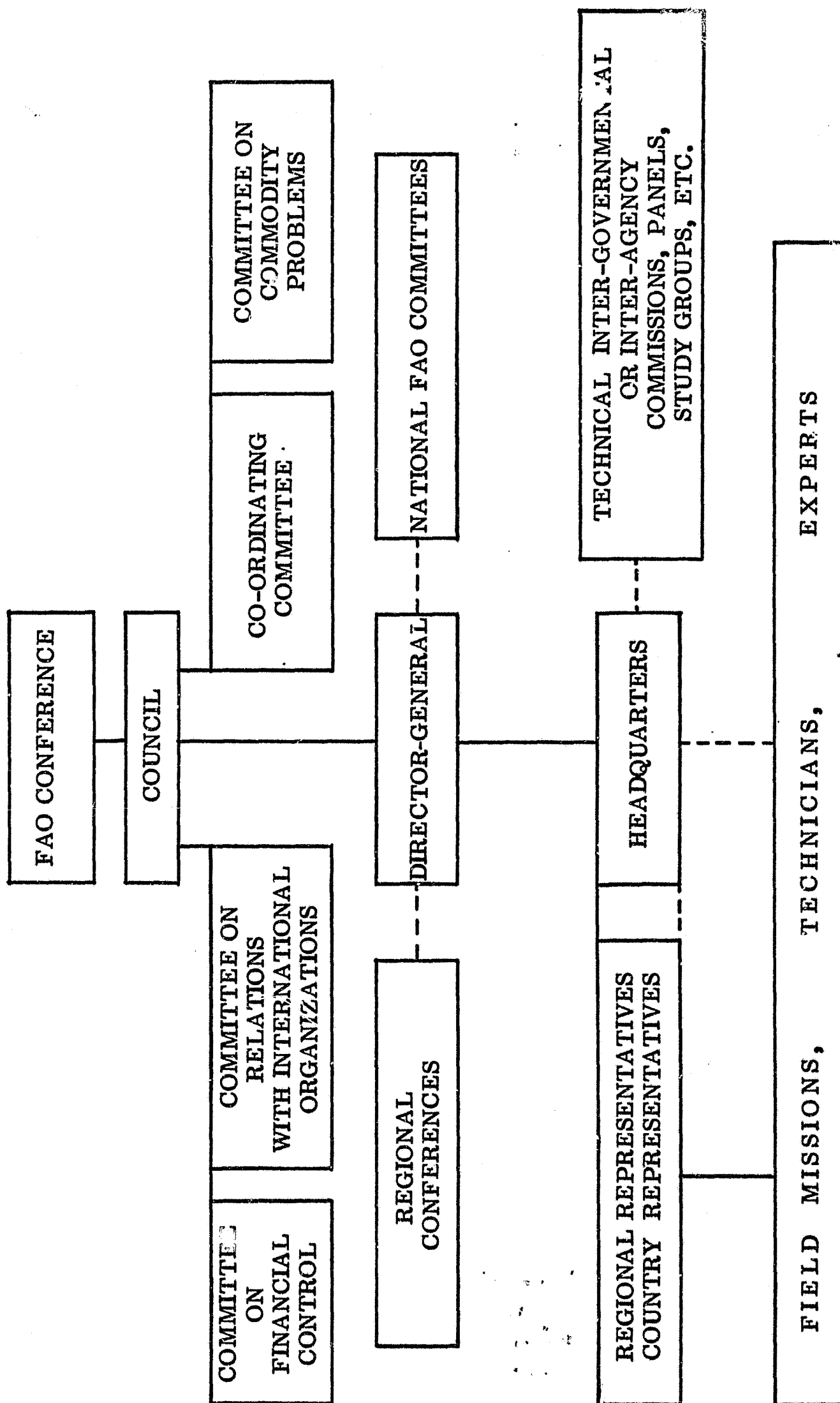
GENERAL COMMENTS

90. The Advisory Committee also discussed with representatives of FAO various other matters which, though not directly affecting the Expanded Programme, have an important bearing on the system of administrative and budgetary co-ordination in general. These matters included the administrative and financial procedures and practices in general in FAO, the extent of administrative co-ordination with other organizations, and a number of questions arising out of a preliminary and informal consideration of the budget estimates of FAO for 1958-1959. The comments of the Advisory Committee on these questions will be included, during the autumn of 1957, in its customary annual report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

91. The Committee wishes to draw attention at this stage to two general points. First, the question of changes which will give more of the character of a biennial budget to the present two annual budgets is being studied in FAO with a view to proposals being made to the forthcoming session of the Conference. Secondly, although the 1958-1959 budget has been prepared in the same form as in previous budgets, the Advisory Committee is glad to note that the Director-General intends to give consideration to possible modifications in the present form of the budget, which is based on the organizational structure of FAO, with a view to facilitating a more flexible and efficient use of total available resources.

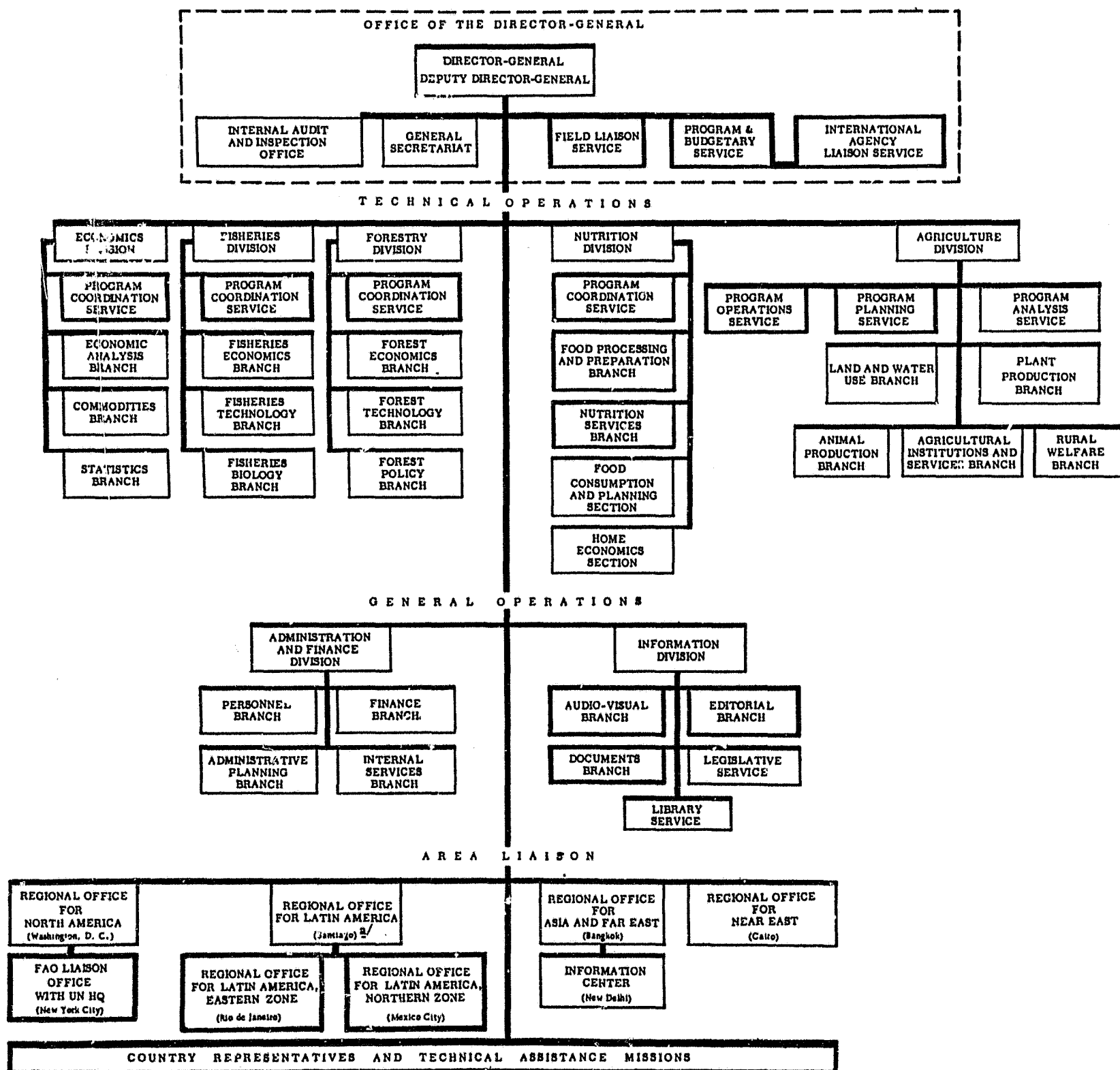
ANNEX I

STRUCTURE OF FAO



ANNEX II

STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF FAO



^a With special responsibility for Western zone.

ANNEX III

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHED POSTS IN FAO BY ORGANIZATIONAL SEGMENTS

1957: Regular budget and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

	Number of posts	
	Regular budget	Administrative and operational services budget of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
Office of the Director-General	38	41
Information	86	15
Documents	106	10
Administration and Finance Division	92	46
Common (Internal) Services	111	4
Agriculture Division	132	42
Economics Division	156	7
Fisheries Division	71	7
Forestry Division	60	13
Nutrition Division	41	5
Regional offices:		
Asia and Far East	40	5
Latin America	25	4
North America	23	9
Near East	15	1
	103	19
TOTAL — ALL OFFICES	996	209

DOCUMENT A/3767

Twenty-eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1958

[Original text: English]
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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has examined the administrative budgets or budget estimates for 1958 of the following specialized agencies, whose agreements with the United Nations provide for transmittal of their budgets for review by the General Assembly:⁵⁰ International Labour Organization (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World Health Organization (WHO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

2. The Advisory Committee offers, in paragraphs 3 to 23 below, comments on certain general questions arising out of its review of the 1958 budgets of these agencies. In addition, specific points with regard to the budgets of individual agencies are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. A consolidated summary of appropriations or estimates by main heads of expenditure, compared with the corresponding figures for 1957, is also presented in respect of each of the agencies in order to show in condensed form the information contained in information annex III to the United Nations budget estimates for the financial year 1958 (A/3600/Add.1, pp. 4-7).

GENERAL APPRAISAL

3. The gross totals of the 1958 budgets or budget estimates of these agencies and the United Nations are shown in the following table, together with the appropriation figures for 1957 and actual expenditure figures for each of the four years 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

⁵⁰ Under the relevant agreements with the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund are not required to transmit their budgets for examination by the United Nations.

	1953 Actual expenses	1954 Actual expenses	1955 Actual expenses	1956 Actual expenses (U S dollars)	1957 Appropriations	1958 Appropriations or estimates	1958 increase or decrease by comparison with 1957	Percentage increase or decrease by comparison with 1957
ILO*	6,509,775	6,754,878	7,041,474	7,290,575	7,716,708	8,073,901	357,193	4.63
FAO	5,064,399	5,500,268	5,974,192	6,397,561	7,071,000	8,610,400 ^b	1,539,400	21.77
UNESCO	7,972,937	9,019,408	9,150,533	11,437,197	11,724,746	12,124,609	399,863	3.41
ICAO	3,150,032	3,086,747	3,255,335	3,348,596	3,667,732	3,592,901	(- 74,831)	(- 2.04)
UPU	435,413	432,711	429,328	441,157	655,290	566,355	(- 88,935)	(- 13.57)
WHO	8,112,605	8,134,514	9,275,300	9,982,794	12,550,000 ^c	13,566,130 ^d	1,016,130	8.10
ITU	1,455,733	1,327,292	1,290,884	1,684,933	1,605,665	2,116,541	510,876	31.82
WMO	271,911	326,922	394,653	371,316	438,401	455,823	17,422	3.97
Sub-total (specialized agencies)	32,972,805	34,582,740	36,811,699	40,954,129	45,429,542	49,106,660	3,677,118	8.09
United Nations	49,292,552	48,510,009	50,089,808	50,508,095	50,815,700 ^e	54,782,500 ^f	3,966,800	7.81
GRAND TOTAL	82,265,357	83,092,749	86,901,507	91,462,224	96,245,242	103,889,160	7,643,918	7.94

The following rates of exchange have been used in the above table: Canadian dollar at par; Swiss francs at Sw. fr. 4.28 = \$US1.00.

* Figures for the years 1953 to 1955 include \$250,000 each year for the reorganized Working Capital Fund; credits from the original Fund totalling \$245,717 for each of these years have not been taken into account.

^b Director-General's budget submission to the Ninth Conference. Including \$50,000 to be carried forward to 1959 for 1959 Conference.

^c Including supplementary amount of \$1,525,000 appropriated by the Ninth World Health Assembly. The amount of the undistributed reserve, excluded from the figure shown in the table, is \$1,040,420.

^d Excluding undistributed reserve of \$1,203,030.

^e Excluding possible supplementary appropriations.

^f Estimate only; excluding possible revisions before adoption of the budget and supplementary estimates during 1958.

4. The aggregate of the 1958 appropriations or estimates of the eight specialized agencies shows an increase of \$3,677,118 or 8.09 per cent, over the 1957 appropriations. The budgets of the same agencies increased by \$4,191,024, or 10.23 per cent, between the years 1956 and 1957. Significant increases occur in the budgets of FAO (\$1,539,400, or 21.77 per cent) and WHO (\$1,016,130, or 8.10 per cent); increases also occur in ITU (\$510,876, or 31.82 per cent), UNESCO (\$399,863, or 3.41 per cent), ILO (\$357,193, or 4.63 per cent) and WMO (\$17,422, or 3.97 per cent). The budgets of ICAO and UPU show decreases of \$74,831, or 2.04 per cent, and \$88,935, or 13.57 per cent, respectively, the large proportionate decrease in UPU being attributable to the fact that the 1957 budget of that agency included a sizable provision, not repeated in the 1958 budget, for the quinquennial Congress.

5. The Advisory Committee has already commented, in its report on the 1958 budget estimates of the United Nations (A/3624), on the increase in these estimates by comparison with the 1957 appropriations.

6. In its report on the 1957 budgets of the specialized agencies, the Advisory Committee, in commenting on the continuing upward trend of these budgets, emphasized the need for a framework to guide the development of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to ensure a maximum return from the increasing outlays (A/3489, paras. 6-7). On the Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly, on 27 February 1957, adopted resolution 1094 (XI) by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to study the matters raised in the Advisory Committee's report concerning an appraisal of the over-all programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields over the next five or six years, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

7. Pursuant to this request, the Economic and Social Council on 1 August 1957 adopted resolution 665 C (XXIV)⁵¹ in which were outlined various steps designed

towards a general survey of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields and a forecast of the scope and trend of programmes and expenditures during the five-year period 1959-1964. In taking this decision, the Council carried forward the successive efforts it has made since 1950 towards the co-ordination, concentration and orderly development of these programmes.

8. In accordance with the provisions of the Council's resolution, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC),⁵² at its October 1957 session, considered various preliminary questions concerning the method of undertaking the five-year appraisals. A report on this subject will be submitted by ACC to the Council at its twenty-sixth session, to be held in the summer of 1958.

9. The Advisory Committee would emphasize, in order to clarify the intent behind its recommendations to the General Assembly at its eleventh session, that the forward-looking would, in its view, be in terms of the general scope and trend of broad segments of the programmes, rather than of a rigid blue-print of detailed projects to be undertaken over a period of several years. At present there is a wide range in the degree of forward planning, even in a broad sense, of programmes among the organizations. Special problems will no doubt arise in some of the organizations when they attempt to define long-term trends in programmes. It should, however, be possible to solve such problems—with sufficient margin for flexibility—in the interest of an orderly planning of over-all international effort in the economic and social fields.

ESTABLISHED POSTS, TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE AND CONSULTANTS

10. The number of established posts authorized or requested under the regular budgets (i.e., excluding the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and other

specialized agencies. The Council also adopted resolution 664 (XXIV) on the subject of concentration of activities in these fields.

⁵² Composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies.

⁵¹ Resolutions 665 A (XXIV), 665 B (XXIV) and 665 D (XXIV) also relate to the question of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the

extra-budgetary programmes) for the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 is as follows:

	1956	1957	1958
ILO	868	872	889
FAO	974	996	1,085
UNESCO	1,010	991	1,002
ICAO	408	435	431
UPU	34	35	35
WHO	1,011	1,070	1,119
ITU	205	205	220
WMO	55	58	62
Sub-total (specialized agencies)	4,565	4,662	4,843
United Nations	3,945	4,314	4,398
TOTAL	8,510	8,976	9,241

11. Total expenditure on salaries, wages and allowances is expected to increase from some \$61.9 million to about \$65.8 million. The major part of the increase, i.e., about \$2.5 million, occurs in the cost of established posts, with increases also in temporary assistance, consultants and staff allowances.

SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND BENEFITS SYSTEM

12. The Advisory Committee has inquired into the action taken, or proposed to be taken, by the several agencies in regard to the decisions and recommendations of the General Assembly (resolution 1095 (XI) of 27 February 1957) concerning revisions in the common United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system.

13. Prior to the adoption of resolution 1095 (XI), the following agencies, in addition to the United Nations, generally adhered⁵³ to the common salary, allowance and benefits system which was approved by the General Assembly in 1950 (resolution 470 (V)): ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO and WMO; UPU and ITU did not participate in the common system, nor did the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Monetary Fund.

14. All the organizations which had adopted the common salary system evolved in 1950 have also generally accepted the elements of the revised system. The Advisory Committee summarizes below, for the information of the General Assembly, the action taken in this regard in the several organizations, particular note being taken of departures from the Assembly's recommendations:

(a) ILO: The Governing Body, at its 134th and 135th sessions (held in March and June 1957, respectively), approved, with effect from 1 January 1957, the revised common system, as recommended by the General Assembly, with the exception that it was decided to apply, effective 1 June 1957, a class 2 post adjustment to the salaries of staff members in the Professional and higher categories at Geneva.⁵⁴

(b) FAO: The Council, in June 1957, approved the introduction, effective 1 January 1957, of the revised common system and, as recommended by the General Assembly, Rome was placed in class 2 for purposes of post adjustment.

(c) UNESCO: The General Conference, at its session held in November-December 1956, authorized the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Executive Board,

⁵³ There were variations among the agencies where salaries at very senior levels were concerned.

⁵⁴ The General Assembly had recommended, in paragraph 3 of resolution 1095 B (XI), a class 1 post adjustment for Geneva. For the Advisory Committee's comments on the actions taken in the ILO and, in WHO in this regard, see document A/3721 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41*).

to proceed with the implementation of such elements of the revised system as he considered desirable and practicable, provided that any such revisions made prior to the tenth (1958) session of the Conference were in general conformity with the measures adopted by the General Assembly. The revised system, as recommended by the Assembly, has since been applied in UNESCO from 1 January 1957, with Paris being placed in class 4 for purposes of post adjustment. Following the recent financial measures adopted by the Government of France, which, so far as UNESCO is concerned, have the effect of increasing the exchange value of the dollar in French francs from 350 to 420, the Executive Board will consider, at its November 1957 session, the question of altering the classification of Paris for post adjustment purposes.

(d) ICAO: The Council of ICAO, at a special meeting in September 1957, approved, with effect from 1 January 1957, the main features of the revised common system as recommended by the General Assembly and accepted for Montreal a class 4 post adjustment to the salaries of staff members in the professional and director categories pending a comparative study of cost-of-living data for the Geneva and Montreal areas. As regards the general service category, a provisional adjustment in salaries was introduced pending the outcome of a comparative study of wages paid by the best employers in Montreal.

(e) UPU: The common system has not been applied by UPU in respect of its Bureau. It was, however, agreed at the 1957 session of the Executive and Liaison Committee that a sub-committee should study the question of the appropriate salary scales to be applied to UPU's personnel. The recommendations of the sub-committee will be considered by the Executive and Liaison Committee at its 1958 session.

(f) WHO: At its nineteenth session in January 1957, the Executive Board generally approved the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee for application from 1 January 1957. The acceptance of the new system was conditional on its adoption in substantially the same form by the United Nations General Assembly. The World Health Assembly, at its May 1957 session, decided that, subject to the adoption of a similar decision by the ILO Governing Body, Geneva should be placed, effective 1 June 1957, in class 2 for purposes of post adjustment. This decision has now become operative, following similar action by the Governing Body of the ILO.⁵⁵

(g) ITU: The Administrative Council, in May 1957, reviewed the salary structure and rates in ITU and decided to adhere, in principle, to the United Nations common system, since existing ITU scales no longer corresponded to the realities of the situation. An immediate complete assimilation to the common system was not, however, considered possible until the question of the ITU's participation in the Joint Staff Pension Fund could be studied further and resolved.⁵⁶ As a transitional measure, the Council approved revised arrangements, effective 1 January 1958, under which the salary structure would be comparable to the common system, with rates of salaries some 10 to 15 per cent below the Geneva base (class 1) rates under the common system.

(h) WMO: The Executive Committee, at its session held in September-October 1957, decided to apply to the staff of WMO, with retroactive effect from 1 January 1957, the provisions of the revised common system.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ See sub-paragraph (a) and footnote 54 above.

⁵⁶ At present ITU has separate pension arrangements for its staff.

⁵⁷ The World Meteorological Organization, however, uses a smaller number of incremental steps for each of the levels of the professional category, except P-1.

The Executive Committee further decided that Geneva should be placed in class 2 for purposes of post adjustment with effect from the same date as the General Assembly may decide for the United Nations Office at Geneva.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

15. The amounts approved or proposed for the Working Capital Fund in the various organizations are shown in the following table:

	1958 gross budget (US dollars)	Working Capital Fund	Percentage of 1958 gross budget
ILO	8,073,901	1,250,000 ^a	15.48
FAO	8,423,050	1,900,000 ^b	22.08
UNESCO	12,124,609	3,000,000	24.74
ICAO	3,592,901	1,097,600 ^c	30.55
UPU	566,355	^d	—
WHO	13,566,130	3,395,550 ^e	25.03
ITU	2,116,541	^d	—
WMO	455,823	^f	—
United Nations	54,782,500	22,000,000	40.16

^a Authorized level of Working Capital Fund as constituted by moneys placed in the Fund by States members. This, together with ILO Reserve Fund which now forms part of the Working Capital Fund, amounted to \$2,643,851 on 31 October 1957.

^b Amount recommended by the FAO Council to the Conference. Represents an increase of \$150,000 from the current level of \$1,750,000.

^c As of 31 October 1957. On the same date, the cash standing to the credit of the Fund was \$886,663 (Canadian),

COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

16. The rate of collection of contributions, and in particular in the early months of the year, has an important bearing on the level at which the Working Capital Fund has to be maintained. The following table shows, in respect of 1956 and 1957, the percentage of the current year's contributions collected at 30 June and 30 September, together with the total of contributions outstanding at the later date.

or 24.68 per cent of the 1958 gross budget. The Council of ICAO will study the question of fixing the level of its Working Capital Fund with a fixed value per unit of assessment to be directly related to the general fund current scale of contributions totalling 1,500 basic units.

^d In the case of UPU, the working expenses of the International Bureau are advanced by the Swiss Government. Such advances must be repaid at the earliest possible date and any sums outstanding on 31 December of the year of account carry interest as from that date at 5 per cent *per annum*. In principle, ITU is in a similar position, but, in fact, as a result of accumulated savings during the last few years, no advances have been requested of the Swiss Government since 1953.

^e Includes unpaid advances from China and "inactive" members in the amount of \$245,695.

^f The Working Capital Fund of WMO is subject to a maximum limit of 10 per cent of the contributions during the first financial period 1951-1955, but only 7 per cent was levied in each of these years. At the end of the period the capital of the Fund stood at \$96,772. The Second Congress of WMO decided that Members would not be required to make further advances to the Fund during the second financial period 1956-1959.

	Percentage of current year's contributions collected at				Total of all contributions outstanding at 30 September	
	30 June		30 September		1956	1957
	1956	1957	1956	1957		
	(US dollars)					
ILO	41.22	41.65 ^a	81.39	77.17 ^b	2,559,665	2,407,299
FAO	67.81	55.40	94.34	82.85	1,980,664 ^c	2,779,010 ^c
UNESCO	33.11	30.46 ^d	74.60	80.48 ^d	7,890,714	8,158,653
ICAO	55.42	65.06	82.38	87.30	1,429,274 ^e	1,324,937 ^e
UPU	68.48	70.07	76.22	81.58	117,360	94,430
WHO ^f	34.40	32.90	87.60	90.50	8,993,330	5,411,381
ITU	89.11	86.48	89.92	89.58	127,297	131,643
WMO	64.40	65.63	93.05	87.75	50,292	81,124
United Nations ^g ..	26.32	30.06	78.20	69.93	13,801,281	17,301,353

^a Includes \$5,007 contributions assessed after the adoption of the budget.

^b Includes \$98,536 contributions assessed after the adoption of the budget.

^c Figure for each year includes \$1,306,724 due from former States members.

^d Includes budget surpluses distributed and refunds on the Working Capital Fund.

^e Canadian dollars at par.

^f Percentage of current year's contributions excludes "inactive" members and China.

The outstanding contributions figure is made up as follows:

	30 September 1956	30 September 1957
	(Dollars)	
"Inactive" members	5,604,843	1,457,405
China	3,267,858	3,848,808
Other members	120,629	105,168
	8,993,330	5,411,381

In addition, there are outstanding contributions in the amount of \$817,683 pertaining to those members who have resumed active participation in 1957. This amount is not included in the above figures, as it represents instalments which will be payable in accordance with resolution WHA 9.9 of the Ninth World Health Assembly. These instalments are outstanding, but are not considered to be in arrears.

^g Excluding the 1955 and 1956 assessments for the new members.

17. The Advisory Committee recommends that the legislative bodies of the several organizations should suggest to their members the payment in the early months of the year of an increasing proportion, if not the whole, of their assessed contributions. This is important in order to avoid the need to increase the level of the

Working Capital Fund; it may indirectly also have some impact on the level of the budget itself.

18. The scales of assessment according to which the net 1958 appropriations of the United Nations and the larger of the specialized agencies are proposed to be

allocated among Member States are shown in an annex to the present report.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION

19. In accordance with the wishes which the General Assembly expressed at its ninth and tenth sessions (A/2861, para. 10; A/3098, para. 8)⁵⁸ and in response to invitations received from the organizations concerned, the Advisory Committee has completed special studies of the administrative and financial procedures of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO, with particular reference to their activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. These studies, which were undertaken at the respective headquarters of the organizations, are the subject of separate reports which the Advisory Committee has submitted to the eleventh session of the General Assembly in the case of the ILO and UNESCO (A/3142, A/3166) and to the twelfth session of the Assembly in the case of WHO, WMO, and FAO (A/3596, A/3597, A/3598).

20. The Advisory Committee intends during 1958, after completing studies in respect of ICAO and ITU, to submit to the General Assembly an over-all report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with special reference to the Expanded Programme.

21. Following a request by the Technical Assistance Committee in terms of General Assembly resolution 1037 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the Advisory Committee has reviewed the 1958 estimates of the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme. The Committee's comments in this regard will be found in document A/3738, which includes some further observations on the question of the identification and allocation of these costs as between the regular budgets of the organizations and the Special Account of the Expanded Programme.⁵⁹

DETAILED COMMENTS ON THE 1958 BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

22. The Advisory Committee offers below comments on specific points in the 1958 budgets or estimates of the various specialized agencies.

International Labour Organisation

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations (US dollars)
Personal services	5,506,557	5,819,114
General services	2,054,151	2,084,787
Special projects and activities	150,000	164,000
Other budgetary provisions .	6,000	6,000
TOTAL (gross)	7,716,708	8,073,901
Less: casual revenue	99,000	101,000
TOTAL (net)	7,617,708	7,972,901

23. The Advisory Committee had an opportunity to discuss the 1958 budget of the ILO with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

24. The gross budget for 1958 shows an increase of \$357,193, or 4.63 per cent over the 1957 appropriations,

⁵⁸ See also resolutions 884 (IX) of 14 December 1954 and 972 (X) of 15 December 1955.

⁵⁹ The Advisory Committee offered some preliminary comments on this subject in paragraphs 65 to 71 of its special report on FAO (See A/3598, above).

the major part of the increase, in an amount of some \$250,000, being attributable to the introduction of the revised salary system. Of this \$250,000, some \$118,000 is accounted for by the application of a class 2 post adjustment for Geneva.

25. The volume of meetings, on which attention has been focused in recent years, continues to pose administrative and budgetary problems. As an immediate partial solution, the ILO has cut down on the programme of meetings for 1958; it has scheduled only two of the six meetings of the Industrial Committees that were due to be held in 1958. The programme for 1958 is not, however, intended as an indication of the appropriate continuing level of meetings. That would depend to a great extent on the results of a general review of the programme of meetings of the Governing Body and its subsidiary bodies which is being undertaken by a special committee of the Governing Body.

26. The Advisory Committee understands in this connexion that the Governing Body is studying the possibility of a similar review of the organization and programme of meetings of all bodies of the ILO, including the International Labour Conference and its machinery.

27. Attention was drawn last year to the study, which the Director-General had instituted, of the ILO's organizational arrangements covering field offices, on the one hand, and branch offices and national correspondents, on the other (A/3142, para. 36). The Advisory Committee understands that, effective 1 October 1957, the two separate controlling units at headquarters, namely the Technical Assistance Division and the External Services Division, have been merged to form a new Field Services Division which will have responsibility for all field and branch offices and correspondents. The new arrangement is not only more logical but is also expected to result in some economy. While, for the present, the arrangements in the field continue without change, this question is also under examination by the Director-General.

Food and Agriculture Organization

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Estimates (US dollars)
Personal services	5,511,770	5,906,575
General services	1,500,730	1,686,825
Special projects and activities	50,000	50,000
Other budgetary provisions .	8,500 ^a	967,000 ^b
TOTAL (gross)	7,071,000	8,610,400
Less: casual revenue	180,000	157,000
TOTAL (net)	6,891,000	8,453,400

^a The original contingency amount of \$17,000 was transferred to "Personal services" to meet part of the revised salaries costs.

^b For a breakdown, see tabulation in paragraph 30 below.

28. The Advisory Committee, during its visit to the headquarters of FAO in April to May 1957, undertook a broad over-all review of the administrative and budgetary aspects of the activities of that organization. The resultant report of the Committee (A/3598), though mainly concerned with the FAO's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, also touched upon certain general questions of secretariat structure, administration and finance.

29. The Committee has since had an opportunity of discussing with the Director-General's representatives the details of the 1958 budget estimates of FAO.

30. For 1958, the Director-General has proposed a total gross budget of \$8,610,400 representing an increase of

\$1,539,400, or 21.77 per cent, over the 1957 appropriations (including an estimated 1957 supplementary provision of \$271,000⁶⁰ for the implementation of the revised salary system). In addition to the increased cost of implementing the basic, continuing programme of work, the 1958 budget estimates reflect:

(a) Proposals for expansions in FAO's regional activities (\$295,750);⁶¹ its publications programme (\$199,600); and increased inter-agency co-operation (\$75,500);

(b) Provision for the Mediterranean Development Project, which aims at reforestation and agricultural development of countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea (\$94,700);

(c) Provision for work in atomic energy in agriculture (\$29,900);

(d) Provision for strengthening the welfare aspects of FAO's work (\$37,500);

(e) Provision for alterations to premises (pending the construction of a new wing, with assistance from the Italian Government) (\$17,500);

(f) Provision for strengthening the Director-General's Office (\$35,000);

(g) Provision in respect of additional adjustments in general service staff salaries (\$39,000);

(h) Contingencies and certain administrative needs (\$142,550).

31. As regards the Mediterranean Project, the Advisory Committee notes that the normal policy of financing basic surveys from the regular budget and the provision of assistance in respect of specific projects from the Expanded Programme funds, was, for practical reasons, reversed in this instance. It is significant only because FAO normally does not provide any "technical assistance" from its regular budget funds. While the approach in this case was probably justified, even under the organization's own practice, it underlines the need for effective co-ordination, at the legislative as well as the executive level, of FAO's regular programme and its technical assistance activities.

32. The Director-General has proposed, and the FAO Council has recommended, for approval by the Conference at its 1957 session, a set of amendments to the rules of procedure of the relevant bodies and to the financial regulations of FAO which would provide for a biennial budget for the organization with effect from the financial period 1960-1961. The Advisory Committee understands further that the Director-General will report in 1958 to the Committee on Financial Control on possible methods of simplifying the form of the FAO budget with a view to a closer integration of organizational arrangements in the secretariat and a more flexible and effective use of total available resources.

*United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization*

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations ⁶² (US dollars)
Personal services	5,831,958	6,199,303
General services	2,207,638	2,268,305
Special projects and activities	3,102,619	3,069,815
Other budgetary provisions .	582,531	587,186
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL (gross)	11,724,746	12,124,609
Less: casual revenue	191,368	263,632
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL (net)	11,533,378	11,860,977

⁶⁰ This supplementary provision is \$41,000 short of the estimated total cost of \$312,000, a revision of the previous estimate of \$316,400; \$41,000 was reserved by the Director-General for this purpose in the 1957 budget.

⁶¹ For an outline of the proposals for the strengthening of the regional offices, and the Advisory Committee's comments thereon, see above, document A/3598, paras. 30-32.

33. The Advisory Committee had an opportunity to discuss the 1958 budget of UNESCO with representatives of the Director-General of the organization.

34. While the increase in the UNESCO budget as between 1957 and 1958 is relatively small, the total appropriation of \$23,849,355 for the two years, which was approved by the General Conference at its 1956 biennial session, represented an increase of more than \$2 million over the 1955-1956 budget.

35. Attention was drawn in the Advisory Committee's report on the agency budgets for 1957 to certain organizational rearrangements which the Director-General proposed to the 1956 session of the Conference, with a view to a closer integration of the technical assistance and regular programmes of UNESCO (A/3489, para. 56). The Administrative Commission of the General Conference established a special *ad hoc* working group to review these proposals, which were aimed at the creation of a new "Bureau of Relations with Member States" in place of the then existing Technical Assistance Department, the Division of Relations with Member States and National Commissions and the separate unit in the Bureau of Programme and Budget dealing with the "participation" programme.⁶²

36. Following the report of the working group and the resultant decisions of the Conference, the new Bureau of Relations with Member States was established with effect from 4 February 1957. The new arrangements have contributed to a better co-ordination and integration of the regular and technical assistance programmes, both at the technical and the administrative levels. The Advisory Committee notes with special interest that, effective 1 September 1957, integration at the administrative level has been carried a step further through the transfer to the central administrative services of UNESCO of various personnel and general servicing functions hitherto performed by the Bureau of Relations with Member States.

37. The General Conference, in a resolution relating to the special study made by the Advisory Committee in 1956 (A/3166), invited the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to arrange for a survey (or surveys) on the administrative management of the organization, with a view to achieving maximum efficiency and economy. The Director-General has accordingly appointed a group of three internationally known experts to undertake the survey, which is expected to be completed before the session of the Executive Board in April 1958.

38. A significant advance in the forward planning of programmes has been made in UNESCO with a preliminary discussion by the Executive Board, as early as June 1957, of a programme and budget for 1959-1960. The Executive Board seems to contemplate a moderate increase in the budget, including provision for some expansion in programmes and for the increased instalments towards repayment of the Headquarters loan. The Advisory Committee notes with interest that the 1959-1960 budget will also be presented in a simplified form, projects being consolidated into broad programme segments and technical assistance projects integrated into the body of the programme rather than included as an appendix.

39. The Executive Board of UNESCO, which until 1956 was assisted by a Programme Commission and a Finance Commission, has been reorganized and now functions through an Administrative Commission (dealing also with financial and legal matters) and an External Rela-

⁶² This is a programme of aid to member States financed from the regular budget of UNESCO.

tions Commission. As a result, broad policies in respect of programmes will be discussed by the Board itself, while related technical points, when they arise, will be studied by *ad hoc* committees. In view of the creation of a strengthened Administrative Commission, it is unlikely, in the Director-General's view, that any additional machinery, such as the *ad hoc* Committee of Nine which was established to review the 1957-1958 programme and budget, will be needed to examine administrative and financial questions.

International Civil Aviation Organization

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations (US dollars)
Personal services	2,743,080	2,782,900
General services	729,052	704,401
Special projects and activities	200,000	100,000
Other budgetary provisions .	(4,400)	5,600
TOTAL (gross)	3,667,732	3,592,901
Less: casual revenue	501,005	505,000
TOTAL (net)	3,166,727	3,087,901

40. The Advisory Committee had an opportunity to discuss the 1958 budget of ICAO with the Secretary-General of the organization.

41. The 1958 gross budget of ICAO shows, in comparison with the 1957 appropriations, a reduction of \$74,831, or a little more than 2 per cent. A major difference between the two years is that, for 1957, there was a provision, not repeated for 1958, of \$100,000 for a special Implementation Panel. The work of this Panel is expected to be completed in early 1958.

42. The Advisory Committee notes that in 1957 and 1958 there have been, or will be, substantial advances from the Working Capital Fund⁶³ to finance various additional expenditures. Thus the ICAO Council, on the basis of an authority granted by the Assembly, has appropriated for each of the two years an amount of \$100,000⁶⁴ from the Working Capital Fund to meet additional expenditures for carrying out approved work-programmes. In addition, necessary advances, estimated at some \$200,000 for 1957 and 1958 will be made from the Fund in order to meet the cost of implementing the revised salary system. It is anticipated that the advances will be repaid through supplementary assessments to be approved in 1958.

43. Following an investigation during 1955 and 1956 of the establishment, organization and methods of the secretariat of ICAO, further efforts have been made towards the closer integration of the organization's technical assistance activities with its regular programme of work. Effective 1 January 1957, organizational arrangements relating to personnel and finance have been integrated with the regular administrative services for these functions, except that the recruitment of experts and the selection of fellows have been retained within the Technical Assistance Bureau. Estimated costs of personnel connected with the Expanded Programme are reimbursed out of funds allocated from the Special Account. The Advisory Committee intends, in connexion with the special study of ICAO which it proposes to make in 1958, to review these and other questions concerning the administration of the technical assistance programme in that organization.

⁶³ The Fund stood at some \$800,000 as of 1 October 1957.

⁶⁴ It is expected, however, that for 1957 the amount will be reduced to some \$80-85,000, as staffing arrangements for the additional work programme were not completed until the middle of the year.

44. The Canadian Government suggested in 1956 that, should the ICAO Council favour the construction of an ICAO headquarters building in Montreal, that Government would give the most sympathetic consideration to a request for an interest-free loan to be amortized over a period of 25 or 30 years. While the present premises of ICAO in Montreal are considered satisfactory for the time being, the Council will shortly examine various questions arising out of the Canadian offer.

45. As regards permanent accommodation in Paris for the ICAO Regional Office for Europe and Africa, plans for locating this Office in the premises of the new UNESCO headquarters have fallen through. The UNESCO General Conference, at its 1956 session, decided that the third building which it is proposed to erect on the premises should be utilized to accommodate the permanent delegations to UNESCO, the United Nations Information Centre, and a few international non-governmental organizations. A proposal to use the facilities of the third building for locating the ICAO Regional Office rather than the offices of permanent delegations was not accepted.

Universal Postal Union

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations (US dollars)
Personal services	221,412	231,074
General services	194,392	215,421
Special projects and activities	239,486	119,860
Other budgetary provisions .	-	-
TOTAL (gross)	655,290	566,355
Less: casual revenue	82,593	23,598
TOTAL (net)	572,697	542,757

46. The following comments are based on a study of official documentation supporting the 1958 budget of UPU.

47. The decrease in the 1958 budget, by comparison with 1957, reflects the fact that provision was made in 1957 for the XIVth Universal Postal Congress, which met at Ottawa.

48. While UPU does not participate directly in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it makes its contributions in this field by co-operating in the recruitment and training of postal experts and by providing them with appropriate documentary material and other information.

49. At the April 1957 session of the Executive and Liaison Committee, a number of representatives urged a more active participation in technical assistance activities. It was agreed that the Bureau of the Union should study the possibility of organizing exchanges of technicians and students between postal administrations, of initiating seminars, and of collecting and disseminating information on a wider and better-defined basis than hitherto.

World Health Organization

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations (US dollars)
Personal services	7,468,496	7,875,388
General services	3,203,929	3,399,568
Special projects and activities	1,627,575	1,845,674
Other budgetary provisions .	250,000	445,500
TOTAL (gross)	12,550,000 *	13,566,130 *
Less: casual revenue	680,800	358,000
TOTAL (net)	11,869,200	13,208,130

* This figure represents the "effective working budget" of the amount approved for actual expenditure (see para. 52 below).

50. As in the case of FAO, the Advisory Committee during its recent visit to the headquarters of WHO considered, in consultation with the Director-General of the organization, various administrative and budgetary questions, in addition to the special study of matters relating to the participation of WHO in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Committee's report at that time (A/3596), while mainly devoted to the technical assistance activities of WHO, also covered several points of over-all administrative and budgetary significance. Particular attention may be drawn to those parts of that report which deal with the structure of the organization, the scope and development of WHO programmes and the integration of these programmes.

51. The Advisory Committee subsequently had an opportunity to discuss the 1958 budget of WHO with representatives of the Director-General.

52. The gross total in the above table for each year represents the "effective working budget" of the amount approved for actual expenditure; it is exclusive of an undistributed reserve (1957: \$1,040,420; 1958: \$1,203,030) comprising the assessments against "inactive" members⁶⁵ and China.

53. The effective working budget for 1958 represents an increase, by comparison with 1957, of \$1,016,130, or 8.10 per cent. Some \$650,000 of this increase relates to an expansion of WHO's advisory services; among items covered by the remainder are statutory increases in staff salaries, expert committees and conferences, WHO participation in the comprehensive community development programmes undertaken by the United Nations, and a small expansion of the activities at WHO headquarters. Further, an amount of \$100,000 is provided towards partial reimbursement of the Working Capital Fund for certain expenses in 1957 proposed by the Director-General in respect of the housing of the Western Pacific Regional Office (Manila).

54. The 1958 session of the World Health Assembly is scheduled to be held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in response to an invitation from the Government of the United States of America. It is expected that, in accordance with established policy in WHO, the extra costs involved (about \$450,000) will be met, almost in their entirety, by the host Government and the community of Minneapolis.⁶⁶

55. During the Advisory Committee's visit to WHO headquarters at Geneva in April 1957, the Director-General expressed some concern at the relatively poor response in the matter of voluntary contributions to the special Malaria Eradication Fund. The Advisory Committee understands that the outlook has subsequently improved with a substantial contribution expected from the United States. It is of interest to note in this connexion that the United Nations Children's Fund has in recent years greatly increased its allocations for malaria eradication work and expects to keep these at the same level of \$8 million a year for the period 1958-1961.

56. The action taken in WHO in respect of the revised common salary system has been outlined in paragraph 14 (f) above. A recent interesting development in this regard is the unanimous decision of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (PASO)⁶⁷ not to apply minus post adjustments to any duty station

in respect of staff paid from PASO funds. This involves a departure from the common system, as recommended by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly and by the legislative bodies of several of the specialized agencies, including WHO, which provides for minus post adjustments where these are warranted in comparison to the base (Geneva as of 1 January 1956). It is understood that the WHO Executive Board would consider a similar deviation for WHO staff so as to avoid different treatment for staff employed by the two organizations in the Region of the Americas.

International Telecommunication Union

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Appropriations (US dollars)
Personal services	1,353,948	1,740,921
General services	236,764	355,678
Special projects and activities	—	—
Other budgetary provisions .	14,953	19,942
TOTAL (gross)	1,605,665	2,116,541
Less: casual revenue	246,998	490,233
TOTAL (net)	1,358,667	1,626,308

57. The Advisory Committee had an opportunity to discuss the 1958 budget of ITU with the Secretary-General of the Union.

58. The above appropriations cover the "ordinary" expenses of ITU and the "extraordinary" expenditures which relate to meetings of its various bodies. In addition to these appropriations, ITU has a supplementary publications budget which for 1958 has been approved at some \$356,000 (1957: \$379,000).

59. The amounts approved for the "ordinary", "extraordinary" and publications budgets in respect of 1957 and 1958 are as follows:

	1957 (US dollars)	1958 (US dollars)
Ordinary budget	1,510,456	1,753,691
Extraordinary budget	95,210	362,850
Supplementary publications budget	379,194	356,075

60. The increase in the ordinary budget for 1958 is mainly due to the proposed introduction, effective 1 January 1958, of revised salary scales in respect of ITU staff (see para. 14 (g) above).⁶⁸ The more significant increase occurs, however, in the extraordinary budget and is attributable to a particularly heavy programme of meetings scheduled for 1958. The Advisory Committee understands that the programme of meetings will be even heavier in 1959, with three major international conferences lasting a total of six months. It may be noted here that this heavy conference schedule follows nearly ten years of relatively few major meetings (other than the Plenipotentiary Conferences). For reasons of economy and in order to assure the maximum usefulness in terms of preparatory work and practical conditions of exploitation of telecommunications, ITU has been postponing some of the major conferences which would normally have met earlier.

61. Although the ceiling on ordinary expenses stipulated in the Buenos Aires Protocol of 1952⁶⁹ applies only to the period ending with 1958, the Secretary-General of ITU

⁶⁵ There are at present four "inactive" members: the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

⁶⁶ The normal expenditure for a session of the Assembly at Geneva is on the order of \$200,000.

⁶⁷ The Pan American Sanitary Organization serves as the regional organization of WHO for the Americas.

⁶⁸ As explained in paragraph 14 (g) above, these scales are not the same as those applied in the United Nations and most of the specialized agencies.

⁶⁹ This ceiling is in the amount (dollar equivalent) of \$1,421,729. For 1958, additional credits have been authorized in accordance with relevant provisions of the Protocol.

proposes to prepare the 1959 budget estimates so as not to increase the contributions of members. The Secretary-General will also present to the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in 1959 a report on the possibilities of presenting the ITU budget in a consolidated form.

World Meteorological Organization

	1957 Appropriations (US dollars)	1958 Estimates
Personal services	281,820	303,925
General services	130,853	145,835
Special projects and activities	9,030	2,753
Other budgetary provisions .	3,310	3,310
TOTAL (gross)	425,013	455,823
Less: casual revenue	13,500	13,500
TOTAL (net)	411,513	442,323

62. The Advisory Committee's special study of WMO (A/3597), while mainly devoted to that organization's technical assistance programme, covered also various points of general administrative interest. The special study has also provided useful background information

for the Committee's review of the 1958 budget of the organization.

63. The 1958 estimates of WMO show, by comparison with 1957, an increase of \$30,810, or 7.25 per cent. The major part of this increase is due to the proposed application, with retroactive effect from 1 January 1957, of the revised common system of salaries.

64. The total of 1956 expenses, 1957 appropriations and 1958 estimates amounts to some \$1,257,000, leaving a balance of about \$443,000 in the approved ceiling for the four-year period 1956-1959 of \$1,700,000. While in 1955, following the Second WMO Congress, it was envisaged that the 1959 budget would be of the order of \$440,000, the recent increases in salaries and allowances, which were not foreseen at that time, have given rise to additional expenditures. After a thorough review of the total needs of WMO for the remainder of the four-year period 1956-1959, the Executive Committee decided that the approval of the members of the organization should be sought by correspondence to an increase of \$70,008 (i.e., 4 per cent) in the total authorized maximum expenditure for the period. The decision of the members will not be known until February 1958. If the proposal is approved, the additional funds will be divided between 1958 and 1959 in the amounts of \$19,336 and \$50,672 respectively.

ANNEX

SCALES OF ASSESSMENTS: UNITED NATIONS AND LARGER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES (1958)

Members	United Nations Per cent	ILO Per cent	FAO Per cent	UNESCO Per cent	ICAO Units	WHO Units
Afghanistan	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.06	2	7
Albania	0.04	0.12	— ^a	—	—	b
Argentina	1.14	1.58	1.54	1.10	21	160
Australia	1.61	1.90	2.17	1.55	36	206
Austria	0.35	0.35	0.47	0.34	4	37
Belgium	1.24	1.41	1.67	1.19	23	153
Bolivia	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	2	6
Brazil	1.06	1.57	1.43	1.02	29	154
Bulgaria	0.14	0.20	—	0.13	—	17
Burma	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.09	2	11
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.47	0.45	—	0.45	—	50
Cambodia	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	2	b
Canada	3.09	3.56	4.17	2.93	63	383
Ceylon	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.10	2	11
Chile	0.29	0.36	0.39	0.28	6	40
China	5.01	2.04	—	4.83	10	639
Colombia	0.36	0.41	0.49	0.35	13	—
Costa Rica	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	—	b
Cuba	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.25	6	32
Czechoslovakia	0.82	0.94	—	0.79	13	102
Denmark	0.64	0.79	0.86	0.62	14	82
Dominican Republic	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	2	b
Ecuador	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	2	b
Egypt	0.35	0.48	0.47	0.34	6	56
El Salvador	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.06	2	7
Ethiopia	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.10	2	13
Federation of Malaya	0.22	—	0.30	—	—	—
Federation of Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	3
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	—	—	—	—	—	3
Finland	0.36	0.30	0.49	0.35	7	38
France	5.56	6.14	7.51	5.35	111	685
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	4.35	5.60	3.94	68	471
Ghana	0.07	0.12	0.09	—	—	b
Greece	0.19	0.21	0.26	0.19	4	23
Guatemala	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.07	2	8
Haiti	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Honduras	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Hungary	0.39	0.50	—	0.43	—	47

Members	United Nations Per cent	ILO Per cent	FAO Per cent	UNESCO Per cent	ICAO Units	WHO Units
Iceland	0.04	0.12	0.04	—	2	b
India	2.90	3.35	3.91	2.79	43	363
Indonesia	0.50	0.43	0.67	0.48	11	56
Iran	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.25	3	36
Iraq	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.11	2	15
Ireland	0.18	0.29	0.24	—	5	27
Israel	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.15	4	18
Italy	2.03	2.45	2.74	1.95	38	248
Japan	1.92	2.00	2.59	1.84	35	228
Jordan	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Korea, Republic of	—	—	0.18	0.12	2	b
Laos	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	2	b
Lebanon	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	2	b
Liberia	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Libya	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Luxembourg	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.06	2	7
Mexico	0.68	0.78	0.92	0.66	23	82
Monaco	—	—	—	0.04	—	b
Morocco	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.11	2	16
Nepal	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	b
Netherlands	1.12	1.23	1.51	1.08	40	144
New Zealand	0.42	0.50	0.57	0.40	7	53
Nicaragua	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Norway	0.48	0.53	0.65	0.46	11	58
Pakistan	0.54	0.72	0.73	0.52	9	70
Panama	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	—	b
Paraguay	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	2	b
Peru	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.14	2	19
Philippines	0.40	0.37	0.54	0.38	8	46
Poland	1.52	1.24	2.05	1.46	25	168
Portugal	0.24	0.32	0.32	—	4	34
Romania	0.49	0.50	—	0.47	—	56
Saudi Arabia	0.07	—	0.09	0.07	—	8
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	3
Spain	1.11	1.14	1.50	1.07	20	135
Sudan	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.10	2	13
Sweden	1.43	1.75	1.93	1.37	25	191
Switzerland	—	1.47	1.32	0.95	20	124
Syria	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.07	2	10
Thailand	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.15	3	22
Tunisia	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	—	b
Turkey	0.61	0.78	0.82	0.59	9	82
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.80	1.00	—	1.74	—	190
Union of South Africa	0.67	0.93	0.90	—	12	96
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13.62	10.00	—	13.11	—	1,436
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.62	10.24	10.29	7.33	145	1,045
United States of America	32.51	25.00	32.51	31.30	500	c
Uruguay	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.15	3	19
Venezuela	0.42	—	0.57	0.40	11	47
Viet-Nam	—	0.21	0.22	0.14	2	19
Yemen	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	b
Yugoslavia	0.35	0.43	0.47	0.34	—	43
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,504	

* A dash (—) against a State indicates that it is not a member of the organization concerned.

^b Minimum assessment of 0.04 per cent. The assessment for Ghana is tentative, pending a decision by the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the light of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly at its twelfth session and any other information made available by the Director-General of WHO.

^c Special assessment on largest contributor in accordance with paragraph 3 of WHO resolution WHA 8.5, reading as follows:

"3. Decides that, in the application of the principle that the maximum assessment of any one member shall not exceed 33½ per cent, such maximum assessment shall be calculated as a percentage of the total assessments of the

members actively participating in the work of the Organization, and that this principle shall be progressively implemented in relation to the WHO 1955 scale in four annual stages, as follows:

"(1) For 1956, one-fourth of the adjustment shall be applied;

"(2) For 1957, one-half of the adjustment shall be applied;

"(3) For 1958, three-fourths of the adjustment shall be applied; and

"(4) For 1959 and future years, the full adjustment shall be applied; "provided that, in the event of the return to active participation of some or all of the non-participating members, the provisions of this paragraph shall be reconsidered by the Health Assembly with a view to accelerating the date by which the maximum assessment would be 33½ per cent."

DOCUMENT A/3791**Report of the Fifth Committee**

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee, at its 643rd meeting, considered the following reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the twelfth session of the General Assembly: (a) the twenty-eighth report (A/3767), dealing with the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1958; and (b) the first, second and third reports, relating to administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and WHO (A/3596), WMO (A/3597) and FAO (A/3598) respectively, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

2. In introducing these reports, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated, as regards that Committee's special studies which had particular reference to the Expanded Programme, that upon completion of inquiries in respect of the two remaining participating organizations (ICAO and ITU), the Committee would submit an over-all report embodying its conclusions and recommendations on the subject.

3. In the course of the discussion in the Fifth Committee, attention was drawn to the report on the agency budgets (A/3767, paras. 3-5), which showed a continuing increase in these budgets. Attention was also invited to paragraphs 6 to 9 of the report, in which the Advisory Committee had summarized the action that was being taken, through the Economic and Social Council, in regard to a long-term appraisal of the over-all programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields.

4. Reference was also made to a tentative suggestion which the Advisory Committee made in 1955 that the

present procedures for annual review of agency budgets, which resulted in a somewhat cursory examination of those budgets, might be replaced by a more thorough review, to be made at regular intervals of a few years, with only one or, at most, two agencies coming under review in a given year (A/3023, para. 26). It was suggested in this connexion that the Fifth Committee, at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, should give formal and detailed consideration to this matter. Certain possible procedures which would facilitate the type of thorough, periodic examination envisaged by the Advisory Committee were also outlined.

5. The assistance rendered by the Advisory Committee to the Technical Assistance Committee in the review of the administrative costs of the Expanded Programme was mentioned with appreciation, and it was suggested that this co-operation should be continued.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. As a result of its discussion, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN
THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly.
See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3791, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 1198 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

**1198 (XII). ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION
BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

The General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1958 (A/3767), and of its special reports relating to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (A/3598), the World Health Organization (A/3596), and the World Meteorological Organization (A/3597);

2. Invites the attention of the specialized agencies to the comments and observations made in the Advisory Committee's report on the budgets of the agencies and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly;

3. Invites the attention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization to the observations and suggestions contained in the Advisory Committee's special reports relating to those organizations.

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 48 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2661	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, separate fascicle
A/2835	Thirty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43
A/2861	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.
A/2994	Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24
A/3023	Fourteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., agenda item 45
A/3093	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.
A/3142	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, separate fascicle
A/3166	Seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid.
A/3486	Thirty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 49
A/3489	Thirty-seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid.
A/3600/Add.1	Information annex III to budget estimates for the financial year 1958	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 5A
A/3624	Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Supplement No. 7
A/3738	Twentieth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: estimates of the administrative and operational costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1958	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.501	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Same text as A/3791

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 48 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 643rd and 646th meetings

Plenary meetings: 729th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 49: Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956);
- (c) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial year ended 30 June 1957);
- (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1956)

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Document No.	Title	Page
Plenary meetings (first phase):		
A/3707	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1
A/3708	Thirteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ..	2
A/3709	Fourteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions .	3
A/3715	Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ..	3
Plenary meetings (final phase):		
A/3728	Report of the Fifth Committee	4
Action taken by the General Assembly		5
Check list of documents		5
List of meetings at which agenda item 49 was discussed		6

DOCUMENT A/3707

Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[21 October 1957]

UNITED NATIONS

1. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the reports of the Board of Auditors on the 1956 accounts of the United Nations, the United Nations participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Technical Assistance Board secretariat (A/3590).

2. In a separate memorandum on matters concerning the routine of administration, the Board of Auditors has drawn the attention of the Advisory Committee to the following, among other points: in 1956 certain television equipment was acquired, a part of the cost being charged to the 1956 budget and—because of insufficiency of funds in that year—the balance to the 1957 budget.

3. The Secretary-General's representative has suggested, on this point, that occasions are likely to arise, particularly in connexion with television activities, where it would be possible, by exceeding the budgetary

provision, to produce revenue in excess of the over-expenditure. It is therefore the Secretary-General's view that it would be short-sighted not to provide for such a contingency. The Advisory Committee has requested the submission of concrete proposals at an early date, since it understands that the 1957 appropriation for television services (A/3126, section 10, chapter II, item (iv)) is currently being exceeded—with a corresponding increase in revenue—to an extent which will contribute to a deficit on the section as a whole.

4. Document A/3590 is entitled simply "Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1956 and report of the Board of Auditors". It contains, however, the financial reports and accounts of the United Nations, the United Nations participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Technical Assistance Board secretariat. The Advisory Committee suggests that a fuller and more explicit title might be adopted with advantage.

5. The Secretary-General might wish to consider the

possibility of simplifying the presentation to the General Assembly of financial statements and accounts in general and those of the extra-budgetary programmes in particular.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

6. The Advisory Committee has noted that the various sums, totalling \$2,011,100 appropriated by the United Nations towards the costs of the technical assistance programme, have been shown in the accounts of the

United Nations Technical Assistance Administration under the heading "Grant-in-aid from United Nations". This treatment would indicate that any balances not spent for the purposes for which they were appropriated by the General Assembly would revert to the Special Account for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance rather than to the United Nations. The Committee considers that the presentation in the financial report and accounts should be such as to obviate ambiguity on this particular point.

7. The audit report discloses no other points on which the Advisory Committee desires to comment.

DOCUMENT A/3708

Thirteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[21 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has examined the accounts of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) for the year ended 31 December 1956 and the related report of the Board of Auditors (A/3622).

2. The fund was set up on 1 January 1955 in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 832 (IX) of 21 October 1954, which requested voluntary contributions towards a fund to be devoted principally to the promotion of permanent solutions of refugee problems and also to permit emergency assistance to the most needy cases.

3. The UNREF statement of financial operations for the year ended 31 December 1956 shows the following position:

	Dollars (US)
Receipts	
Surplus at 31 December 1955 plus adjustments	941,450
Income	4,381,825
	<hr/> 5,323,275
Obligations incurred	
Liquidated by disbursements	1,240,697
Unliquidated	2,195,477
	<hr/> 3,436,174
Cash surplus at 31 December 1956	1,887,101
Amounts pledged but not received at 31 December 1956	315,486
	<hr/>
Excess of anticipated income over obligations at 31 December 1956	2,202,587

4. In addition to the income shown in the UNREF statement of financial operations, the High Commissioner received, during 1956, \$5,591,469 which was restricted to use on behalf of Hungarian refugees. Obligations of \$739,109 were incurred against this income, leaving a cash balance on 31 December 1956 of \$4,852,360.

5. UNREF operates, in large part, by advancing funds to voluntary agencies for the execution of specific projects on behalf of refugees. The agencies submit financial reports to substantiate that in disbursing the UNREF advances they have complied with the project arrangements. In paragraph 14 of its report, the Board of Auditors commented that, at the time of its audit, final reports had been received for only twenty-four projects,

totalling some \$93,000, out of 125 paid-up projects, totalling approximately \$2.5 million. The Chairman of the Board expressed to the Advisory Committee the view that steps should be taken by the High Commissioner to ensure more prompt financial reporting by agencies.

6. The representative of the High Commissioner explained that accounts from agencies on the 115 projects which had been completed by 15 September 1957 would be available for audit by the Board at the end of 1957. Further, the High Commissioner has appointed an official to his Vienna Office who will be in charge of obtaining financial reports from the agencies. The Advisory Committee trusts that the Board's report on the UNREF accounts for 1957 will show a more prompt financial reporting by agencies in accordance with rule 10.3 of the Financial Rules for Voluntary Funds, which requires that project agreements shall provide for an accounting to be made at least annually to the High Commissioner.

7. The Committee notes that the 1956 income of UNREF was approximately \$4.4 million, while contributions restricted to use on behalf of Hungarian refugees amounted to approximately \$5.6 million in the same year. A separate trust fund was not opened for the latter contributions,¹ nor are they included in the UNREF statement of financial operations (though listed in the UNREF statement of assets and liabilities). It is consequently necessary to refer to a subsidiary supporting schedule (D) of the UNREF accounts in order to determine the amount, source and disposal of this income. The Advisory Committee trusts that the 1957 accounts of all the funds under the control of the High Commissioner will be presented and entitled in such a manner as to make the nature and existence of each more readily apparent.

8. The audit report discloses no other points on which the Advisory Committee desires to comment.

¹ UNREF operates under the Financial Rules for Voluntary Funds, which provide:

"Rule 7.4. Where the High Commissioner accepts a contribution subject to a specific condition as to application, a special trust account will be maintained with respect thereto with balances at credit applied in accordance with the agreement between the donor and the High Commissioner."

"Rule 3.2. The value of all contributions accepted for carrying out the purposes of General Assembly resolution 832 (IX) shall be credited to a Fund known as the United Nations Refugee Fund."

DOCUMENT A/3709

Fourteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[21 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has examined the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the year ended 31 December 1956 and the related report of the Board of Auditors (A/3591).

2. The financial position of the Fund on 31 December 1956 was:

	Dollars (US)
Principal of the Fund on 1 January 1956 ..	31,580,320
Income from all sources during 1956	19,818,837
	<hr/> 51,399,157
Expenditure during 1956	18,004,745
	<hr/>
Principal of the Fund on 31 December 1956 .	33,394,412

Thus, the principal of the Fund increased over the year by \$1.8 million, while the 1956 income and expenditure were respectively \$2.3 and \$3.8 million greater than in 1955. The principal of the Fund at 31 December 1956 was made up of \$27.7 million allocated for aid to programmes, and \$5.7 million unallocated, as compared with \$7.1 million unallocated at the end of 1955. In order to encourage long-term planning by Governments, allocations are made on the basis of a plan of operations which may extend over a period of several years.

3. The Advisory Committee has a mandate under General Assembly resolution 594 (VI) of 4 February 1952 to pay special attention to the administrative practices and expenses of operational programmes authorized by the General Assembly and financed from extra-budgetary funds. Administrative costs rose from \$1.2 million in 1955 to \$1.3 million in 1956, and the costs of operational services from \$1 million to \$1.1 million respectively. However, as the volume of assistance (and consequently of total expenditure) increased substantially between the two years, the ratio of administrative costs to total expenditure showed a decrease from 8.97 per cent in 1955 to 7.37 per cent in 1956; the ratio of operational services costs decreased from 7.11 per cent to 6.47 per cent.

4. Paragraph 51 of the UNICEF financial report shows that 31.4 per cent of the programme allocations in 1956 were for malaria eradication and control. The

allocations for the projects in question are devoted to a joint effort of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, since these, as other, projects in the field of health must receive the technical approval of WHO before being considered by the UNICEF Executive Board. In accordance with established practice, the technical direction and advice on such projects are supplied by WHO, while the supplies and equipment are furnished by UNICEF.

UNICEF GREETING CARD FUND

5. A separate financial report and separate accounts have been presented for the UNICEF Greeting Card Fund. The report shows the following position:

	Cards sold	Cost per card * (cents)	Net income Dollars (US)
1954	3,130,000	4.54	153,638
1955	4,707,926	3.84	226,913
1956	6,322,168	4.16	259,346

* Cost per card produced includes staff costs, production costs, sales promotion costs and other expenses, but not provision for taxes and duties.

The cost per card in the above table is based on the number of cards produced. The Executive Director of UNICEF has concurred in the view of the Advisory Committee that it would be more indicative to show, in future reports, the cost per card sold.

6. The ratio of net income to sales declined from 53 per cent in 1954 to 50 per cent in 1955, and to 43 per cent in 1956. The Advisory Committee is informed that in earlier years the great bulk of sales was in the relatively easier markets of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada. However, in the past two years UNICEF has been developing a wider market, entailing increased publicity, shipping and personnel costs as well as payment, for the first time, of import duties. UNICEF now hopes, with the completion of preparatory arrangements in many countries, to obtain the increasing ratio of profit which might normally be expected to accompany an increasing volume of sales.

7. The audit report discloses no other points on which the Advisory Committee desires to comment.

DOCUMENT A/3715

Sixteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[28 October 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has examined the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) for the financial year ended 30 June 1957 and the related report of the Board of Auditors (A/3696). It has also considered a separate memorandum of the Board of Auditors, which deals mainly with the routine of administration.

2. No contributions were pledged by Governments during the financial year ended 30 June 1957. However, at that date the total income received by UNKRA from its inception amounted to \$147 million, of which \$143 million had been committed, thereby reducing the unobligated balance of funds to approximately \$4 million. The latter sum includes \$1 million which is reserved for administrative, operational and liquidation expenses

during the financial year 1957-1958. Thus, there remains a balance of \$3 million available for increases in current projects or for contingencies.

3. The report of the Board of Auditors describes, in paragraphs 8-10, two claims which UNKRA had made to the Republic of Korea concerning the refund of import duties and commodity taxes, as well as a further claim arising from the rate of exchange used by the Government in making credits to the Agency's counterpart funds. The Agent General estimates the amount recoverable for taxes and duties levied at the *hwan* equivalent of \$1,876,000 and, while the exact figure is

the subject of current negotiations, the Advisory Committee is informed that the Republic of Korea has acknowledged the obligation and will make settlement. The claim for additional deposits to the counterpart funds is the *hwan* equivalent of \$4,760,000. The Committee understands that in this case also the Government intends to take the necessary steps to resolve the question.

4. There are no other points in the financial and audit reports under review on which the Advisory Committee desires to offer comment. From an administrative and financial point of view, there appears to be satisfactory progress towards the completion of this programme.

DOCUMENT A/3728

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1957]

1. Pursuant to the allocation of agenda items decided by the General Assembly at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the Fifth Committee considered, at its 618th meeting, held on 31 October 1957, agenda item 49, i.e., the financial reports and accounts, and the reports of the Board of Auditors for the United Nations (A/3590), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/3591), the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (A/3696) and the United Nations Refugee Fund (A/3622).

2. The Committee also had before it four reports (A/3707, A/3708, A/3709, A/3715) of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in which attention was drawn to certain points arising from the accounts and audit reports, together with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on these points.

3. The Chairman of the Board of Auditors, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Director of UNICEF, the Agent General of UNKRA and the representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees were present during the discussions and replied to questions raised by members of the Committee.

4. Members of the Committee wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Organization by the Board of Auditors.

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions set out below. Draft resolution A concerning the United Nations was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution B concerning the United Nations Children's Fund, unanimously; draft resolution C concerning the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, by 53 votes to none, with 10 abstentions; draft

resolution D concerning the United Nations Refugee Fund, by 56 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution A

UNITED NATIONS : FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution B

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND : FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution C

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY : FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1957 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution D

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND : FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A-D submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3728, para. 5). For the final texts, see resolutions 1169 (XII), 1170 (XII), 1171 (XII) and 1172 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1169 (XII). UNITED NATIONS: FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1956 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors (A/3590);

2. Concurs in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twelfth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3707).

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

1170 (XII). UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND: FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1956 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors (A/3591);

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fourteenth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3709).

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

1171 (XII). UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY: FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1957 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the financial year ended 30 June 1957 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors (A/3696);

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its sixteenth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3715).

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

1172 (XII). UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND: FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1956 AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Refugee Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1956 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors (A/3622);

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its thirteenth report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3708).

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 49 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3126	Budget estimates for the financial year 1957 and information annex	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 5
A/3590	Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1956 and report of the Board of Auditors	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 6
A/3591	United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1956 and report of the Board of Auditors	Ibid., Supplement No. 6A
A/3622	United Nations Refugee Fund: accounts for the year ended 31 December 1956 and report of the Board of Auditors	Ibid., Supplement No. 6C

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3698	United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency : financial report and accounts for the year ended 30 June 1957 and report of the Board of Auditors	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 6B
A/C.5/L.474	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 49 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 618th and 622nd meetings.

Plenary meetings : 723rd meeting.



Agenda item 50: Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations

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DOCUMENT A/3641

Explanatory memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[19 August 1957]

1. By a letter dated 26 February 1957, the Permanent Representative of Chile notified the Secretary-General that the Chilean Government had, on 5 February 1957, promulgated a law authorizing the President of Chile to transfer land for the purpose of constructing a building to serve as office space for the United Nations and certain other organizations. One of the conditions of the transfer of property is that work on construction of the building must be started within one year from the date of the promulgation of the law.

2. The Economic Commission for Latin America, at its seventh session held in La Paz in May 1957, in anticipation of the formal offer of land, appointed an *ad hoc* committee composed of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, for the purpose of

making recommendations regarding the offer of the Chilean Government and formulating plans for the financing and construction of the building. The committee's proposals were subsequently communicated to the Secretary-General.

3. Thus, the Secretary-General has proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the item "Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations". The Secretary-General is discussing with the Government of Chile the details of the offer, and he will submit a further report on the question for consideration by the General Assembly during the twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/3641/Add.1

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 9 September 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Chile

[Original text: English-Spanish]
[16 September 1957]

In connexion with his memorandum dated 19 August 1957 (A/3641), the Secretary-General has the honour to bring to the attention of Members of the General Assembly the text of a letter he has received from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations.

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to refer to my note No. 219 of 28 February 1957 to which I annexed a copy of Act No. 12,437 of the National Congress of Chile which empowers the President of the Republic to transfer title to a property situated in Vitacura Park in the city of Santiago free of charge to the United Nations.

In accordance with the special instructions of my Government I have pleasure in confirming, through you, this offer to transfer the property to the United Nations as the site for a building to house the offices, conference services and auxiliary services of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in Chile. The exact location and the boundaries of the property, within the area defined in Act No. 12,437, will be determined by mutual agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Chile.

The development, paving, drainage, maintenance, landscaping, supervision and security of the property

transferred will be governed by an agreement between the Government of Chile and the United Nations.

The Government of Chile is prepared, without prejudice to agreements or provisions in force, to conclude a special agreement with the United Nations concerning privileges, immunities and services relating to the property, title to which is transferred and covering other matters relating to the transfer and use of the said property.

With regard to article 8 of Act No. 12,437 which authorizes the President of the Republic to transfer the title to the above-mentioned property on condition that work thereon is begun within one year from the promulgation of the Act (5 February 1957), the Government of Chile will consider the commencement of work to be the initiation of the planning and the contractual arrangements or any physical action on the grounds.

The Government of Chile, desirous of contributing to the work of the United Nations, trusts that its offer will be accepted.

In order to facilitate the discussion of this matter at the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly, I should appreciate it if you would circulate the text of this letter to all Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) José SERRANO
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
Chile to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/C.5/712

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English-Spanish]
[4 October 1957]

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The offer by the Government of Chile to transfer to the United Nations, free of charge, a plot of land in Santiago to be used by the United Nations for the construction of a building in which all United Nations and Specialized Agency offices located there could be accommodated was communicated to the General Assembly in a previous report (A/3641). The present report gives a fuller picture of the circumstances of the offer and is intended to facilitate consideration of the matter by the General Assembly.

2. The initiative taken by the Government of Chile in its generous and timely offer is warmly welcomed by the Secretary-General. Functionally, the space currently rented by the various United Nations units working in Santiago is by no means satisfactory. For the United Nations to have its own premises in Santiago would make it possible to rationalize space arrangements in relation to developing needs, including the increasing desirability of establishing common services for the units in the area.

3. The Secretary-General is particularly gratified that the Chilean Government will allow him to choose within the geographical area specified by the Chilean law

whatever location would be best suited for United Nations purposes. It is also a matter of gratification to the Secretary-General that the Government of Chile is prepared to undertake certain responsibilities for the development, paving, drainage and maintenance of the area and that it intends to enter into a special site agreement, covering immunities, privileges and other facilities relating to the property, the ownership of which would be transferred to the United Nations.

4. The Secretary-General believes that for its consideration of the matter the General Assembly would wish to have before it an indication of the financial arrangements which have been envisaged for erecting a building on the site, together with an appraisal of the space requirements for the various United Nations units working in Santiago. These questions are dealt with in turn in the following sections of the present report.

II. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

5. At its seventh session held in May, 1957, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) took note of the promulgation of the Chilean Act of 5 February 1957 and placed on record the gratitude of the Member countries

for the valuable contribution offered by the Government of Chile to the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America. In the same resolution, the Commission decided to establish an *ad hoc* Committee composed of representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Commission entrusted to this *ad hoc* Committee the task of presenting to the Secretary-General such recommendations as it might deem advisable with respect to the best procedure for erecting a building on the site offered by the Government of Chile. In addition, the Committee was authorized to invite the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, such proposals as he might deem appropriate for this purpose. The resolution of the Commission and the subsequent report of the *ad hoc* Committee are reproduced in an annex to the present report.

6. The *ad hoc* Committee's report, which became available after the Commission had concluded its seventh session, was sent to the Secretary-General and also distributed to the Governments members of ECLA. The Secretary-General welcomes the constructive suggestions put forward by the ECLA *ad hoc* Committee. Most particularly, he welcomes the provision for interest-free loans to be provided by the Governments members of ECLA, since such loans will constitute an advantageous working basis for financing the construction of a United Nations building in Santiago.

7. The *ad hoc* Committee, in the penultimate paragraph of its report, has recommended that the Secretary-General, after studying in more detail the financial, legal and material aspects of the problem, should consult with the Governments members of ECLA with a view to ascertaining their reactions and suggestions, before submitting his report on these matters to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General has felt, however, that he should first ask the General Assembly for authority to accept the Chilean offer of land. When this step has been taken, the Secretary-General could proceed immediately with the detailed consultations as regards the financing of building costs. In these further consultations, the Secretary-General would propose to take fully into account the normal policies of the United Nations governing financial transactions as well as the practices followed for the Headquarters site in so far as the latter are relevant.

III. APPRAISAL OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS

8. At present, the following United Nations Offices are located in Santiago: the Secretariat of ECLA, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) (Office for Latin America), the Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) (Regional Office for Latin America), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (office in Chile) and the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) (Office of the Resident Representative in Chile). The total permanent staff of these offices is approximately 200 persons, supplemented from time to time by a number of technical assistance experts, and, in some cases, by Chilean staff made available as part of a particular organization's agreement with the Chilean Government. These units are housed in different buildings. With the exception of TAA and ECLA, each has separate administrative services. ECLA, which has the largest office in Santiago, is housed in a nine-story apartment building, constructed approximately 20 years ago. By its nature, this building is not well suited for use as an office because of the smallness of the rooms, the considerable number of kitchens and bathrooms and the relatively large corridor space. FAO occupies a three-story apartment building, which suffers from the same disadvantages. UNICEF, which has a staff of only three persons, occupies an apartment. TAA occupies a six-room apartment, while TAB is accommodated in the Chilean Foreign Ministry. As regards the contractual status of the organizations with the owners of the respective buildings, ECLA has a rental agreement which runs until 1 March 1963, with an option to terminate on 1 March 1960. FAO recently concluded a two-year lease, which expires early in 1959. In the case of FAO, the rental is paid by the Chilean Development Corporation as part of FAO's agreement with the host Government. TAA has a one-year contract, terminating late this year. UNICEF has also an annual contractual arrangement.

9. As regards future requirements, considering that the space at present occupied by ECLA is insufficient for existing needs and bearing in mind the possibility of a limited amount of programme growth in the years to come, and taking account also of possible unforeseen needs over the next decade, it is estimated that the requirements for office space of ECLA should be planned to allow approximately 50 per cent more space than is now available. FAO reports that its present office is too small for the existing staff and technical assistance experts and, further, that proposals are pending which would strengthen the staff of its Santiago office. Accordingly, it is considered that the present office space of FAO would have to be doubled to take care of its future needs. No increase in the size of the offices of UNICEF, TAB, and TAA is foreseen.

10. The listing below indicates the approximate dollar equivalents of the present rental amounts paid by each of the organizations and the present space occupied, as well as the estimated space requirements and proportionately increased rental amounts for the future.

Agency	Space Now Occupied (In Square Metres)	Estimated Future Requirements (In Square Metres)	Present Annual Rental	Future Estimated Annual
			(Equivalent in US dollars)	
ECLA	3,260	4,890	18,500	27,750
TAA	300	300	2,500	2,500
FAO	600	1,200	3,700 ^a	7,400 ^a
UNICEF	50	50	440	440
TAB	100	100	no estimate ^b	no estimate ^b
Provision for joint staff welfare activities (cafeteria and lounge facilities for all United Nations offices)	—	260	—	1,910
Total space occupied in United Nations offices	4,310	6,800	25,140	40,000

^a Payable by the Chilean Development Corporation.

^b Offices provided free of charge in the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

11. Advantages of an administrative character would result from the accommodation of all United Nations offices in one building at Santiago. If such facilities were especially constructed to meet specific office needs, a more economical use of space would be achieved than is at present the case. Further, the housing of the units in the same building would contribute to a closer substantive co-operation and to the establishment of common administrative services.

12. In the absence of architectural studies and detailed cost estimates, the Secretary-General is not in a position to advise the General Assembly with reasonable precision regarding the cost of constructing a building of a size and character suitable to accommodate all existing United Nations units in Santiago, and to provide appropriate conference facilities. Preliminary studies so far undertaken, however, give reason to believe that, at current prices, the total construction costs would be of the order of \$800,000 to \$1 million. The rental amounts, which under existing circumstances need to be included in successive annual budgets of the United Nations, would be expected to reach a total sum of that order during a period of some twenty to twenty-five years. If an alternative arrangement should be agreed whereby a United Nations building could be erected and financed through the provision of interest-free loans along the lines recommended by the ECLA *ad hoc* Committee, repayments spread over a similar period might ensure that, over the years, the cost to the United Nations would be approximately the same.

13. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General believes that the generous offer of land made to the United Nations by the Government of Chile could be accepted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session without the necessity of the Assembly making at the same time a long-term financial commitment in respect of any subsequent building costs. The relevant Chilean law contains a clause concerning the date prior to which work on the site is to have begun. In this connexion, the clarification given by the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (A/3641/Add.1) would enable this provision to be met if the General Assembly were to take favourable action on the offer at its current session.

14. The Secretary-General accordingly recommends that he be authorized to work out for submission to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, detailed architectural plans for premises and to consult with Members of ECLA on the supporting financial arrangements, subject to such conditions and directives as the General Assembly may meanwhile lay down.

ANNEX

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:
Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON A BUILDING FOR ECLA

Report to the Secretary-General: Proposals concerning financial arrangements for the construction of a building for ECLA

The Committee composed of representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, established by resolution 138 (VII) of the seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, for the purpose of studying the offer made by the Chilean Government of a plot of land in Vitacura Park, near Santiago, met in La Paz on 28 May 1957, at 6.30 p.m.

The Committee's terms of reference directed it to prepare suggestions on financial and legal measures that might facilitate the construction of a building and facilities for

ECLA's headquarters in Santiago. Those suggestions would be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

The Committee heard from the Executive Secretary a statement to the effect that the area offered by the Chilean Government in Vitacura Park was satisfactory, as regards both size and location, for the construction of facilities that would enable ECLA to operate more efficiently than is possible at present, in rented premises.

The Committee accordingly expressed the view that the proposal of the Chilean Government presented a number of advantages and should be given earnest consideration by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to devising financial and legal schemes that would render possible the prompt construction of ECLA's headquarters, without placing undue financial burdens on the Governments, and taking into account the right of the Economic and Social Council to decide on the location and operations of the Regional Commissions.

With respect to the schemes of financing, the Committee stated its desire to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through the Executive Secretary of ECLA, the following suggestions:

(a) On the assumption that construction costs, at current prices, could be estimated at a sum between \$800,000 and \$1 million, the Governments members of ECLA would extend to the United Nations an interest-free loan covering 75 per cent of the estimated cost, it being further assumed that the balance would be borne by the United Nations out of current funds. The Governments should make their contribution in two equal annual instalments.

(b) If construction costs were to increase through price variations, the additional cost would be borne by the United Nations; if such an increase in construction costs were due to additional facilities requested by the specialized agencies, this should be charged to the budget of the agencies concerned;

(c) The loan advanced by the contributing Governments members of ECLA should be amortized over a period of years, by deducting from their yearly contribution to the budget of the United Nations an amount distributed *pro rata* among those countries and equivalent to the rental costs of comparable premises in Santiago;

(d) The specialized agencies could be given the option either of financing the construction of facilities reserved for their regional offices, or of renting space, if available, from ECLA's new headquarters; in the latter case, the lease payments should be used, on a *pro rata* basis, for amortization of the loan advanced by member Governments in the form outlined in paragraph (c).

The Committee, in recommending the study of practical measures for acceptance of the Chilean offer, pointed out that this should not be construed as prejudicing the freedom of action of the Economic and Social Council in deciding on the location and terms of operation of the Regional Commissions; it being understood that were the Economic and Social Council to find it necessary to alter its policy in relation to the Regional Commissions, appropriate negotiations will be conducted to determine the ultimate disposal of the property.

The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after studying in more detail the financial, legal and material aspects of the problem, should consult with the Governments members of ECLA with a view to ascertaining their reactions and suggestions, before submitting his report to the General Assembly.

A copy of resolution 138 (VII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America is herewith attached.

RESOLUTION 138 (VII) OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA¹ BUILDING FOR ECLA IN CHILE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Takes note with satisfaction of the promulgation by the Government of Chile of Act No. 12,437, dated 5 February

¹ Also published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, twenty-fourth session, Supplement No. 8, Part IV*.

1957, under the terms of which the President of the Republic of Chile is empowered to transfer free of charge to the United Nations part of the property situated in the area known as Vitacura Park, adjacent to the city of Santiago,

Takes note, likewise, that the provision of adequate premises in Vitacura Park will enable ECLA to carry out more efficiently the important tasks incumbent upon it,

Decides:

1. To place on record the gratitude of the member countries for the valuable contribution offered by the Government of Chile to the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

2. To appoint a Committee composed of representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela which, through the Executive Secretary of ECLA, may present to the Secretary-General of the United Nations such recommendations as it may deem advisable with respect to the best procedure for erecting a building on the site offered by the Government of Chile, and likewise, may invite the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, such proposals as he may deem appropriate for the fulfilment of this purpose.

28 May 1957.

DOCUMENT A/3799

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. By a letter dated 9 September 1957 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/3641/Add.1), the Permanent Representative of Chile, on behalf of his Government, offered to the United Nations a plot of land in Santiago de Chile to be used for the construction of a building in which all United Nations units now maintaining offices in Santiago could be housed. Prior to accepting this offer, the Secretary-General wished to have the approval of the General Assembly so that he could make detailed plans for the construction. These plans, together with proposals for the financing of the project, would be submitted for subsequent approval by the General Assembly.

2. During the discussion in the Fifth Committee, at its 639th and 640th meetings on 6 December 1957, of the Secretary-General's report on this matter (A/C.5/712), Members were unanimous in expressing their warm appreciation of the very generous action taken by the Chilean Government in making available, free of charge, a plot of land to be used for the construction of a United Nations building in Santiago. It was also noted that through this praiseworthy initiative taken by the Government of Chile, the United Nations could realize the objective of common premises for all United Nations units operating in Santiago and thus improve their working conditions as well as the services which they render.

3. The representative of Paraguay summarized the many advantageous aspects of this project and on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay introduced the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.487):

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to the reports of the Secretary-General (A/3641 and A/C.5/712) concerning the offer by the Government of Chile to transfer to the United Nations, free of charge, a plot of land in Santiago for the construction of a building to house United Nations and specialized agency offices located in Chile,

"Taking note of resolution 138 (VII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America, of 28 May 1957, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General for consideration by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, and the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on a building for the Economic Commission for Latin America established within that Commission pursuant to the said resolution.

"Considering, in the light of the details given in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/712), the indubitable advantages presented by the offer of the Government of Chile for improved conduct of the work of the United

Nations in Latin America and the Benefits to be derived from the proposal that the building should be financed by an interest-free long-term loan,

"Considering that the construction of such a building will make possible the establishment of common services for the United Nations and the specialized agencies having offices at Santiago, which has been repeatedly requested at various meetings of United Nations organs concerned with administrative matters, and

"Considering the need for effective measures to ensure that this plan is executed in the most satisfactory manner possible,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to accept with thanks the generous offer of the Government of Chile;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to open with Governments of States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America such negotiations as may be necessary with regard to the financing of the construction of the United Nations building at Santiago, and to convene such meetings with representatives of those Governments as he may deem desirable;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in accordance with the proposals he has made, detailed plans for the construction of the building together with final financial arrangements."

4. Several delegations, while in full sympathy with the proposals contained in the draft resolution, expressed reservations as to procedure. They felt that it would have been helpful to have had the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the comments contained in the Secretary-General's report with reference to the building that might be erected on the site. On the other hand, it was pointed out that detailed proposals involving financial commitments were not now before the Fifth Committee, but that in accordance with the Secretary-General's report and the eighteen-Power resolution, such detailed proposals would be placed before the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. To ensure that the Advisory Committee's comments upon any forthcoming proposals would be available at the next session of the General Assembly, the representative of France suggested that the phrase "and such observations thereon as may be made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions" might be added to the third operative paragraph of the draft resolution. This suggestion was accepted by the representative of Argentina on behalf of the sponsors.

5. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that authority was being sought at this session only to

proceed with the development of architectural plans and financing arrangements; the General Assembly was not at this stage being asked to make financial commitments. He considered that the relatively small expenditure involved in preparing detailed construction plans could be covered in the normal appropriations for 1958. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee explained that as the Secretary-General's report had made clear that financial proposals were not now being presented, he did not feel that the Advisory Committee could usefully comment upon the matter at the present stage. Adoption of the draft resolution, as amended, however, would mean that no financial responsibility would be assumed by the United Nations until the General Assembly had had an opportunity of considering the further report which the Advisory Committee would prepare during 1958.

6. The United Kingdom representative considered that the objectives to be reached by the construction of a United Nations building in Santiago were of such importance as to deserve the widest measure of unanimity.

He, therefore, welcomed the clarification given by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and suggested that in the third preambular paragraph of the eighteen-Power draft resolution the words: "and the benefits to be derived from the proposal that the building should be financed by an interest-free long-term loan" should be deleted. On behalf of the sponsors of the eighteen-Power draft resolution, the representative of Paraguay accepted the United Kingdom suggestion.

7. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3799, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 1224 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1224 (XII). OFFER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE OF LAND IN SANTIAGO TO BE USED AS OFFICE SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the reports of the Secretary-General (A/3641, A/C.5/712) concerning the offer by the Government of Chile to transfer to the United Nations, free of charge, a plot of land in Santiago for the construction of a building to house United Nations and specialized agency offices located in Chile,

Taking note of resolution 138 (VII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America, of 28 May 1957, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General for consideration by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, and the report of the *ad hoc* committee on a building for the Economic Commission for Latin America established within that Commission pursuant to the said resolution,

Considering, in the light of the details given in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/712) the indubitable advantages presented by the offer of the Government of Chile for improved conduct of the work of the United Nations in Latin America,

Considering that the construction of such a building will make possible the establishment of common services for the United Nations and the specialized agencies having offices at Santiago, which has been repeatedly requested at various meetings of United Nations organs concerned with administrative matters,

Considering the need for effective measures to ensure that this plan is executed in the most satisfactory manner possible,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accept with thanks the generous offer of the Government of Chile;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to open with Governments of States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America such negotiations as may be necessary with regard to the financing of the construction of the United Nations building at Santiago, and to convene such meetings with representatives of those Governments as he may deem desirable;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in accordance with the proposals he has made, detailed plans for the construction of the building, together with final financial arrangements and such observations thereon as may be made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 50 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/L.487	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3799, para. 3
A/C.5/L.491	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as amended at the 648th meeting, see A/3799

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 50 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 639th, 640th and 648th meetings

Plenary meetings : 731st meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 51: Personnel questions:

- (a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system: outstanding questions from the eleventh session;
- (b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Review of the Staff Regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

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DOCUMENT A/3797

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. During its 626th to 630th meetings, held on 21, 26, 27 and 28 November 1957 respectively, and at its 632nd and 633rd meetings held on 29 and 30 November 1957, the Fifth Committee considered agenda item 51 on personnel questions.

(a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system: outstanding questions from the eleventh session

2. The Fifth Committee had before it reports of the Secretary-General (A/3656) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3681) on matters which had been carried forward for further consideration from the eleventh session. A dental costs plan was reported on separately by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/719) and by the Advisory Committee (A/3723).

EXTENSION OF THE GENERAL SERVICE CATEGORY

3. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 626th meeting. The Salary Review Committee had recommended in 1956 (A/3209, paras. 62-71) that the General Service category should be extended to accommodate certain posts now in the first three levels of the Professional category which were primarily of a servicing character and which might be appropriately filled on a local rather than an international basis. In his report (A/3656, paras. 8-10), the Secretary-General proposed to proceed with a study (to include the situation in the overseas offices of the United Nations) concerning the practicability of introducing a separate and limited category to accommodate technical, trades and related personnel. Subject to those findings, the provisions of the tentative scheme might be applied during 1958, within the limit of the budget for that year or otherwise with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.

4. The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should proceed, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, with such a study, covering all types of posts that had caused difficulty, and submit a report containing definitive proposals to the General Assembly in due course (A/3681, paras. 5 and 7).

5. Reference was made in the Fifth Committee to the effect which the transfer of posts might have on the geographical distribution of the staff, to the financial implications of the proposal, to the attitude of the staffs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies towards such a step, and to the impact on opportunities for promotion.

6. The Committee agreed, without objection, to recommend that the Secretary-General should be requested to proceed with the study recommended by the Advisory Committee and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly in due course, it being understood that the Secretary-General would re-examine the original recommendations of the Salary Review Committee.

**ADDITIONAL SALARY INCREMENTS FOR LONG SERVICE
(LONGEVITY INCREMENTS)**

7. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 627th meeting. Proposals made or action taken in this matter at the eleventh session are set forth in the

following documents: A/3209 (paras. 82 and 83), A/C.5/691 (para. 25), A/3505 (point 11 (iii)) and A/3558 (paras. 36-41).

8. The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session (A/3656, para. 15) that he believed his 1956 proposal that additional increments should be payable at the levels from Assistant Officer (P-1) to First Officer (P-4) inclusive, to be sound; he was, however, prepared to consider such alternatives as might be recommended by the Advisory Committee.

9. The Advisory Committee recommended (A/3681, paras. 8-11) that "longevity" increments should be limited to the Second Officer (P-3) level, where the immediate problem is most acute, and should not be paid to a staff member until he had remained at the level for at least five years.

10. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) stated that his Director-General continued to support strongly the joint recommendation of the executive heads of the international organizations made in 1956 (A/C.5/691, para. 25). In FAO the problem was most acute at the P-4, and not primarily at the P-3 level.

11. The Fifth Committee considered whether the additional steps would constitute an award for long service or a measure of compensation for staff members who, though worthy, could not be promoted because of a lack of vacancies.

12. The Committee rejected, by 36 votes to 5, with 19 abstentions, an oral proposal by the representative of Greece that two increments at two-year intervals should be added to all levels in the Professional category (P-1 to P-5). It adopted, by 58 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, a recommendation that two "longevity" increments, at two-year intervals, should be added to the Second Officer level (P-3); it also adopted, by 60 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a recommendation that no "longevity" increment should be paid to a staff member until he had remained in the level for at least five years; and finally, it adopted, by 57 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, a recommendation that to be eligible for a "longevity" increment, a staff member must qualify for promotion to the next higher level in the event of a suitable vacancy (see para. 53, draft resolution A).

DEFINITION OF DEPENDENCY

13. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 627th meeting. Proposals made or action taken in this matter at the eleventh session are set forth in documents A/3209 (paras. 198-204) and A/3558 (paras. 94-97).

14. The Secretary-General reported (A/3656, paras. 16-22) that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had arranged for inter-organizational discussions, and had arrived at tentative definitions for determining entitlement to dependency allowances designed (a) to obviate duplication of benefit payments; (b) to remove, where practicable, distinctions causing differentiations between the sexes; (c) to obviate payments in cases where dependency clearly does not exist; and (d) to reconcile as far as possible the differing practices of the organizations. The Secretary-General proposed, using reasonable discretion in their application, to introduce at an early date the agreed definitions of the ACC, subject to

review in the light of a full year's working experience. He accordingly submitted an amendment to staff regulation 3.4 (A/3656, para. 21). At the same time, he pointed out that the United Nations Headquarters staff representatives had expressed certain objections to these proposals (A/3656, para. 22).

15. The Advisory Committee (A/3681, paras. 12-15), while agreeing that the proposed definitions generally met the criteria which the Fifth Committee had set, believed that a final decision could properly be taken only in the light of experience. The Secretary-General might proceed, on an experimental basis, with the application of the tentative definitions, subject to review in the light of a full year's working experience. On that basis, the proposed additional text to staff regulation 3.4 could be approved.

16. It was stated on behalf of the Secretary-General that, in developing the proposed definitions, due account had been taken of the administrative history of the international secretariats. The plan involved the use of reasonable discretion in applying the definitions during an experimental period as well as the introduction of certain transitional measures. If approval was given to the Secretary-General's proposal and the definitions were applied early in 1958, a report would be submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

17. Reservations were entered by some delegations in respect of certain of the proposed definitions, on the following grounds:

(a) There was the position that the spouse, even if employed, might remain dependent on the staff member; that would arise if, for example, the spouse's entire earnings were committed to some purpose other than his/her subsistence;

(b) Unearned income, of whatever amount, would not be a bar to the payment of dependency benefit, whereas earned income—even if it amounted to no more than \$3,600 a year—would preclude such a payment;

(c) The proposed definitions established a relationship between staff income and national tax laws which ran counter to accepted United Nations policy.

18. The Advisory Committee's recommendations (A/3681, para. 15) were put to the vote in the following form:

"Subject to review in the light of a full year's working experience, the Fifth Committee approves the tentative definitions of dependency as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/3656), and requests the Secretary-General to introduce these definitions at an early date.

"The Fifth Committee recommends for provisional adoption by the General Assembly the proposed additional text to staff regulation 3.4 set out in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General."

The proposal was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution A).

DENTAL COSTS INSURANCE

19. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 628th meeting. Proposals made or action taken in this matter at the eleventh session are set forth in documents A/3209 (para. 245), A/C.5/701 (paras. 16-18 and 24-26), A/3535 (paras. 13-15) and A/3558 (para. 106).

20. In his report to the twelfth session (A/C.5/719), the Secretary-General presented the results of a study of five alternatives and, as at the previous session, again recommended the adoption of the Group Health Dental

Insurance (GHDI) Plan, based on an equal sharing of costs between the organizations and the participating staff members, but without coverage for pre-existing dental conditions.

21. The Advisory Committee recommended (A/3723, para. 11) (a) that the base GHDI Plan should be adopted on an experimental basis; (b) that no subsidy should be paid by the Organization for pre-existing conditions; and (c) that approximately one-third of the cost of participation should be borne by the Organization and the remaining two-thirds by the participating staff.

22. In its discussion, the Fifth Committee considered the extent to which subsidized dental insurance schemes represented a common practice in the area; whether such a subsidy had been taken into consideration in setting the salary rates; whether the related costs should be shared equally by the Organization and the participants (as in the case of the improved medical and hospital insurance plans approved at the eleventh session of the General Assembly) or in the proportions recommended by the Advisory Committee—approximately one-third by the Organization and two-thirds by the participants; and whether the dental costs insurance plan should, if adopted, be made compulsory.

23. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that this form of insurance was to some degree in a pioneering stage in the Headquarters area; that the Salary Review Committee itself had recommended the study of such a scheme; that it seemed reasonable to provide, as in the case of the medical/hospital plans, for an equal division of the costs; and that compulsory participation would not lead, in the initial phases, to a lowering of the cost to the Organization.

24. The Fifth Committee approved, by 58 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the participation of the United Nations in the GHDI Plan, on an experimental basis, as recommended by the Advisory Committee; it rejected, by 31 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions, an oral proposal that the proportion of the insurance premium to be borne by the Organization should be 50 per cent; and finally, it approved, by 45 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, that the proportion of the premium to be borne by the Organization should be one-third. The Fifth Committee also agreed, without objection, that no subsidy should be paid by the Organization in respect of pre-existing conditions.

MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH CERTAIN PAY AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

25. The Fifth Committee considered this question at its 628th meeting. Proposals made or action taken in this matter at the eleventh session are set forth in documents A/3209 (paras. 295-303), A/C.5/691 (paras. 78-89), A/3505 (point 29) and A/3558 (paras. 136-142).

26. The Secretary-General reported (A/3656, paras. 28-33) that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had referred certain subjects for study to the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB). The Advisory Committee (A/3681, paras. 17-19) restated the opinion that a fuller study should be undertaken by the Secretary-General with a view to making, at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, definitive proposals that would take account both of the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee and of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the eleventh session. The latter Committee was also informed that the items so referred to ICSAB included the administration of the post adjustment system.

27. The Fifth Committee agreed, without objection, to take note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

(b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations

28. The Fifth Committee considered at its 629th, 630th, 632nd and 633rd meetings a report (A/C.5/718/Rev.1) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957, which requested the Secretary-General to report at its twelfth session on changes that had occurred in the geographical distribution of the staff during the year ending 31 August 1957.

29. The method of fulfilling the purposes inherent in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter came under discussion. Some delegations believed that the paragraph should be interpreted in its entirety and in the context of the Charter as a whole. A political organization, intended ultimately to encompass all the States of the world, could not attach a secondary importance to the principle of geographical distribution as applied to the composition of a principal organ. The considerations set forth in the two sentences of Article 101, paragraph 3, were not mutually inconsistent: the requisite talent was to be found in every region of the world. Other delegations, while agreeing that the two conditions laid down in paragraph 3 of that Article were inseparable, emphasized that, while the first of these governed the employment and conditions of service, the second was limited to the recruitment of the staff. The principle of the widest possible geographical distribution neither could nor should be linked to questions of grading or promotion.

30. The principle of geographical distribution was not at issue. The discussion was largely directed to questions of method: by what means and at what pace the existing imbalance in the distribution of staff by nationality might be redressed.

31. It was pointed out, in illustration of that imbalance, that, while the percentage distribution for Asia, Latin America and the Middle East was clearly inadequate, in the case of Africa, it was alarmingly small. The 101 appointments made in the twelve months ending August 1957 included only two nationals of African countries.

32. A number of delegations maintained that the problem was essentially of a practical nature: how to develop a detailed plan of action calculated to achieve an equitable balance between the Member States. They noted that at the levels of Principal Officer and above, in which the largest measure of responsibility and influence was concentrated, 101 posts were distributed among only twenty-eight Member States, three of which held one-half of the total number of posts. Furthermore, an unduly high proportion of the newly recruited staff, at all relevant levels, consisted of nationals of Member States which were already "over-represented". The 101 appointments to internationally recruited posts made during the year ended 31 August 1957 included seventeen nationals of such Member States.

33. Some delegations contended that too little had been done to fulfil the purpose of General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI), which sought to correct a serious lack of balance in the distribution of the staff by nationality.

34. Opinion was expressed by various delegations that perhaps the most equitable solution would be to apply the principles governing the scale of assessments, with a "ceiling" and a "floor" adapted to the particular requirements of geographical distribution, coupled with

a system under which the posts in the Secretariat would be divided into four categories (corresponding to their individual importance), each of which would be assigned a given number of points. The total points would then be apportioned according to the percentage approved for each Member State.

35. It was, however, submitted that the General Assembly action in endorsing the Salary Review Committee's recommendation that career staff should enter at the lowest level of the Professional category and be given the opportunity of progressive advancement would appear to preclude any rigid pattern of geographical distribution being applied at the higher levels of the Secretariat. As an additional, if partial remedy, the recruitment of staff on fixed-term appointments afforded a means of achieving the purpose which all Members sought.

36. There was general agreement in the Fifth Committee that the principle of geographical distribution could not in equity be invoked as a barrier to promotion. Merit alone should be the decisive factor in the advancement of a staff member.

37. The representative of the Secretary-General stressed the difficulty of fulfilling within a short period the purposes of General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI), including the fact that, since December 1955, twenty new Members had been admitted to the United Nations. It was, moreover, the responsibility of the Secretary-General to ensure the prompt and efficient performance of work programmes, and, to this end, he might find it necessary to grant an *ad hoc* fixed-term appointment, without regard to nationality, pending a career appointment. Paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/718/Rev.1) illustrated how much had been done in the previous ten months to comply with General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI). It was an accepted practice to obviate situations in which key posts in a unit were held by staff members of the same nationality, and it was hoped, under new arrangements, to extend that practice through wider inter-departmental or inter-sectional transfers of staff. Thereby the opportunities for promotion and for a better geographical balance would be enlarged.

38. The Secretary-General's representative also suggested that a system providing for a fixed quota of posts for each nationality might prove to be incompatible with the needs of the Organization and with the Secretary-General's responsibilities as chief administrative officer. As it was his prerogative to select the staff, the surest guarantee of continued improvement in the situation at all levels was for the Secretary-General to retain the full confidence of Member States. As regards the Under-Secretary and equivalent level, he had already made proposals (A/C.5/728) that would promote the object in view. On the question of the rate of progress, the General Assembly would undoubtedly take due account of the factors limiting the Secretary-General's initiative in addition to the recent increase in the membership of the United Nations. These included a strictly regulated manning-table and the existing high proportion of career appointments. In general, the crux of the problem at issue was how to use the available resources—of manpower and of money—to the best advantage of the United Nations. To that problem the Secretary-General was addressing himself earnestly, in the determination to seek a further improvement in the geographical balance of the staff. He hoped, therefore, that the Fifth Committee would not recommend any action calculated to impose too rigid a system or formulae of unnecessary precision.

39. At the 632nd meeting, Ceylon submitted a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.483), the text of which, as amended

orally at the meeting by the representative of Ceylon, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General regarding changes in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations during the year ending 31 August 1957, submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session (A/C.5/718/Rev.1),

"Recalling its recommendation in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957 that, in future appointments to the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations, at all levels, appropriate preference be given to nationalities which form a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat, subject to the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting that the appointments listed in the report of the Secretary-General mark a step towards the objectives of that recommendation,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts to ensure the fullest possible conformity with that recommendation in future appointments to the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations, at all levels, more particularly:

"(i) By increasing, whenever opportunity offers, the representation of nationalities with a disproportionately small representation;

"(ii) By achieving a more equitable and wider geographical distribution of posts in the principal officer, director and Under-Secretary categories; and

"(iii) As a guide to the achievement of the first two measures, by determining in accordance with the principles that have been approved for the assessment of the contributions of Member States to the budget of the United Nations, quotas of representation, rather than desirable ranges of representation, for each Member State;

"(b) To report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the results of his efforts in this direction."

40. The delegation of Ceylon felt—and a number of delegations concurred in its views—that not enough progress had been made in carrying out the purpose of resolution 1097 (XI). One of the reasons was perhaps that its terms were not sufficiently precise. The proposed text sought to furnish the necessary precision. It provided that the determining factor in relation to various distinguishable levels in the Secretariat should be the "floor" and "ceiling" principles of the scale of assessments rather than the scale itself.

41. While there was a measure of support for the aims of the draft resolution, a number of delegations expressed their misgivings concerning the method by which it sought to correct the imbalance in geographical distribution. The ideas expressed in paragraphs (a) (i) and (ii) were covered by resolution 1907 (XI). Regarding paragraph (a) (iii), it might be unwise to give the Secretary-General so rigid an instruction on personnel policy which would be difficult to administer.

42. At the 633rd meeting, the representative of Ceylon amended, in the light of the discussion held in the Fifth Committee, the text of sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) of operative paragraph (a) of the draft resolution. The revised text read as follows:

"(i) By increasing, whenever opportunity offers, the number of posts held by nationalities comprising a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat;

"...

"(iii) As a guide to the achievement of the first two measures, by determining in accordance with the principles that have been approved for the assessment of the contributions of Member States to the budget of the United Nations, quotas of posts rather than desirable ranges for the number of posts to be filled by the nationals of each Member State."

43. The United States representative proposed the following oral amendments to the revised draft resolution of Ceylon:

(a) To add a fourth preambular paragraph reading: *"Expressing appreciation of the action already taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to that recommendation,"* and

(b) To delete in operative paragraph (a) the words *"more particularly:"* and to delete sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii).

44. The Committee proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and the amendments proposed by the United States with the following results: the United States amendment to add a fourth paragraph to the preamble, was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The amendment to delete sub-paragraph (i) of operative paragraph (a) was adopted by 28 votes to 20, with 7 abstentions. The amendment to delete sub-paragraph (ii) of operative paragraph (a) was adopted by 30 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions. The amendment to delete sub-paragraph (iii) of operative paragraph (a) was adopted by 40 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 43 votes to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution B).

(c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff

45. The Fifth Committee considered at the 629th, 630th, 632nd and 633rd meetings, jointly with the item on geographical distribution, a report (A/C.5/724) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Committee's decision of the previous session (A/3558, para. 129) that there should be an annual review of the proportion of staff employed in the Secretariat on fixed-term appointments.

46. The Secretary-General referred (A/C.5/724, para. 3) to the impossibility of drawing a distinction between posts which the Salary Review Committee had defined as "suitable for filling on a secondment basis" (A/3209, para. 54) and other Professional posts. The comparative statistics for 1956 and 1957 contained in his report accordingly covered all the internationally recruited staff in the Professional and higher categories.

47. Several representatives regarded the use of fixed-term appointments as an effective means of improving the geographical balance of the staff. They referred in that connexion to the sharp rise in the proportion of staff on permanent appointments that had occurred between the years 1951 and 1957, from 35 to 87 per cent. That development made the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI) still more difficult.

48. One delegation expressed the view that the Secretary-General had not found it possible to carry out the Fifth Committee's decision sufficiently fast or effectively. Like geographical distribution, the proportion of fixed-term staff was a question which the Committee should study every year. The Secretary-General should in any case be requested to present a further progress report to the next session of the General Assembly, at which time the Fifth Committee might find it advisable to recommend a specific course of action.

49. The Fifth Committee, at its 633rd meeting, took note of the Secretary-General's report and invited him to report again in a year's time on the further progress then made.

(d) Review of the Staff Regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto

50. At its 628th meeting, the Fifth Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/726), which was issued pursuant to decisions taken by the General Assembly at its eighth session relevant to staff regulations 9.1 (a) and 9.3 (b). The Committee agreed, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the Secretary-General's report (see para. 53, draft resolution C).

(e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

51. At its 628th meeting, the Committee considered reports of the Secretary-General (A/3629) and of the Advisory Committee (A/3684) on an Australian proposal (A/C.5/L.337) relating to the award of compensation by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. These reports had been requested by the Fifth Committee in 1955, for consideration at the twelfth session. Both the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee recommended that no change should be made in the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal at this time.

52. The representative of Australia pointed out that experience since the tenth session of the General Assembly

seemed to indicate that the difficulty which his delegation's proposal had sought to remove had been overcome. He therefore proposed that action in the matter should be deferred until such time as further experience demonstrated the need for a review of the Statute. The Committee approved this proposal without objection.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

53. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution A

**UNITED NATIONS SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND BENEFITS SYSTEM:
AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution B

**QUESTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF
OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

Draft resolution C

**REVIEW OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS AND OF THE PRINCIPLES
AND STANDARDS PROGRESSIVELY APPLIED THERETO**

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

**(a) United Nations salary, allowance and benefits systems :
outstanding questions from the eleventh session**

DOCUMENT A/3656

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[11 September 1957]

1. The General Assembly decided in February 1957, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/3558), to carry over, for further study at its twelfth session, certain of the matters on which the Salary Review Committee had reported (A/3209) on 18 October 1956. The matters in question, on some of which the Assembly took interim decisions in its resolution 1095 A (XI) of 27 February 1957 (paras. 2 (b) and (c), 3 (a) and (b), and 5), are the following:

- (a) Extension of the General Service category;
- (b) Additional salary increments for long service (longevity increments);
- (c) Definition of dependency;
- (d) Dental costs insurance;
- (e) Machinery for dealing with certain pay and personnel problems.

EXTENSION OF THE GENERAL SERVICE CATEGORY

2. The Salary Review Committee recommended (A/3209, paras. 62-71) that the nature of the General Service category should be changed from a predominantly

secretarial and clerical category to a wider category — possibly to be known as "Local Service category" — which would accommodate not only the existing General Service posts but certain posts now in the Professional category (up to the P-3 level) which, being inherently of a "servicing"¹ character and calling for local knowledge and skills or for fluency in local languages, already are largely filled on a local basis or, in certain cases, by recruitment in areas fairly close to the duty station. For this purpose, it would be necessary at some offices to add a number of higher levels to the General Service category.

3. The Secretary-General agreed with the conclusion of the Salary Review Committee that there were certain posts at present classified in the Professional category which might more appropriately be transferred to an extended General Service category (A/C.5/691, para. 19).

4. The Fifth Committee took note of the Salary Review Committee's recommendation, but deferred further consideration until the twelfth session of the General

¹ The Salary Review Committee cited, as examples of such posts, those "chiefly relating to the Printing and Reproduction, Buildings Management, Purchase and Transportation, and Documents and Registry functions" (A/3209, para. 64).

Assembly, "when all aspects of the problem could be studied" (A/3558, para. 25).

5. Since the last session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General has accordingly re-examined the proposals of the Salary Review Committee, as well as the administrative problems to which, if adopted integrally, those proposals might give rise. Though the scope of the Secretary-General's inquiry has been limited so far to the Headquarters of the United Nations, it will be extended at the first opportunity to any of the overseas offices where similar difficulties exist. In addition, the organizations participating in the common salary and allowance system have agreed that, in any area where more than one organization is involved, there will be prior consultation in the event that new levels are to be added to the General Service category. Therefore, what is submitted below constitutes no more than a tentative scheme, to be reviewed in the light of the requirements both of the overseas offices of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

6. The matter at issue is this: under the present system, difficulty has arisen in the matter of the classification of posts or, more precisely, in the matter of accommodating within the existing categories and salary levels certain groups of staff members. There are, first, the cases where groups of staff, whose functions are intrinsically appropriate neither to the Professional nor to the General Service category, are nevertheless placed of necessity within the former category, for lack of suitable alternative arrangements. Secondly, as regards the General Service category, the system leads inevitably to confusion in promotion procedures, since technical or special skills, on the one hand, and general secretarial and clerical proficiency, on the other, are placed on a parity and treated in identical fashion. A similar difficulty arises in fixing appropriate salary scales for the General Service category, as now composed, since local pay practices for the various types of personnel differ.

7. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, two alternative courses are open:

(a) An extension of the present Headquarters General Service category in the form of an addition of one or two levels, to make the category approximately equivalent, at its highest point, to the P-3 level, as recommended by the Salary Review Committee; or

(b) The introduction at Headquarters of a separate and strictly limited category, such as is suggested in paragraph 9 below.

8. The Secretary-General believes that, apart from possible difficulties of application, the first of these courses might have consequences at Headquarters outweighing the advantages which it is intended to produce. Thus, although an extended category of this kind would be well fitted, on the one hand, to accommodate a number of posts which, though not of a truly professional character, are at present included in the Professional category, it would, on the other hand, inevitably tend to be regarded as open, even at the highest levels (G-6 or G-7), to promotion for all staff members classified in the General Service category, without reference to their functions. The consequent pressure for advancement from subordinate levels would distort the principal purposes which the Salary Review Committee had in mind.

9. The alternative course, which the Secretary-General suggests, on the strength of the Headquarters inquiry, might be the subject of further study, including consultation with representatives of the staff, would be to differentiate between technical, trades and related personnel, on the one hand, and secretarial, clerical and

other office personnel, on the other. The Secretary-General inclines to the view that at Headquarters, at least, there might be a clear advantage in such a differentiation and in the consequent establishment of a separate category (or categories) with appropriate salary scales which would be directly linked to best prevailing rates in outside employment. Typical examples of posts which might be appropriate for inclusion in such a category are those for technical staff in the Reproduction Section of Conference Services (offset pressmen; mimeograph operators and collators; cold-type compositors; plate makers), for photo-technicians in the Department of Public Information, and for manual workers.

10. On the basis of what is said above, the Secretary-General proposes that, in the light of such views as the representatives of Members States may express in the Fifth Committee, he should proceed to a further study, including the situation in the overseas offices of the United Nations, and to the necessary consultation with the specialized agencies, and that, subject to the results of such study, he should apply the provisions of the scheme in the course of 1958, within the limit of the budget for that year or otherwise with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

ADDITIONAL SALARY INCREMENTS FOR LONG SERVICE (LONGEVITY INCREMENTS)

11. The Salary Review Committee recommended (A/3209, paras. 15 (vii) (d), 82 and 83) that the best of the career staff who reached the maximum of P-3 level and were suitable for promotion, but were held back for lack of vacancies at P-4 level, should receive two longevity increments at two-year intervals, provided that the proportion of staff in receipt of such increments should not exceed 25 per cent of the number of staff in the level. The Secretary-General proposed, as an alternative (A/C.5/691, para. 25), that the two additional increments should be applied to each of the levels P-1 to P-4 with two-year waiting periods.

12. The Advisory Committee concurred (A/3505, point 11 (iii)) in the Secretary-General's proposal, subject to the following two conditions for eligibility:

(a) That no additional (longevity) increment should be paid to a staff member until he had remained at the level in question for at least as long as a staff member entering that level at the first step would have to remain before qualifying for such an increment; and

(b) That the staff member would have been qualified for promotion to the next higher level, had there been a suitable vacancy.

13. In January 1957, the Fifth Committee referred the matter back to the Advisory Committee for further consideration, and the latter Committee accordingly made the following revised recommendations (A/3523, para. 3):

(a) That, on a provisional basis, the Advisory Committee's earlier recommendation should be limited to the P-3 level; and

(b) That the Committee should submit to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, a report on the subject as a whole, including possible alternative solutions.

14. Finally, the Fifth Committee decided to defer consideration of the matter until the twelfth session, and to request a further report of the Advisory Committee (A/3558, para. 41).

15. While the Secretary-General believes that his proposal of 1956 was sound, he is prepared to consider with the Advisory Committee possible alternative solutions during that Committee's further review of the question.

DEFINITION OF DEPENDENCY

16. The Salary Review Committee recommended (A/3209, paras. 198-204) that a more restrictive definition of dependency, to cover cases where both husband and wife are in receipt of earned income, should come into force not later than the date of introduction of the scheme of post adjustments and revised dependency allowances.

17. The Fifth Committee did not, however, find it possible to give immediate effect to this recommendation, and instead adopted the following decision (A/3558, para. 97):

"1. The Committee agrees that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, and taking full account of the proposals of the Salary Review Committee and of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, should formulate the definition of dependency, apply it to the staff and report the results through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

"2. Pending such inter-agency determination of dependency, it is understood that the Secretary-General would continue to apply existing definitions for purposes of interim payments at the rates fixed by the General Assembly at the eleventh session."

18. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) accordingly arranged for discussions to be held during March 1957 at an inter-organization meeting on salary matters, with the object of formulating revised definitions of dependency that would (a) obviate duplication of benefit payments; (b) remove, where practicable, distinctions causing differentiation between the sexes; (c) obviate payments in cases where dependency clearly does not exist; and (d) reconcile, as far as possible, the differing practices of the organizations.

19. The report of the meeting includes the following tentative definition for determining entitlement to dependency (family) allowances:

(a) The individuals to be identified for purposes of entitlement based upon dependency are spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters.

(b) The term "spouse" means a wife or husband and excludes divorced partners. The dependency benefit will be payable in respect of the spouse whose occupational earnings do not exceed in principle the salary for the lowest entry level (normally G-1, step 1) in the area. Where the spouse does not reside with the staff member at the duty station, the figure relevant to the spouse would be that of the United Nations office nearest to the spouse's place of normal residence.

(c) Children should be recognized, upon claim, for purposes of the allowance, without dependency test. For purposes of such recognition, the limitations should be: any unmarried child up to the age of eighteen; or, if studying, up to the age of twenty-one; or, if physically or mentally incapacitated, without restriction as to age. The dependency benefit payable in respect of children should be offset (reduced) by virtue and in the amount of (i) any allowance paid as a social benefit in respect of the child from an external source; (ii) any income tax deduction allowable in respect of the child which accrues to the benefit of the family.

(d) Payment of the benefit in respect of a parent, a brother or a sister may be made upon evidence that the staff member contributes to the financial support of the family member an amount equal at least to half of the total support of the family member, and, in any case, not less than twice the amount of the relevant dependency benefit payable by the Organization. In the case of

brothers and sisters, the following additional limitations will apply: any unmarried brother or sister up to the age of eighteen, or, if studying, up to the age of twenty-one; or, if totally incapacitated for employment, without restriction as to age.

20. While recognizing that difficulty may possibly arise in the application of certain of the above provisions, the Secretary-General considers the definitions as a whole to be administratively sound. Upon approval by the General Assembly of the necessary change in staff regulation 3.4 as proposed in paragraph 21 below, the Secretary-General would propose, using reasonable discretion in their application, to introduce these agreed definitions at an early date, subject to future review in the light of a full year's working experience.

21. In order to give effect to the above recommendation, an amendment would be necessary to staff regulation 3.4, which provides for the payment of dependency benefits at fixed rates to staff members in the Professional and higher categories and which, consequently, does not permit, in its present form, of applying the proposed offsets or reductions to the dependency benefits of the staff members in question. The following is proposed as an additional new paragraph (c) to the text of staff regulation 3.4 (Dependency benefits):

"(i) With a view to avoiding duplication of benefits and in order to achieve equality between staff members who receive dependency benefits under applicable laws in the form of governmental grants or income tax exemption and staff members who do not receive such dependency benefits, the Secretary-General shall prescribe conditions under which the dependency allowance for a child specified in (a) (i) above shall be payable to the extent that the dependency benefits enjoyed by the staff member or his spouse under applicable laws amount to less than such dependency allowance. Where any income tax exemption in respect of the child of a staff member accrues to the benefit of the United Nations under arrangements for reimbursement of income tax, the staff member shall receive the full amount of the dependency allowance for such child.

"(ii) The Secretary-General may determine the amount of the dependency benefits referred to in (c) (i) above on the basis of categories established by him in the interest of administrative convenience and simplicity provided that the benefit actually received plus the dependency allowance shall be no less than \$300 in respect of a child."

The present paragraphs (c) and (d) become paragraphs (d) and (e).²

²The following comments are submitted by way of explanation of the above text.

At Headquarters, this text would affect the children's dependency allowance of those staff members (other than those receiving tax reimbursement) whose spouses have outside income or who themselves have outside income which is subject to taxation and who receive a reduction in tax liability because of the exemption in regard to a dependent child. Staff members receiving tax reimbursement would not be affected, since, under the existing United Nations tax reimbursement arrangements, the United Nations receives the benefit of a personal exemption in respect of a dependent child; that is, the reimbursement is always computed by applying to the staff members' United Nations income the personal exemptions applicable to dependent children.

With respect to the staff members who do not receive staff reimbursement, the effect of the above draft would be to reduce the dependency allowance payable by the United Nations by the amount of reduction in the tax liability of either the staff member or his spouse which results from an exemption in respect of the child. The text is worded in positive rather than negative terms, so that it provides for a payment to supplement any dependency benefits enjoyed by the staff member under national laws instead of

22. The Secretary-General also wishes to draw attention to a further point, which concerns the dependency allowance for a spouse. The definition under paragraph 19 above accords largely with the 1956 recommendation of the Salary Review Committee (A/3209, para. 203) by providing that the allowance shall be payable in respect of a spouse whose occupational earnings do not exceed the salary for the lowest entry level (normally G-1, step 1) in the area. Representatives of the staff at Headquarters, while maintaining reservations against any form of means test, have noted that the criterion of G-1, step 1, a level which at Headquarters accommodates only the small number of posts to which messengers are recruited, is unrealistic for the New York area, and that its application in the system of dependency allowances would not be justified in that it would in effect deny the allowance to virtually every staff member with a working spouse. In particular, they feel that this would have a social effect which would be contrary to the reverse of the main purposes of such a system, since it would exclude staff members, now receiving the allowance, whose spouses work out of basic economic necessity. The staff representatives further hold the view that the expenses necessary for enabling the spouse to work should be deducted from the earnings of such a spouse before applying any criterion within the framework of the new definition. They also maintain that the acquired rights of the present staff should be respected.

DENTAL COSTS INSURANCE

23. The Salary Review Committee was of the opinion (A/3209, para. 245) that "... as regards dental benefits, ... it is desirable to provide some kind of scheme to mitigate the very heavy dental expenses which staff may incur in certain areas. The organizations should therefore accelerate studies which are being made into the possibility of either insurance arrangements or contractual arrangements, on a shared cost basis."

24. In his report of 4 February 1957 on group medical insurance plans (A/C.5/701, paras. 16-18, 24 and 26), the Secretary-General set out the results of studies made to that time in regard to a dental insurance plan for Headquarters staff members.

25. The Advisory Committee reported that, while it agreed with the comments of the Salary Review Committee on the question of dental expenses, further studies seemed called for before the submission of definitive proposals (A/3535, paras. 14 and 15 (d)).

prescribing a reduction in the amount of the dependency allowance payable by the United Nations in respect of the staff member's child.

The above draft gives the Secretary-General discretion to prescribe the conditions under which the principle would operate. In the exercise of this discretion, the Secretary-General would provide necessary definitions. For example, an income tax exemption in respect of a child would be understood to mean any reduction in the taxable income of the parent which is attributable to the mere fact of the existence of the child as distinguished from medical expenses incurred on behalf of the child or such unavoidable expenses as working wives must bear for the care of a child during their absence. As regards governmental grants, it could be provided that no account shall be taken of the fact that a child attends public schools or universities free of tuition fees.

Paragraph (ii) of the draft would permit the Secretary-General to establish broad categories for determining the benefits received through tax exemptions and would enable him to dispense with a review of each staff member's tax returns. Thus, it could be provided that in certain brackets the benefit would be considered to amount to 20 per cent of the dependency exemption, and in a higher bracket 25 per cent of the exemption. The proviso in this paragraph would assure the staff member that the benefits so determined will in no case be more than the amount of the benefit actually received by the staff member concerned.

26. The Fifth Committee unanimously approved the formal recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the Secretary-General should study further the question of dental costs insurance and submit a detailed report, covering possible alternatives, to the Advisory Committee in 1957 (A/3558, para. 106 (d)).

27. The Secretary-General has not, as of the present date, concluded his study of the alternative schemes that have been examined, but he is hopeful that he will be able to submit a further report to the Advisory Committee during the early stages of the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH CERTAIN PAY AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

28. The Salary Review Committee recommended (A/3209, para. 303) that the terms of reference of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) should be amended with the object of the Board's reviewing, and making recommendations through ACC to legislative or governing bodies on "matters of pay and personnel administration on which co-ordinated action is desirable by the international organizations". Such matters should — the Review Committee proposed — include:

- (a) The system of classification of staff and its application;
- (b) The establishment or variation of post adjustments at any duty station, and related questions of statistical methodology, the interpretation of the statistics, and the elements of judgement to be applied to the statistics;
- (c) Divergences in conditions of service in organizations applying the common system;
- (d) Non-resident's allowances;
- (e) Non-financial factors;
- (f) Special leave.

The Salary Review Committee also suggested that provision should be made for a permanent and strengthened secretariat for ICSAB, combined with the use, where necessary, of outside experts.

29. The Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies, while agreeing that "certain (but not all) of the problems of the international organizations in the field of pay, administration and personnel management lend themselves to outside advice" (A/C.5/691, para. 78), suggested that care should be taken not to derogate from the direct management responsibilities of legislative bodies and executive heads, or from the responsibilities with which they are charged in connexion with policy-making decisions. Although the matter called for a fuller study, certain points seemed clear at the outset:

- (a) ICSAB, in its revised form, should be advisory in character, and work within the framework of the ACC machinery;
- (b) Arrangements for outside advice should not impair the relationships between legislative bodies and executive heads, on the one hand, and the representatives of the staff, on the other;
- (c) A small group of three or four expert advisers should be appointed immediately, for the purpose of reviewing the co-ordinated implementation of the system of post adjustments and related matters.

30. The Advisory Committee took the position (A/3505, point 29) that the question should be studied further and a report submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session. Drawing attention to the difference between the functions performed by ICSAB and those which the Assembly originally contemplated for an International Civil Service Commission (resolution 13 (I) of 13 February

1948), the Advisory Committee expressed the view that "if and when such a commission is established, it may be in a position to render useful assistance in connexion with certain of the matters referred to in paragraph 303 of the Salary Review Committee's report. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary clearly to define and delimit the respective powers to be exercised, on the one hand, by legislative bodies having legislative authority, and by the executive heads, on the other hand. Thus, policy might be laid down, in appropriate detail, by the bodies in question, but the responsibility for giving effect to policy decisions would remain that of the executive head as chief administrative officer."

31. The Fifth Committee decided (A/3558, para. 142) that, pending further consideration of the question at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, ICSAB should be asked by ACC to study certain of the more urgent matters referred to in the report of the Salary Review Committee.

32. Accordingly, ACC has during 1957 requested ICSAB to study and make recommendations on the principles that should govern a review by the organizations of the application of common grading standards in the Professional and higher categories. This study will be undertaken during the first half of 1958. In addition, ACC proposes, at a later date, to refer to ICSAB the subject of non-financial factors in the recruitment and retention of international staff.

33. In addition, ACC has selected the following two subjects as appropriate for early study by external expert committees:

(a) The question of the pensionable remuneration of the staff;

(b) The administration of the post adjustment system, including questions of statistical methodology and the elements of judgement to be applied in fixing post adjustments.

DOCUMENT A/3681

Seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[25 September 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report of the Secretary-General (A/3656) covering the following matters, connected with the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system, which the General Assembly decided in February 1957 to carry over for further study at its twelfth session:

- (a) Extension of the General Service category;
- (b) Additional salary increments for long service (longevity increments);
- (c) Definition of dependency;
- (d) Dental costs insurance;
- (e) Machinery for dealing with certain pay and personnel problems.

EXTENSION OF THE GENERAL SERVICE CATEGORY (A/3656, PARAS. 2-10)

2. In his initial submission at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General agreed with the conclusion of the Salary Review Committee that there were certain posts, at present classified in the Professional category, which might more appropriately be transferred to an extended General Service category. The Advisory Committee did not report at the eleventh session on this particular matter, having been requested to limit its comments to points of difference between the Salary Review Committee and the Secretary-General.

3. The problem, as the Secretary-General points out in paragraph 6 of his report (A/3656), is essentially one of properly classifying certain groups of staff whose functions appear appropriate neither to the Professional nor to the General Service category. Difficulties also arise from the inclusion in a single General Service category of secretarial and clerical posts, on the one hand, and of technical posts requiring special skills, on the other.

4. As a result of a preliminary study, the Secretary-General has expressed doubt that the problem can be fully and effectively met, at any rate at Headquarters, through an extension of the General Service category,

as recommended by the Salary Review Committee. He has accordingly suggested that the possibility should be explored of a solution through the introduction, at Headquarters, of "a separate and strictly limited category" which would presumably include certain posts at present in the Professional category as well as some others which are now in the General Service category (A/3656, para. 9). The total number of these posts is estimated at between fifty and one hundred, apart from manual workers, who number some 150.

5. While the Advisory Committee agrees that a study, generally along the lines envisaged by the Secretary-General, would be useful, the framework for such a study proposed in his report appears somewhat circumscribed both in nature and scope. The Committee recommends that the study should be widened to cover all types of posts that have caused difficulty in relation to their proper classification or to their common grading at different locations.

6. A common system of classifications and grading of posts in the several organizations in the United Nations family and other cognate questions will shortly be studied by the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB). The Secretary-General might, therefore, wish to consider the proposed study of the introduction of a new category in relation to these other questions and to ICSAB's views on them.

7. The Secretary-General has also proposed (A/3656, para. 10) that, subject to the results of his study, "he should apply the provisions of the scheme in the course of 1958, within the limit of the budget for that year or otherwise with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions". While this proposal does not immediately detract from the financial and budgetary prerogatives of the General Assembly, the introduction of a new category for the classification of staff is of sufficient importance for the Assembly, and its Advisory Committee, to be afforded the opportunity to consider and pass on final proposals. The Advisory Committee accordingly recommends that the Secretary-General should proceed with the study, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized

agencies, and submit a report thereon, together with definitive proposals, to the General Assembly in due course.

**ADDITIONAL SALARY INCREMENTS FOR LONG SERVICE
(LONGEVITY INCREMENTS) (A/3656, PARAS. 11-15)**

8. The Advisory Committee's earlier recommendation (A/3505, point 11 (iii)) was that "two longevity increments, at two-year intervals should be applied to each of the levels P-1 to P-4, subject to the following conditions: (a) that no longevity increment shall be paid to a staff member until he has remained at the level in question for at least as long as a staff member entering that level at the first step would have to remain before qualifying for a longevity increment; (b) the staff member would have been qualified for promotion to the next higher level had there been a suitable vacancy". In making this recommendation, the Committee had regard to the essentially practical nature of the problem of "blocked promotions" which confronts the United Nations and the specialized agencies in varying degrees in respect of existing staff at certain levels of the Professional category.

9. In a subsequent report to the General Assembly (A/3523), the Advisory Committee adhered to its earlier recommendation, but suggested that, in order to facilitate prompt action at the eleventh session, the recommendation should be approved, on a provisional basis, in respect of the P-3 level alone, pending further consideration of the matter at the twelfth session.

10. The Advisory Committee continues to believe that its initial recommendation provides in general a reasonable solution to the problem, although condition (a) is perhaps too restrictive for practical, satisfactory results. On further consideration of this aspect, the Committee suggests the substitution of the following condition: that no longevity increment shall be paid to a staff member until he has remained at the level in question for at least five years. The revised condition would still ensure that a staff member, who entered a particular level at a very high step, did not automatically become entitled to a "longevity" increment after only a very short period of service.³

11. The Advisory Committee has given further thought to the question of the levels to which longevity increments should be applied. The Committee has been impressed, even more than before, by the variety of views on the subjects: some consider a longevity increment as a recognition of long service, while, according to others, it is a necessary device in the face of limited promotion possibilities. This latter phenomenon is not unique to the international civil service; in any case, the Organization has not been in existence long enough for a valid appraisal of this situation. The Advisory Committee accordingly recommends that longevity increments should be limited to the P-3 level, where the immediate problem is most acute.

DEFINITION OF DEPENDENCY (A/3656, PARAS. 16-22)

12. In requesting the Secretary-General to formulate, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, a definition of dependency, the Fifth Committee had indicated (A/3558, paras. 94-97) the need, on the one hand, to put an end to dual payments in

respect of the same dependant as well as to payments where real financial dependence does not exist and, on the other hand, to avoid discrimination as between male and female staff members.

13. The tentative definitions of spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters which the Secretary-General proposes (A/3656, para. 19), in agreement with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, generally meet the criteria which the Fifth Committee had in mind. Nevertheless, these definitions cannot be considered, in the absence of experience with their application in practice, as necessarily affording the most appropriate or administratively sound approach to what is admittedly a difficult problem. While it is repugnant to common sense for an individual to receive a dependency allowance in respect of a person who is not truly dependent on him, it may be far too complicated administratively to carry the principle of non-duplication of benefits to any great degree of refinement, especially where one of the double payments is from a source external to the Organization or to one of the specialized agencies.

14. The Secretary-General himself recognizes that difficulty may arise in the application of certain of the proposed provisions; however, he has informed the Advisory Committee that any such difficulty is, in his view, unlikely to be so serious as to render the proposed arrangements unworkable.

15. On balance, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General should proceed, on an experimental basis, with the application of the tentative definitions, subject to review in the light of a full year's working experience. The Committee also recommends the provisional adoption by the General Assembly, subject to future review, of the proposed additional text to staff regulation 3.4 (A/3656, para. 21).

DENTAL COSTS INSURANCE (A/3656, PARAS. 23-27)

16. The Secretary-General states, in paragraph 27 of his report (A/3656), that he has not yet completed the study of possible alternative schemes to provide insurance against heavy dental costs. The Advisory Committee will revert to this question when the Secretary-General's report is submitted.

**MACHINERY FOR DEALING WITH CERTAIN PAY
AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS (A/3656, PARAS. 28-33)**

17. At the eleventh session, the Advisory Committee presented its preliminary views regarding the appropriate machinery for dealing with certain continuing pay and personnel questions (A/3505, point 29).⁴ The Committee also suggested at that time that the matter should be studied further and a report be submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session. This suggestion was prompted by the statement of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies that, in the limited time that was available, they had not been in a position to submit a final statement of their joint views on this question (A/C.5/691, para. 81).

18. The Secretary-General has, in paragraph 29 of his report (A/3656), referred again to those basic points to which he and the executive heads of the specialized agencies had previously invited attention in 1956. The Advisory Committee continues to believe that a fuller

³ An alternative approach, whereby a minimum period of total service with the Organization would be necessary before a longevity increment became payable, was also considered by the Committee.

⁴ See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Fifth Committee, 587th meeting*, for an explanatory statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

study should be undertaken by the Secretary-General with a view to making, at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, definitive proposals that take account both of the recommendations of the Salary Review Committee and of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the eleventh session.

19. As regards the greater use of existing machinery recommended by the Fifth Committee (A/3558, para. 142), the Advisory Committee notes that ICSAB will

consider, early in 1958, the application of common grading standards in the several organizations, and may later review the subject of non-financial factors in the recruitment and retention of international staff. Two other important matters, namely, the question of pensionable remuneration and the administration of the post adjustment system, are to be referred to committees of outside experts which will report thereon to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

DOCUMENT A/3723

Eighteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: dental costs insurance plan

[Original text: English]
[6 November 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered a report on dental costs insurance (A/C.5/719) which the Secretary-General has submitted in accordance with a request made by the Committee during the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3535, para. 15 (d)).

OUTLINE OF PREVIOUS ACTION

2. The Salary Review Committee raised the matter of dental insurance when it reported to the Assembly at its eleventh session that "it is desirable to provide some kind of scheme to mitigate the very heavy dental expenses which staff may incur in certain areas. The organizations should therefore accelerate studies which are being made into the possibility of either insurance arrangements or contractual arrangements, on a shared cost basis" (A/3209, para. 245). Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended to the Assembly at that session the adoption of the Group Health Dental Insurance (GHDI) Plan (offered by a non-profit organization) which he termed "the only comprehensive dental expenses insurance plan available in the New York area" (A/C.5/701, para. 17).

3. Although agreeing with the Salary Review Committee's comment, the Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report, covering possible alternatives, because it was not entirely satisfied that the GHDI Plan was the most appropriate or economical means of alleviating any heavy dental costs incurred by Headquarters staff. At its 589th meeting, on 14 February 1957, the Fifth Committee endorsed the Advisory Committee's request (A/3558, para. 106 (d)).

4. The Secretary-General has now submitted to the Advisory Committee a detailed report (A/C.5/719) based on a study made jointly by the Staff Council, the United Nations Medical Director and the Office of the Controller. The report concludes that the GHDI Plan is the best of the following alternatives considered:

- (a) Commercial insurance;
- (b) A dental clinic on the United Nations premises;
- (c) Contractual arrangements (with a number of dentists or group of dentists);
- (d) An internal self-administered plan;
- (e) The Group Health Dental Insurance Plan.

The Secretary-General again recommends the adoption of the GHDI Plan as the best solution at this time.

GROUP HEALTH DENTAL INSURANCE BASE PLAN AND ALTERNATIVE (a)

5. The Advisory Committee regrets the lack of a scheme limited to major dental expenses, for it is in that area, rather than in the small day-to-day expenses, that insurance plays its essential role. In the absence of such a plan, the Advisory Committee concurs in the Secretary-General's selection of the GHDI Plan, which reimburses a member for dental expenses in accordance with a fixed schedule of allowances that may be less than the dentist's fees. However, the 3,700 dentists in the New York area who participate in the GHDI Plan do not charge insured families having an income of less than \$5,000 more by way of fees than the fixed schedule of allowances.

6. The plan does not provide for the costs of correcting pre-existing conditions, except that it pays one-half of the allowances in its schedule towards fillings and extractions needed at the time of joining. As indicated in paragraphs 18 and 19 of document A/C.5/719, the full allowances would be granted to participants, if an additional premium were to be paid for the first year (alternative (a)). The Advisory Committee shares the doubts expressed by the Secretary-General regarding alternative (a), which would increase the first year's cost by an estimated \$45,000.

7. Attention should also be drawn to the fact that dental insurance represents a relatively recent development. Thus, the Secretary-General reports that commercial coverage is not available, and that the GHDI Plan, first offered in 1954, is one of only two non-profit dental insurance groups in the New York area. Furthermore, participation in the GHDI Plan is open only to groups which succeed in enrolling a reasonably large percentage of their members. The Committee believes that, as experience is gained in this largely untried field, the United Nations may well find it necessary to reconsider any scheme of dental insurance that may now be authorized.

SHARING OF DENTAL INSURANCE COSTS

8. The Salary Review Committee recommended the provision of a dental scheme "on a shared costs basis", but "felt unable to take any position on the question of what proportion of the over-all cost of the two schemes [medical and dental] should be borne by the Organization and the staff respectively" (A/3209, paras. 245 and 247). In his report to the Assembly at its eleventh session, the Secretary-General proposed an equal sharing of costs between the staff and the Organization (A/C.5/701, para.

21). His latest proposal (A/C.5/719, para. 22) is likewise based on an equal division of costs.

9. Prior to 1 June 1957, the United Nations paid that part of the medical insurance premium cost exceeding 1 per cent of salary in the case of staff members earning less than \$5,000 and exceeding 2 per cent in the case of those earning more. That subsidy amounted to approximately one-third of the cost of the base medical/hospital plans. At the time when major medical cost coverage was added to the base plan, the Advisory Committee concurred (A/3535, para. 15 (c)) in the proposed increase (from one-third to one-half) in the subsidy, but a principal reason for the change in the existing formula was that the majority of the staff were already paying their ceiling contribution and, therefore, almost the full cost of any further increases in benefits or premiums would have fallen on the Organization. The Committee now sees no sufficient reason in the case of the base dental plan for varying from the one-third subsidy previously paid under the base medical/hospital plans.

10. Assuming that staff participation will not be as large in the dental as in the medical insurance plans, the Secretary-General estimates that the total GHDI costs (excluding alternative (a)) will be between \$100,000 and \$120,000 a year. On this assumption, the annual cost of the one-third subsidy recommended by the Advisory Committee would be \$33,000-40,000, of which approximately 14 per cent would be chargeable to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) and the Technical Assistance Board (TAB).

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

11. The Advisory Committee recommends:

(a) That the base GHDI Plan should be adopted on an experimental basis when staff enrolment is sufficient to qualify the United Nations as a participating organization;

(b) That no subsidy should be paid by the Organization in respect of the GHDI alternative (a), which provides increased coverage for certain pre-existing conditions;

(c) That approximately one-third of the cost of participation in the base GHDI Plan should be borne by the United Nations and the remaining two-thirds by the participating staff.

12. The Advisory Committee believes that, as in the case of the medical/hospital plan, the one-third subsidy should not be granted to every participant. Instead, it should be distributed in such a manner as to arrive at an over-all one-third subsidy for the totality of participants by granting major assistance to staff in the lower income groups with dependants, and for other staff members assistance calculated in inverse ratio to salary. Thus, it is apparent that the computation of subsidies payable by salary groups will depend on the extent of staff participation in each such group. However, the following schedule shows, on the basis of current participation by salary level in the medical plan, the modest monthly premiums which participants would pay, were the United Nations to subsidize one-third of the total premium inversely in accordance with salary.

Salary range ^a	Single		Husband and wife		Family	
	Staff member	United Nations subsidy	Staff member	United Nations subsidy	Staff member	United Nations subsidy
United States dollars						
To \$3,300	0.75	0.90	1.15	2.15	2.10	3.90
\$3,301 - \$4,200	0.90	0.75	1.50	1.80	2.70	3.30
\$4,201 - \$5,100	1.15	0.50	1.80	1.50	3.30	2.70
\$5,101 - \$6,600	1.65	—	2.15	1.15	3.90	2.10
\$6,601 - \$8,400	1.65	—	3.30	—	4.50	1.50
Over - \$8,400	1.65	—	3.30	—	6.00	—

^a Base pay, personal allowance, language allowance, non-resident's allowance, post adjustment, less staff assessment.

DOCUMENT A/C.5/719

Dental costs insurance plan: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[4 November 1957]

1. At the eleventh session, the Salary Review Committee stated in its report to the General Assembly:

"...As regards dental benefits... the Committee believes that it is desirable to provide some kind of scheme to mitigate the very heavy dental expenses which staff may incur in certain areas. The organizations should therefore accelerate studies which are being made into the possibility of either insurance arrangements or contractual arrangements, on a shared cost basis" (A/3209, para. 245).

2. In his report to the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/701), at the same session, the Secretary-General set out the results of studies in regard to a dental insurance plan

for Headquarters staff members, and suggested the adoption of a plan known as the Group Health Dental Insurance (GHDI) Plan. In the same report (paragraphs 21, 22 and 26), the Secretary-General proposed, for both medical and dental insurances, an equal sharing of costs between the staff and the Organization — "it being understood that an appropriate schedule would be worked out by the Secretary-General, having regard to this level (50 per cent), ... and the principle of major assistance to staff in the lower income groups with dependants and of assistance inversely with salary for other staff members."

3. The subsidy schedule provisionally adopted for the medical insurance plan is as follows:

Pay range (net) *		Subsidy	
Annual	Monthly	Individual	With dependants
United States dollars		(Percentage of premium to be paid by the Organization)	
To \$3,300	To \$275	65	85
\$3,300.01 - 4,200	\$275.01 - 350	60	80
\$4,200.01 - 5,100	\$350.01 - 425	50	70
\$5,100.01 - 6,600	\$425.01 - 550	35	60
\$6,600.01 - 8,400	\$550.01 - 700	20	40
Over \$8,400	Over \$700	10	15

* Base pay, personal allowance, language allowance, non-resident's allowance, cost-of-living allowance or post allowance, as applicable, less staff assessment.

4. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions presented at the eleventh session its observations and recommendations with regard to the several questions of dental and medical insurances, which are set out in paragraphs 13-15 of document A/3535.

5. At its 589th meeting, the Fifth Committee unanimously approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the subject (A/3558, para. 106).

6. In his report regarding the questions of the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system, outstanding from the eleventh session (A/3656), the Secretary-General advised in paragraph 27 that the studies regarding the dental costs question were still in progress, but that he was hopeful of being able to submit a report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the early stages of the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

7. A detailed report has now been submitted to the Advisory Committee, based on a study made jointly by the Staff Council, the United Nations Medical Director and the Office of the Controller. This report summarizes the various alternatives for a dental costs plan considered in the more detailed report submitted to the Advisory Committee and sets out the conclusions which the Secretary-General has reached with regard to the dental costs question.

8. As background to this question, it may be stated that, while the problem of high dental costs is not considered to involve quite the same degree of unpredictability and acuteness as applies in the case of medical costs, nevertheless, surveys have shown that dental costs may vary to some considerable extent year to year occasioning, particularly in a high cost area such as New York, a material financial drain in the individual case in any one year. For example, in a survey taken in 1955, it was indicated in the case of the 1,612 staff members who replied to the questionnaire, that during the preceding year approximately 20 per cent had dental costs ranging from \$100 to \$200, another 14.5 per cent costs ranging from \$200 to \$500, and about 2.5 per cent costs ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 and upward. In a subsequent survey conducted by the Staff Council regarding the wishes or otherwise of staff members for a prepaid dental costs (insurance) plan, 91 per cent of the 1,346 staff members who responded to the questionnaire replied favourably.

9. It may also be stated that in the case of dental plans a particular emphasis is placed on care and maintenance. Accordingly, such plans are customarily designed toward emphasizing regular and current maintenance in addition to providing for the more costly dental procedures.

10. Regarding the question of organization of a dental costs plan, the following alternatives were considered:

(a) Commercial insurance;

(b) A dental clinic on the United Nations premises;

(c) Contractual arrangements (with a number of dentists or group of dentists);

(d) An internal self-administered plan;

(e) The Group Health Dental Insurance Plan.

11. As regards alternative (a), a survey has failed to disclose that any commercial insurance company has commenced the underwriting of dental insurance, at least in the New York area.

12. With regard to alternative (b), estimates have been formulated which would indicate an initial capital cost of \$46,000, with an annual operating cost of approximately \$92,000, to provide for full treatment facilities. Certain handicaps are foreseen with this type of arrangement. For example, the staff members of the United Nations Headquarters and their dependants reside in communities scattered widely over the metropolitan and adjacent areas; the utilization of such services by dependants would necessarily involve extensive expenditures for travel, meals, etc., as against the use of local services. Further, such arrangements would involve the extensive traffic of dependants in the premises of the Organization; alternatively, it is not possible to estimate accurately the extent to which such facilities would be used. The plan would not take care of the problem for staff members on travel, home leave, or assigned to mission, nor would the arrangement be of value for such Headquarters payroll groups as the United Nations Field Service, who serve mostly away from New York, on mission or other field assignments.

13. The problems with respect to alternative (c) are similar to those appertaining to alternative (b). In order to overcome such handicaps, even with respect to local staff, it would be necessary to enter into multiple contractual arrangements with dentists located in each of the numerous communities in the metropolitan and adjacent areas. Such arrangements might also involve extensive and protracted negotiations not only with separate dentists or groups of dentists, but also with the professional dental societies of the area.

14. It would appear to the Secretary-General, accordingly, that the practical arrangement for a dental costs plan would devolve to a choice between alternatives (d) and (e), namely, an internal self-administered plan or adoption of the GHDI Plan.

15. The GHDI Plan is offered in the New York area by Group Health Dental Insurance Incorporated, a non-profit affiliate of Group Health Insurance Incorporated, one of the three large non-profit medical insurance organizations in the New York area. The GHDI Plan provides a general dental coverage, with reasonable exclusions and limitations designed to protect it against excessive expenditures. There is a "service benefits" feature under which the indemnities provided by the plan for each specified treatment or procedure will be accepted by participating dentists in full payment for members

with incomes of \$5,000 or less per annum. The plan has a representation of some 3,700 participating dentists widely distributed over the metropolitan and adjacent areas. Aside from the advantage of service benefits, there is no obligation on any member to use a participating dentist and the services of any dentist may be used. In the case of participants other than those entitled to service benefits, cash indemnities are provided toward the costs of dental work.

16. As compared with the other alternatives considered, including the possibilities of organization of an internal self-administered plan, the Secretary-General would again recommend the adoption of the GHDI Plan as the best solution at this time to the dental costs problem for Headquarters staff members, for the following reasons:

(a) The plan is organized along the lines of the United Medical Service (Blue Shield) Plan (UMS), allowing free choice of dentist (doctor), for which type of plan the staff has shown a decided preference;⁵

(b) The plan will, accordingly, allow the utilization of local dental services by staff members and their dependants who reside in communities scattered widely over the metropolitan and adjacent areas; this contrasts with other arrangements, involving a centralization of services, which might partly defeat the ends in view by occasioning alternative expenditures for travel, meals, etc.;

⁵ As between the two base plan medical insurances available to staff members, approximately 77 per cent have chosen that plan allowing for free choice of doctor. This is accounted for, in part, by the travel and assignment of staff to areas outside of New York where they could not be served by the local (New York) medical groups organized under the alternative medical plan.

(c) The plan has the support of the organized dental profession;

(d) As with UMS, the plan has built-in "service benefits" worked out with and accepted by the dental profession, advantageous to those in the lower income groups;

(e) Benefits and services under the plan would be largely "outside-administered", thus obviating the diversion of Secretariat resources to new, specialized, and largely untried operations;

(f) In view of the relative newness of dental insurance, it is considered, at least initially, that there would be advantage in placing the plan with an outside professional organization; in the adoption of such alternative, the level of costs (premiums) to the Organization can be foreseen within calculable limits, whereas experimentation could prove costly; while an internally administered plan (or clinic arrangement) might prove suitable for later study, the Secretary-General would not recommend at this time the diversion of the energies of the Organization for the pioneering of this type of coverage, which, in his view, might best be left to a professionally supported and sponsored group.

17. The monthly rate of premium under the GHDI Plan would be as follows:

	United States dollars
Individual	1.65
Staff member and spouse ...	3.30
Family	6.00

This coverage would provide, *inter alia*, for 50 per cent of the cost (based on the GHDI schedule) of needed fillings and extractions at the time of joining the plan.

18. Additional arrangements are available under the plan relating to pre-existing conditions, as follows:

Coverage of pre-existing conditions	Extra premium (first year only)
	United States dollars
(a) 100 per cent of costs (based on GHDI schedule) of providing needed fillings and extractions at the time of joining the plan. No benefits for other pre-existing conditions.	Individual 10.00 Staff member and spouse 20.00 Family of three or more 20.00
(b) 50 per cent of costs (based on GHDI schedule) of correcting all pre-existing conditions after deductible of \$50 per adult and \$10 per child is paid by subscriber. These conditions include, for example, dentures, crowns, bridge-work, etc. in addition to fillings and extractions.	Individual 20.00 Staff member and spouse 40.00 Family of three or more 55.00

19. The Staff Council at Headquarters has strongly recommended the incorporation under the plan of additional coverage for pre-existing conditions in accordance with paragraph 18 (a). The additional first year premium to provide this extra coverage might be estimated at about \$45,000.

20. The Secretary-General doubts the justification for the extra coverage for pre-existing conditions. The arrangement proposed in paragraph 18 (a) would be restricted to coverage of necessary extractions and fillings at the time of joining the plan, and the effect in these cases would be to increase the indemnities to 100 per cent as against 50 per cent of schedule rates (see para. 17 above). It might appear, accordingly, that the \$45,000 added cost would tend to be utilized for the payment of relatively numerous small indemnities; alternatively,

should it be foreseen that such payments would be "concentrated", the effect might be to engender a disinclination to participate on the part of those not immediately requiring such services. Also, if the first year extra premium were combined with the base premium for payment over a twelve months period, some additional complexities in administering the plan would be introduced, e.g., by necessitating differing rates of contributions and payroll deductions as between those who had participated for one year and new members, in the reporting of contributions on differing bases, in the control of the twelve months expiry date in each case, and the adjustment of premiums and deductions at the end of such period in each case. These extra administrative operations could be overcome to some degree by requiring payment of the extra first year premium on entry into the plan. This feature of the plan would necessarily apply uniformly or

not at all, that is, it could not be restricted only to those staff members desiring it, on an elective basis.

21. As regards annual costs it may be calculated that, if participation in the dental plan equalled that in the existing Headquarters group medical plans, the annual premium cost (excluding any extra amount for pre-existing conditions) would total roughly \$135,000 for all units, including the United Nations Headquarters staff, the United Nations Field Service, UNICEF, TAB and TAA, and other smaller units. What is not known is the exact level of participation in the dental plan which would eventuate. Assuming that somewhat fewer staff members might participate in the dental plan than in the medical plans, the Secretary-General would estimate possible over-

all costs in the area of \$100,000-120,000 per annum, occasioning an over-all cost to the Organization (at the 50 per cent level) of \$50,000-60,000 per annum, of which around 86 per cent or about \$43,000-52,000 would fall to the general administrative budget of the United Nations, the balance to the budgets of other units, such as UNICEF, TAA and TAB.

22. The Secretary-General would, accordingly, recommend for approval the institution as at 1 January 1958, or at an early date subsequent thereto, of the GHDI Plan, and the equal sharing of premium costs between the United Nations and staff members, in line with the principle already adopted by the General Assembly in respect of the existing medical insurance coverages.

(b) Question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations : report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/C.5/718/Rev.1

Changes in geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations : report of the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[21 October 1957]

1. In its consideration of this subject at the eleventh session, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957, which, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session on the changes which have occurred in the geographical distribution of the United Nations Secretariat staff during the year ending 31 August 1957.

2. The Secretary-General draws attention to the annex to the Annual Staff Listing^a and believes that the greatest assistance will be given to the Fifth Committee by supplementing this information with the following five tables.

TABLE I

*Appointments to internationally recruited posts by nationality
(1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957)*

[This table lists, in descending order of the number of appointments of each nationality, the 101 appointments which were made in the internationally recruited area between 1 September 1956 and 31 August 1957.]

Japan	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10
United States of America	9
India	6
Italy	6
Finland	5
France	4
Ireland	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4
Argentina	3
Canada	3
Spain	3
Costa Rica	2
Denmark	2
Jordan	2
Nepal	2
Portugal	2

Thailand	2
Turkey	2
Australia	1
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Ceylon	1
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Egypt	1
Guatemala	1
Hungary	1
Israel	1
Lebanon	1
Pakistan	1
Peru	1
Philippines	1
Poland	1
Sweden	1
Syria	1
Union of South Africa	1
Venezuela	1
Yemen	1

101

TABLE II

*Career appointments in internationally recruited posts
(1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957)*

[This table shows the nationality distribution of the thirty-eight appointments, out of the total of 101, which were career appointments.]

Japan	4
United States of America	4
Argentina	2
Canada	2
Costa Rica	2
India	2
Ireland	2
Italy	2
Jordan	2
Portugal	2
Spain	2
Turkey	2
Finland	1
France	1

^a ST/ADM/R.10, pp. 155-158. Transmitted to members of the Fifth Committee by the Secretary-General under cover of document A/C.5/L.456.

Guatemala	1
Nepal	1
Peru	1
Philippines	1
Syria	1
Union of South Africa	1
Venezuela	1
Yemen	1
	—
	38

TABLE III

*Fixed-term appointments in internationally recruited posts
(1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957)*

[This table shows the distribution of the sixty-three appointments, out of the total of 101, which were appointments for a fixed term.]

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10
Japan	6
United States of America	5
Finland	4
India	4
Italy	4

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4
France	3
Denmark	2
Ireland	2
Thailand	2
Argentina	1
Australia	1
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Canada	1
Ceylon	1
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Egypt	1
Hungary	1
Israel	1
Lebanon	1
Nepal	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Spain	1
Sweden	1
	—
	63

TABLE IV

*Staff in internationally recruited posts in the Principal Officer,
Director and Under-Secretary categories*

[This table shows the number of staff in internationally recruited posts in the Principal Officer, Director and Under-Secretary categories, as of 31 August 1956 and 31 August 1957, by nationality.]

Nationality	1956	1957	Change in composition since last year
United States of America ..	25	26	Two appointments; one promotion; one resignation; one leave-without-pay
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14	14	No change
France	9	10	One appointment
Canada	5	5	No change
China	5	5	No change
Sweden	5	4	One resignation
India	4	4	One appointment; one transfer to specialized agency
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3	4	Two appointments; one resignation
Australia	2	3	One promotion
Mexico	3	2	One resignation
Poland	3	2	One retirement
Yugoslavia	3	2	One retirement
Chile	2	2	No change
Czechoslovakia	2	2	No change
Netherlands	2	2	One promotion; one expiration of fixed-term contract
Union of South Africa	2	2	No change
Argentina	1	1	No change
Belgium	1	1	No change
Brazil	1	1	No change
Burma	—	1	One promotion
Finland	—	1	One appointment
Greece	1	1	No change
Iran	1	1	No change
Italy	—	1	One appointment
New Zealand	1	1	No change
Pakistan	1	1	No change
Switzerland	1	1	No change
Venezuela	—	1	One promotion
	97	101	Net increase of four

TABLE V

Number and nationality of staff in internationally recruited posts

[This table shows for each nationality the number of staff in internationally recruited posts at the beginning of the period under review, i.e., 31 August 1956. To this is added the appointments already reported in table I, divided into career appointments, as in table II, and fixed-term appointments, as in table III. The fourth column incorporates the result of all other staff operations for the year under review. This leads to the final figure in the fifth column showing the number of staff as of 31 August 1957.]

Nationality	Number of staff 31 August 1956 ^a	New appointments 1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957		Adjustments other than new appoint- ments 1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957 ^b	Number of staff 31 August 1957 ^c
		Career	Fixed-term		
Afghanistan	4	-	-	-1	3
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	13	2	1	-	16
Australia	21	-	1	-1	21
Austria	2	-	1	-	3
Belgium	28	-	1	-3	26
Bolivia	5	-	-	-	5
Brazil	13	-	-	+1	14
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5	-	-	-1	4
Byelorussian SSR	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	45	2	1	-4	44
Ceylon	5	-	1	-	6
Chile	14	-	1	+1	16
China	48	-	-	-	48
Colombia	7	-	1	-	8
Costa Rica	-	2	-	-	2
Cuba	6	-	-	-	6
Czechoslovakia	12	-	-	-	12
Denmark	16	-	2	-5	13
Dominican Republic	1	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	8	-	-	-1	7
Egypt	9	-	1	-2	8
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	-	-	-	1
Finland	1	1	4	-1	5
France	92	1	3	-2	94
Germany ^d	1	-	-	-	1
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	12	-	-	-1	11
Guatemala	1	1	-	-	2
Haiti	6	-	-	-2	4
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2	-	1	-	3
Iceland	2	-	-	-	2
India	52	2	4	-7	51
Indonesia	4	-	-	-1	3
Iran	9	-	-	-	9
Iraq	2	-	-	-	2
Ireland	1	2	2	-	5
Israel	5	-	1	-	6
Italy	4	2	4	-	10
Japan	5	4	6	-4	11
Jordan	2	2	-	-	4
Laos	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	4	-	1	-	5
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	2
Mexico	12	-	-	-1	11
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	1	1	-	2
Netherlands	23	-	-	-	23
New Zealand	9	-	-	-1	8
Nicaragua	1	-	-	-	1
Norway	21	-	-	-1	20
Pakistan	12	-	1	-1	12
Panama	1	-	-	-	1
Paraguay	1	-	-	-	1
Peru	6	1	-	-	7
Philippines	7	1	-	+1	9
Poland	19	-	1	-1	19
Portugal	-	2	-	-	2
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-	1
Spain	2	2	1	-	5
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V (continued)

Nationality	Number of staff 31 August 1956 ^a	New appointments 1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957		Adjustments other than new appoint- ments 1 September 1956 - 31 August 1957 ^b	Number of staff 31 August 1957 ^c
		Career	Fixed-term		
Sweden	18	-	1	-1	18
Switzerland ^d	22	-	-	-	22
Syria	5	1	-	-	6
Thailand	4	-	2	+1	7
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	6	2	-	-	8
Ukrainian SSR	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	10	1	-	-	11
Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics	25	-	10	-4	31
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	152 ^e	-	4	-9	147 ^e
United States of America	320 ^f	4	5	+4	333 ^f
Uruguay	4	-	-	-	4
Venezuela	3	1	-	-1	3
Yemen	1	1	-	-1	1
Yugoslavia	6	-	-	-	6
Stateless	2	-	-	-1	1
	1,163	38	63	-50	1,214

^a See 1956 Staff Listing (ST/ADM/R.9). [Transmitted to members of the Fifth Committee by the Secretary-General under cover of document A/C.5/L.393/Corr.1.]

^b This column takes note of such adjustments as:

(i) Resignations, retirements, completion of fixed-term assignment or separation for any other cause;

(ii) Staff transferred between language posts and internationally recruited posts;

(iii) Staff who have been placed on leave without pay or have returned from such leave;

(iv) Secondments and completion of secondments to TAB;
(v) Promotion of General Service staff (at Headquarters, below G-5) to posts in the internationally recruited area;
(vi) Changes of nationality status.

^e See A/C.5/L.456.

^d Non-member State.

^e Includes three appointments under General Assembly resolution 746 (VIII).

^f Includes one appointment under General Assembly resolution 746 (VIII).

3. It will be seen that

(a) Within the limits imposed by the number of vacancies to be filled by "outside" recruitment, it has been possible for the 101 appointments made to be spread among 39 nationalities;

(b) That emphasis has been directed, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 1097 (XI), toward

those nationalities which have formed a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat;

(c) That, as in the previous year, the majority of the new appointments have been made on a fixed-term basis.

4. The Secretary-General invites the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to take note of this report.

(c) Question of the proportion of fixed-term staff : report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/C.5/724

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[21 October 1957]

1. At the eleventh session, the Fifth Committee stated in paragraph 129 of its report (A/3558) on the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system:

"At its 586th meeting, the Fifth Committee approved, by 39 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions, a proposal by the representative of Iraq endorsing the recommendation of the Salary Review Committee that, of the posts that are suitable for filling on a secondment basis, the proportion to be filled by fixed-term staff, whether by secondment or otherwise, might be brought up to, say, 20 per cent as opportunity offered. It was understood that the matter of the proportion of fixed-term staff should form the subject of an annual review by the Fifth Committee."

2. Two documents already issued bear on this matter:

(a) "Staff of the United Nations Secretariat" (ST/ADM/R.10);⁷ which indicates by asterisk the staff members who have permanent contracts and gives in the annex the total staff divided into its main groups.

(b) The Secretary-General's report on changes in geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations (A/C.5/718/Rev. 1)⁸ which, *inter alia*, gives the appointments to the staff in the twelve months ended 31 August 1957, divided between those on a career basis and those for a fixed term.

3. It was pointed out, when the question was originally discussed in the Salary Review Committee and, sub-

⁷ Transmitted to members of the Fifth Committee by the Secretary-General under cover of document A/C.5/L.456.

⁸ See p. 16 above.

sequently, in the Fifth Committee, that it is not possible to differentiate posts which are suitable for filling on a secondment basis from other professional posts. In submitting the following information, however, the Secretary-General points out that it relates to all the internationally recruited professional staff. The table which appears in the annex to document A/C.5/L.456 (ST/ADM/R.10) and table V in document A/C.5/718/Rev. 1, show the total staff at 31 August 1957 as 1,214, whereas the total staff for the purposes of the present

report is 1,113 at that date. This difference arises from the fact that the information hereunder excludes Headquarters staff at the Principal (G-5) General Service level. Staff members are not, in practice, recruited to this grade: they arrive at this level by promotion from the Senior (G-4) General Service level. Consequently, this group of staff members is excluded.

4. The information regarding the internationally recruited professional staff is:

	Total staff in internationally recruited professional posts as of:			Appointments to internationally recruited professional posts for the twelve months ending:	
	31.VIII.1955	31.VIII.1956	31.VIII.1957	31.VIII.1956	31.VIII.1957
Career staff	953	953	960	26	38
Fixed-term staff	121	124	153	52	63
TOTAL	1,074	1,077	1,113	78	101

(d) Review of the Staff Regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto : report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/C.5/726

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[25 October 1957]

PART I

1. During the eighth session of the General Assembly, there were lengthy discussions on the subject of personnel policy. The results of these discussions were embodied in amendments to Staff Regulations 9.1 (a) and 9.3 (b), adopted by the General Assembly, and designed to regulate the review of the appointments of permanent staff members of the United Nations Secretariat whose conduct or integrity had been called in question. It was also decided that "a review both of the principles and standards progressively developed and applied by the Secretary-General in his implementation of the Staff Regulations and of the Staff Regulations themselves" should be undertaken; and the Secretary-General was invited to submit a report on this subject to the General Assembly at its tenth session (resolution 782 C (VIII)).

2. It is clear from the circumstances in which the foregoing resolution was adopted that the General Assembly was primarily concerned with principles and standards connected with the new ground for termination of permanent appointments provided in the amendments to Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) adopted at the same session. Since sufficient experience with respect to such principles and standards was not yet available at the time of the tenth session in 1955, the review in question was deferred, at the Secretary-General's suggestion, until the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

3. Part I of the present report deals with the principles applied and developed with respect to the second paragraph of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) and, particularly, with the work of the Special Advisory Board established pursuant to the third paragraph of that Regulation. Part II of the report reviews the standards of conduct in the international civil service.

4. The amendments to Staff Regulation 9.1 (a), which the General Assembly adopted at its eighth session in 1953 (resolution 782 A (VIII)), provide as follows:

"The Secretary-General may also, giving his reasons therefor, terminate the appointment of a staff member who holds a permanent appointment:

"(i) If the conduct of the staff member indicates that the staff member does not meet the highest standards of integrity required by Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

"(ii) If facts anterior to the appointment of the member and relevant to the suitability come to light which, if they had been known at the time of appointment, should, under the standards established in the Charter, have precluded his appointment.

"No termination under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) shall take place until the matter has been considered and reported on by a special advisory board appointed for that purpose by the Secretary-General.

"Finally, the Secretary-General may terminate the appointment of a staff member who holds a permanent appointment if such action would be in the interest of the good administration of the Organization and in accordance with the standards of the Charter, provided that the action is not contested by the staff member concerned."

5. In the implementation of the foregoing, the Secretary-General issued on 15 March 1954 Staff Rule 109.1 (a) as follows:

"The Special Advisory Board under Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) shall be composed of a Chairman appointed by the Secretary-General on the nomination of the President of the International Court of Justice and of four members appointed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Staff Council."

6. The Secretary-General, in his report⁹ to the General Assembly at its ninth session described the organization and the nature of the work of the Special Advisory Board, in accordance with the foregoing provisions. He informed the General Assembly that Mr. Georges Kaeckenbeeck of Belgium had been appointed Chairman, that four members and four alternate members had been appointed, in agreement with the Staff Council, from officials of the Secretariat, and that the Board had held its first session from 8 June to 21 July 1954.

7. The report pointed out that, following consultations with the Special Advisory Board and with representatives of the staff, the Secretary-General had, in a letter dated 1 July 1954 to the Chairman of the Staff Committee, explained the interpretation which he gave to the functions of the Special Advisory Board. The Secretary-General pointed out that, when allegations were received concerning a staff member, the Administration, prior to referring the matter to the Board, would see if the allegations emanated from a responsible source, did not involve mistaken identity and, *prima facie*, were of a serious nature warranting consideration by the Board. If these conditions appeared to be met, the Secretary-General would refer the matter to the Board without, in any way, taking a position or becoming a party to the proceedings, and the Board would have as its function the making of the first substantive examination of the matter in order to advise him whether or not subparagraph (i) and/or subparagraph (ii) of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) would be applicable.

8. The decision, concerning what action should be taken, would have to be made by the Secretary-General in the exercise of his responsibility under the Staff Regulations, after he had received from the Board the interpretation of the relevant Regulation. At that stage he would consider himself free to decide whether termination under that Regulation—if applicable—was necessary, or whether measures other than termination might be instituted if the circumstances justified such a course. The Secretary-General also pointed out that it was, of course, understood that, in the interest of the staff member, proceedings of the Board, and even the fact that a matter had been referred to the Board, would be confidential.¹⁰

9. In April 1957, Mr. Kaeckenbeeck resigned as Chairman of the Special Advisory Board, as other duties made it impossible for him to continue in this post. Pursuant to the provisions of Staff Rule 109.1 (a) and on the nomination of the President of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General appointed Justice O. C. Gundersen of the Supreme Court of Norway to succeed M. Kaeckenbeeck. The Secretary-General also appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the same Staff Rule and in agreement with the Staff Council, three more officials of the Secretariat to serve as additional alternate members of the Board.

10. The Special Advisory Board has held four sessions—in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Three of these sessions were held at United Nations Headquarters and one at the European Office of the United Nations. Mr. Kaeckenbeeck presided at the first three sessions, while the latest session of the Board, held from 15 August to 6 September

1957, was held under the chairmanship of Justice Gundersen.

11. Only eight cases have come before the Special Advisory Board for examination with respect to the possible application of the second paragraph of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a)—that is, whether there was any indication of lack of integrity or facts anterior to the appointment which, if known at the time, would have precluded such appointment. In two of these cases, the Board found a lack of integrity and the staff members concerned, after reading the reports, submitted resignations which were accepted by the Secretary-General. In five cases, it unanimously concluded, on the evidence before it, that there was no basis for the application of the second paragraph of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a), and the Secretary-General accepted the Board's conclusions. In one case, the Board was divided, with the majority concluding that the evidence did not demonstrate a failure to meet the required standards of integrity; the Secretary-General did not accept the conclusions of the Board in this latter case. Procedures foreseen for such a situation will thus have to be applied.

12. At the time that the Secretary-General proposed the adoption of the second paragraph of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) in 1953, he stated that he would consider a review of the principles applied by him in interpreting these new grounds for termination as a step in the right direction in the development of a balanced and sound constitutional and legal system in the United Nations administration. As principles were evolved through administrative interpretations, these should be brought to the notice of the General Assembly. He added that this should be done "when the procedures suggested here have been tried for a suitable period so that an attempt can be made to translate into a legislative text the principles thus far evolved."¹¹

13. The Secretary-General, on the basis of the experience to date, does not wish to propose any amendment to Staff Regulation 9.1 (a). The present text of that Regulation continues to represent what the Secretary-General described in 1953 as "the minimal programme" necessary to enable him to fulfil his duties under the Charter as regards the standards to be maintained by the Secretariat.¹² The Secretary-General has not, to date, been handicapped by the absence of powers beyond this minimal programme.

14. The Secretary-General would also consider it premature to draw definitive conclusions from a jurisprudence based on only eight Special Advisory Board cases and, therefore, does not propose that an attempt be made at this time to translate into a legislative text the principles thus far evolved. The Secretary-General, however, does wish to submit for the information of the General Assembly some principles and conclusions which have emerged from the reports of the Special Advisory Board and the decisions of the Secretary-General concerning the application of the second paragraph of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a).

15. First, there are two basic underlying principles. These are:

(a) The Secretary-General, in deciding whether to employ or terminate a staff member, must have sufficient information on which to make an independent decision; he cannot act on charges unsupported by satisfactory evidence. This principle derives directly from the Secretary-General's responsibilities and prerogatives under the Charter with respect to the appointment and termina-

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/2777, paras. 15-20.

¹⁰ Ibid., paras 17-19.

¹¹ Ibid., Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 51, document A/2533, paras. 36-40.

¹² Ibid., para. 41.

tion of the staff, and has been recognized by the General Assembly;

(b) The standards to be applied by the United Nations are those of the Charter, and the tests to be applied in regard to these standards are not necessarily the same as those which might be applied by a Member State in passing on questions of suitability for government employment. This principle is also based on the Charter and decisions of the General Assembly.

16. Certain conclusions reached by the Special Advisory Board in specific cases and applied by the Secretary-General are:

(a) A staff member, who has been previously convicted of a crime involving theft in a position of trust and has concealed that conviction and falsified his previous employment record on the personal history form filled out in applying for a position with the United Nations, does not meet the highest standards of integrity required by the Charter.

(b) An excellent record with the United Nations might be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance, but does not remove a case, where lack of integrity is indicated, from the possible application of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) (i).

(c) In view of Staff Regulation 1.1 and the Secretariat oath under Staff Regulation 1.9, there are certain circumstances in which the failure to subordinate one's personal interest to the interests of the Organization will indicate a failure to meet the standards of integrity required for an international civil servant under Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter.

(d) Although there has been no such case, the Board recognized that sufficient evidence of espionage or other similar illegal activity by a staff member against his Government either before or after employment, would require the application of Regulation 9.1 (a).

(e) The fact that a staff member has ties of culture and sentiment with a country other than the country of his nationality, in the absence of any proven conduct of an improper character, does not warrant the application of Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) (i) or (ii).

(f) Falsehood in a material matter shows a failure to meet the highest standards of integrity required by the Charter, but the Secretary-General must decide on all the facts whether or not Staff Regulation 9.1 (a) (i) should be applied in a particular case.

PART II

17. The principles and standards of conduct for international civil servants are a matter of continuing concern to the Secretary-General as well as the executive heads of the specialized agencies. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its twelfth session, in October 1951, requested the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB)¹³ to prepare a report on "Standards of Conduct in the International Civil Service". ICSAB submitted its report (COORD/CIVIL SERVICE/5) to ACC at its eighteenth session, in May 1954.

18. The Secretary-General distributed copies of the report to the Members of the United Nations during the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. In his

report on personnel policy¹⁴ submitted to that session, he stated that he was confident that the ICSAB report would assist materially in the development of high standards of conduct in the Secretariat, and indicated that he would report to the General Assembly after fuller consideration of the matter.

19. The report of the Fifth Committee contained the following statement with respect to the ICSAB report:

"Satisfaction was expressed in the Committee with the general principles laid down in the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board on standards of conduct in the international civil service, and many delegations commended the Board for its work on this matter. One delegation stated that, in view of the clarification of paragraph 21 of the Board's report made by the Secretary-General following publication, it would have no difficulty in accepting the report as a whole."¹⁵

20. The Secretary-General has reviewed the ICSAB report in the light of experience since its submission in 1954, and in the light of the tradition which is developing in the Secretariat. This study leads him to confirm the preliminary conclusions which he stated to the General Assembly at its ninth session.

21. The Secretary-General finds the ICSAB report a very useful guide and an important contribution to the development of high standards of conduct in the Secretariat. After a detailed study of the problem, it is the view of the Secretary-General that to the extent it is desired to give legal effect to the principles of the ICSAB report, adequate texts are already found in the Staff Regulations and Rules. These instruments, in their present form, provide the legal framework for the implementation of the ICSAB report, and the Secretary-General believes that they are a good vehicle for this purpose.

22. Beyond the strict legal texts, the ICSAB report sets forth broad principles and ideals, as well as practical illustrations, which, the Secretary-General believes, will serve as an inspiration to those who join the service of the United Nations. In accordance with the suggestion of the Chairman of ICSAB, copies of the report were circulated by the Secretary-General to all members of the United Nations staff in October 1954 and, since then, have been given to all new staff members who join the Organization. In circulating the report, the Secretary-General expressed his confidence that all members of the staff of the United Nations would join him in welcoming guidance as to how international civil servants might meet most adequately the challenge of the ideals and needs of the Organization. The report has also been brought to the attention of the various internal boards which assist the Secretary-General in dealing with staff problems, such as the Review Board and the Special Advisory Board. A careful study of the report will be valuable to the staff in meeting the standards required for international civil servants under the Charter of the United Nations.

23. The Charter provides three principal standards for members of the Secretariat. The first two are standards of performance—staff members must be efficient and competent. But these are also standards of conduct—staff members must strive at all times to do their jobs well and to give to the Organization the best service of which they are capable. The third—integrity—is solely a standard of conduct and related both to the

¹³ In addition to the United Nations, ICSAB advises the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; World Health Organization.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, document A/2777.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/2862, para. 16.

official duties and to the private life of the staff members. With respect to this standard of integrity, the remarks of ICSAB are of particular significance. It states:

"Integrity, while perhaps not subject to exhaustive and precise definition, must be judged on the basis of the total behaviour of the person concerned. Such elementary personal or private qualities as honesty, truthfulness, fidelity, probity and freedom from corrupting influences, are clearly included. For the international official, however, the Charter also requires integrity as a public official, and especially as an international public official. Perhaps the clearest expression of this is the fact that he has dedicated himself to regulate his conduct with the interests of the international organization only in view. It follows that he must subordinate his private interests and avoid placing himself in a position where those interests would conflict with the interests of the organization he serves." (COORD/CIVIL SERVICE/5, para. 4.)¹⁶

24. Admittedly, as ICSAB states in the conclusion to its report, the standards are high and exacting. It has been suggested that, in the light of experience, the standards should be brought more into line with those of the average national citizen. But this would be a step backwards, and the risk should not be taken. The fact is that Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter

¹⁶ See also on this same point, para. 16 (c) above.

requires the highest possible standards of conduct. It has been well stated that a public servant must not only be honest in fact, but his conduct must be beyond the suspicion of dishonesty; that is to say, he must perform all functions with scrupulous objectivity and must never permit himself to be placed in a situation where he might be suspected of using his position for personal gain.

25. Membership in the Secretariat of the United Nations is not merely a job, but an opportunity to serve the international community. The staff member should be a person who believes wholeheartedly in the principles and the purposes of the Organization and does his level best to that end. For such a staff member, the natural and proper aim is to attain these high standards. The Secretary-General is confident that the staff understands, sympathizes with, and strives to attain the goal set forth.¹⁷

CONCLUSION

26. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that no change be made at the present time in the Staff Regulations.

¹⁷ In its report, ICSAB points out that "high standards of conduct are best attained by a universal understanding among staff members of the relation between their conduct and the success of the international organizations, and by the development of a strong tradition among men and women who are jealous of the reputation of the organizations they serve and are anxious to safeguard it" (para. 2).

(e) Proposal to amend article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/3629

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[8 August 1957]

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with the request of the Fifth Committee made at the tenth session of the General Assembly.¹⁸

2. The Special Committee on Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, which met in April and May of 1955, considered for the first time amendments to article 9 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, submitted by Australia.¹⁹ The representative of Australia explained the intention of the proposed amendments to this article. The Australian proposal was supported by the representative of Iraq. On the other hand, the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria and the United Kingdom stated that the Committee, in view of its terms of reference, had no competence to decide that question. The Special Committee voted on the Australian proposal: paragraph (a) was rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions; paragraph (b) was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 6

abstentions; paragraph (c) was rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

3. In a *note verbale* to the Secretary-General dated 29 July 1955, the Permanent Representative of Australia, "in response to the request of the General Assembly for Member States to make 'any suggestions which they may consider useful'", drew attention to the proposals submitted to the Special Committee and reserved the right to present them to the General Assembly for consideration at its tenth session.²⁰ The note stated that the Government of Australia believed that adoption by the Assembly of the amendments to article 9 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal, proposed by the representative of Australia in the Special Committee, would, by defining clearly the discretion of the Tribunal in regard to awards of compensation, reduce the likelihood that awards might be made which were manifestly excessive.

4. At the tenth session of the General Assembly, Australia submitted to the Fifth Committee a draft resolution²¹ containing the proposed amendments. This

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 49, document A/3016, para. 38.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/2909, paras. 65 and 66, and annex I, section D, III.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/2917 and Add.1 and 2, first addendum, section A.

²¹ *Ibid.*, document A/3016, para. 36.

proposal was discussed by the Fifth Committee at its 494th, 500th and 501st meetings. The representative of Australia explained that paragraph (a) was proposed as a clarification of the intent of the General Assembly in adopting the present text of article 9 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal. Paragraph (b) was intended to give full effect to the limitation of compensation to the equivalent of two years' net base salary. Finally, paragraph (c) was intended to specify principles to be observed by the Tribunal in assessing awards of compensation.

5. The Fifth Committee did not consider the substance of the proposals, but inserted the following paragraph in its report to the General Assembly:

"During the discussion of the Australian proposal, the question was raised whether the Committee could consider the matter under its agenda. This question was not settled, but it was agreed that the Australian draft resolution should be referred to the Secretary-General and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for consideration and report at the twelfth session of the General Assembly in connexion with the item to be considered at that session: 'Review of the Staff Regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied in their implementation'".²²

CONSIDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN DRAFT AMENDMENTS

6. The beginning and operative paragraph (a) of the Australian draft resolution are as follows:

"The General Assembly"

"Decides to amend article 9 of the statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as follows:

"(a) Insert after the words 'provided that such compensation' in the second sentence of paragraph 1, the words 'including normal termination indemnities'."

7. The present text of the second sentence of paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal is:

"At the same time the Tribunal shall fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the applicant for the injury sustained should the Secretary-General, within thirty days of the notification of the judgement, decide, in the interest of the United Nations, that the applicant shall be compensated without further action being taken in his case; provided that such compensation shall not exceed the equivalent of two years' net base salary of the applicant."

8. The Secretary-General believes that the view expressed by the Australian representative that this amendment represents the intent of the General Assembly in adopting, by its resolution 782 B (VIII), the present text of article 9, is correct. The report of the Fifth Committee on personnel policy made to the Assembly at its eighth session in 1953, contained the following: "It was explained by the representative of the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the practice of the Administrative Tribunal, it was intended that the amount would be less any indemnities paid at the time of termination."²³

9. It is doubtful, however, if this amendment is necessary. The legislative history appears to make the intent of the Assembly quite clear and this intent is also consistent with the practice which had been previously followed by the Administrative Tribunal. There

has been no case in which the application of this provision of the Statute has arisen since the adoption of the present text in 1953. However, the Secretary-General has no objection to this amendment.

10. Paragraph (b) of the Australian draft resolution is as follows:

"(b) Delete the last two sentences in paragraph 1 commencing 'The Tribunal may, however, in exceptional cases . . .'"

11. The full text of the last two sentences of article 9, paragraph 1, is "The Tribunal may, however, in exceptional cases, when it considers it justified, order the payment of a higher indemnity. A statement of the reasons for the Tribunal's decision shall accompany each such order."

12. This provision which the draft amendment seeks to delete, was not contained in the original text proposed to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in 1953, although he had suggested that, in exceptional cases, the Administrative Tribunal should be free to recommend the payment of higher compensation.²⁴ The present text was introduced jointly by Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, the Netherlands and Syria²⁵ and was approved by the Fifth Committee by 33 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions.

13. There has been no case before the Administrative Tribunal in which the question of the application of this provision has arisen. There is, therefore, no experience on which the Secretary-General may base any judgement or comments.

14. Paragraph (c) of the Australian draft resolution is as follows:

"(c) Insert the following at the end of paragraph 1:

"'In fixing the amount of compensation to be paid in any case, the Administrative Tribunal shall have regard to the following principles:

"(i) Where employment is for an indeterminate period, the amount of compensation should be related to the period which might be regarded as reasonable notice of termination of employment and,

"(ii) Where employment is for a determinate period, compensation should not exceed the applicant's salary for the unexpired portion of such period.'"

15. The only discussion of the substance of the Australian proposal during the tenth session of the General Assembly was at the 500th meeting of the Fifth Committee, on 25 October 1955. The representative of Australia, in introducing his draft resolution, said that, after a careful study of the Tribunal judgements, his delegation had been unable to ascertain what principles, if any, the Tribunal had followed in assessing the amount of compensation to be awarded. He believed that some past awards could be explained only on the assumption that the Tribunal had taken into account considerations extraneous to the judicial assessment of compensation. His delegation, therefore, considered it desirable to limit the Tribunal's discretion in the matter and to lay down guiding principles for it to follow. Paragraph (c) of the draft resolution laid down principles to be observed by the Tribunal in assessing awards of compensation. First, Australia proposed the introduction of the principle of "reasonable notice": compensation should be related to the period which might be regarded as reasonable notice for termination of a contract. The two-year maximum should be ample to cover any conceivable situation. Secondly, in the case of a contract of employment for a specific period, compensation should not exceed the salary for the unexpired portion of such period.

²² *Ibid.*, para. 38.

²³ *Ibid.*, Eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 51, document A/2615, para. 49; see also para. 50.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, documents A/2533, para. 84 and A/2615, para. 49.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/2615, para. 50.

16. The representative of Belgium, on the other hand, considered that it would be a mistake for a purely judicial body to commit itself in advance to a rigid procedure. Judicial principles, he believed, were best developed in the light of experience, and every case presented a different problem.

17. Sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (c) of the Australian draft resolution would apply to permanent and regular appointments (staff rule 104.13) and to temporary appointments, not for a fixed term (probationary or indefinite) (staff rule 104.12 (a) and (c)). Sub-paragraph (ii) would apply to fixed-term appointments (staff rule 104.12 (b)).

18. As regards sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (c) of the Australian draft resolution, the Secretary-General wishes to point out that periods of notice are already provided under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, and that these periods can hardly be regarded as other than "reasonable". The application of sub-paragraph (i), which would relate the amount of compensation to a period of "reasonable notice", would necessarily result in confusion and would give rise to difficult problems of interpretation. Either two different concepts of "reasonable notice" would exist side by side, or, if the periods were to be considered the same, then the distinction between a termination properly accorded under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and a termination which the Administrative Tribunal considered irregular, would be removed.

19. Moreover, if the criteria of reasonable notice are adopted, the Tribunal might, in certain cases, consider itself under an obligation to make awards which would be higher than the damage actually suffered by the applicant. This might, for example, happen in the case of a staff member who, after separation from the United Nations, has immediately found a more gainful employment and, therefore, sustained little or no actual loss. In such case, under sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (c), the Tribunal would be found to make an award of compensation in accordance with the formula proposed, i.e., the principle of reasonable notice. On the other hand, under the existing provisions of article 9, the Tribunal would be able to take into account relevant factors in mitigation of damages.

20. With reference to sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of the Australian draft resolution, the representative of Australia stated:

"It was Australia's contention that a staff member's rights were limited to those he enjoyed under the terms of his contract. The award by the ILO Tribunal to UNESCO staff members of damages in respect of the non-renewal of fixed-term contracts meant that those employees had been given rights over and above those acquired under their contracts, a proceeding not justified by any rules of jurisprudence. Furthermore, such a practice abolished the difference in status between permanent employees and those on fixed-term contracts and would, if it became general, prevent the Secretary-General from engaging employees for fixed periods with the assurance that his responsibility towards them would end with the expiration of the agreed period."²⁶

21. The Secretary-General does not believe, however, that the cases of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can be considered a precedent applicable to the United Nations fixed-term appointment, since the existing United Nations Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, unlike those of UNESCO, expressly state that "the fixed-term appointment does not carry any expectancy of renewal or conversion to any other type of appointment" (staff rule 104.12 (b)). A clear distinction is, therefore, made between career and non-career appointments. Moreover, the opinions in the UNESCO cases were based, at least in part, upon the interpretation of a memorandum of the Director General of 6 July 1954, announcing his intention that all holders of fixed-term contracts expiring at the end of 1954 or at the beginning of 1955, who had achieved the required standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, would be offered renewals of their appointments. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the decisions of the UNESCO cases would be applied as precedents to the United Nations fixed-term appointment under the present Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, which carries no expectancy and is not a career appointment.

22. In view of the foregoing considerations the Secretary-General believes that it might be preferable for the precise amount of compensation payable under article 9 of the Statute to be left to the discretion of the Administrative Tribunal, within the limits set in the present text of that article.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Tenth Session, Fifth Committee, 500th meeting, para. 5.

DOCUMENT A/3684

Eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[Original text: English]
[26 September 1957]

1. The present report is made in accordance with a decision taken by the Fifth Committee²⁷ at the tenth session of the General Assembly that an Australian draft resolution concerning the award of compensation by the Administrative Tribunal should be referred to the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

2. The Australian draft resolution proposed four amendments to article 9 of the Statute of the Administrative

Tribunal, which deals with the amount of compensation that may be awarded by the Tribunal.

3. In his report,²⁸ the Secretary-General concludes that it might be preferable for the precise amount of compensation to be left to the discretion of the Administrative Tribunal within the limits now set by article 9 of its Statute. In addition, the Committee has received oral testimony from his representatives indicating that, as from the date when the General Assembly adopted article 9 in its present form (resolution 782 B (VIII) of

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 49, document A/3016, para. 38.

²⁸ See document A/3629 above.

9 December 1953), twenty-eight judgements have been rendered by the Tribunal. Of this number, three contained awards of compensation, including one award in respect of a procedural delay.

4. The Advisory Committee understands that, in the

cases under reference, no difficulty arose in applying the existing article 9 of the Statute. This fact leads the Committee to suggest that the Fifth Committee may wish to defer action in this matter until further experience has been gained.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A, B and C submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3797, para. 53). For the final texts, see resolutions 1225 (XII), 1226 (XII) and 1227 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1225 (XII). UNITED NATIONS SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND BENEFITS SYSTEM : AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/3656) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3681) on certain outstanding questions relating to the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system,

Resolves that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be modified by the amendments annexed to the present resolution, with effect from 1 January 1958.

*731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.*

ANNEX

Regulation 3.4 (Dependency benefits)

Add a new paragraph (c), to read :

"(i) With a view to avoiding duplication of benefits and in order to achieve equality between staff members who receive dependency benefits under applicable laws in the form of governmental grants or income tax exemption and staff members who do not receive such dependency benefits, the Secretary-General shall prescribe conditions under which the dependency allowance for a child specified in (a) (i) above shall be payable to the extent that the dependency benefits enjoyed by the staff member or his spouse under applicable laws amount to less than such a dependency allowance. Where any income tax exemption in respect of the child of a staff member accrues to the benefit of the United Nations under arrangements for reimbursement of income tax, the staff member shall receive the full amount of the dependency allowance for such child.

"(ii) The Secretary-General may determine the amount of the dependency benefits referred to in (c) (i) above on the basis of categories established by him in the interest of administrative convenience and simplicity provided that the benefit actually received plus the dependency allowance shall be no less than \$300 in respect of a child."

As a result, the present paragraphs (c) and (d) become paragraphs (d) and (e).

Annex I, paragraph 5

Add the following new text:

"The Secretary-General may provide two further increments at \$10,540 and \$10,920, at two-yearly intervals, to staff in the Second Officer level who have remained in

that level for at least five years and are, in his opinion, qualified for promotion."

1226 (XII). QUESTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/718/Rev. 1) regarding changes in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations during the year ended 31 August 1957, submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth session,

Recalling its recommendation in paragraph 1 of resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957 that, in future appointments to the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations, at all levels, appropriate preference be given to nationalities which form a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat, subject to the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the appointments listed in the report of the Secretary-General mark a step towards the objectives of that recommendation,

Expressing appreciation of the action already taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to that recommendation,

Requests the Secretary-General :

(a) In making future appointments to the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations, at all levels, to continue his efforts to ensure the fullest possible conformity with the recommendation in paragraph 1 of resolution 1097 (XI) of 27 February 1957 ;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the results of his efforts in that direction.

*731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.*

1227 (XII). REVIEW OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS AND OF THE PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS PROGRESSIVELY APPLIED THERETO

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/726) on the review of the Staff Regulations and of the principles and standards progressively applied thereto.

*731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 51 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3209	Report of the Salary Review Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes</i> , separate fascicle.
A/3505	Thirty-ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 51
A/3523	Forty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3535	Forty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: improvement of group medical and hospital insurance plans	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3550	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 43
A/3558	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 51
A/3600	Budget estimates for the financial year 1958 and information annexes	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
A/3624	Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement No. 7</i>
A/3714	Report of the Committee on Contributions	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement No. 10</i>
A/C.5/689	Changes in geographical distribution of the staff: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Eleventh Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 43
A/C.5/691	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 51
A/C.5/701	Improvement of group medical and hospital insurance plans: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.5/710	Changes in geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/C.5/718/Rev.1
A/C.5/728	Organization of the Secretariat at the senior level: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 41
A/C.5/L.108	Staff of the United Nations Secretariat as at 31 August 1951: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/C.5/L.456	Staff of the United Nations Secretariat as at 31 August 1957: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/C.5/L.483	Ceylon: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3797, para. 39
A/C.5/L.493	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed
A/L.244	Bulgaria: amendments to draft resolution B contained in document A/3797	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , 731st meeting, paras. 20-23

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 51 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 626th to 630th, 632nd, 633rd and 646th meetings
Plenary meetings: 731st meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 52: United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
Plenary meetings (first phase) :		
A/3688	Report of the Secretary-General	1
Plenary meetings (final phase) :		
A/3801	Report of the Fifth Committee	2
Action taken by the General Assembly		3
Check list of documents		4
List of meetings at which agenda item 52 was discussed		4

DOCUMENT A/3688

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[4 October 1957]

1. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1102 (XI), which reads as follows :

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International School,

"Noting with satisfaction the improvement in the situation of the School, whereby it is not in need of budgetary assistance from the United Nations this year,

"Recognizing the continued functioning of the School as one of the important non-financial factors contributing to the recruitment and retention of international staff,

"1. Endorses the view that suitable accommodations in a convenient location are urgently needed by the United Nations International School;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to present his proposed study of the suggestions of the Board of Trustees of the School to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."

2. This resolution followed a discussion in the Fifth Committee based on the report submitted by the Secretary-General at the eleventh session (A/C.5/703).

3. In that report, the Secretary-General had indicated that the United Nations International School was currently limited to inadequate accommodations at Parkway Village, and that the Board of Trustees had submitted preliminary proposals to him to the effect

that the logical and desirable place for the School would be on the Headquarters site. The Secretary-General provided this as interim information, and indicated that he wished to study in detail the suggestions made by the Board before reporting at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

4. Detailed proposals from the Board of Trustees were received by the Secretary-General in June 1957. The Board repeated its recommendations that the School should be established on the Headquarters site, and estimated the total cost at \$5 million. This sum was made up as follows : capital costs of the building, estimated at \$3.4 million ; extra costs, such as landscaping, furniture, educational equipment and aids and contingencies, estimated at \$1 million ; and \$600,000 estimated for an initial endowment fund. The Board requested that the General Assembly should be asked to give authorization to build on the Headquarters site, on the assumption that the necessary funds to finance the project could be obtained from foundations, private organizations and persons interested in educational developments, no United Nations funds being needed. Under the Board's proposal, the building so erected would become the property of the United Nations.

5. In a supplementary report submitted in July 1957, the Board suggested that, should its suggestion that accommodations be provided on the Headquarters site prove impractical, the Secretary-General should give sympathetic consideration to the possibility of securing from the General Assembly endorsement of the idea of

establishing the School on a site adjacent to the Headquarters area; under this alternative, the Board suggested that the project would require to be supported by a United Nations financial grant to start the construction fund.

6. The Secretary-General warmly supports the objectives of the United Nations International School and is convinced that the provision of truly adequate accommodation for the School is in the best interest of the Organization. As stated in the resolution of the General Assembly there is no doubt that the "continued functioning of the School" is "one of the important non-financial factors contributing to the recruitment and retention of international staff". He considers also that the present facilities are becoming increasingly inadequate, and that any feasible and practicable plan which would result in the provision of suitable accommodations would be highly desirable.

7. The provision of accommodations on the Headquarters site, however, even with no financial obligation to the United Nations, would have some implications which require most careful consideration. The daily attendance of some 700-750 pupils, as estimated by the Board, would appear to raise transportation, parking and traffic problems involving both students and parents; problems of disturbance and property maintenance; and, generally, problems of possible impact on the efficient

working of the Organization in the discharge of its main functions.

8. Furthermore, suggestions are still being advanced informally by a number of delegations regarding the revival of earlier plans for a delegation building to be constructed on the Headquarters site. In considering the total utilization of the Headquarters site, the possibility of developments along this line would, in the Secretary-General's view, need to be taken into account together with the possibility of providing accommodations for the International School.

9. Concerning the alternative suggestion advanced by the Board of Trustees, namely, the possible endorsement of the idea of establishing the School on a suitable site adjacent to the Headquarters area, with a financial grant to start the construction fund, the Secretary-General has not had an opportunity to study the problem thoroughly or to make a definite recommendation, taking into account the legal, the practical and the financial considerations involved. The Secretary-General regrets, therefore, that at the present stage he can only call these various aspects of the problem to the attention of Members and recommend that the question of future accommodations for the United Nations International School be further developed in the light of views expressed in the General Assembly and of further study of the various possibilities with all their implications.

DOCUMENT A/3801

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. The Fifth Committee considered the question of the United Nations International School at its 644th and 645th meetings, having before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/3688) submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 1102 (XI) of 27 February 1957.

2. Representatives taking part in the discussion paid a tribute to the purpose of the School and to the manner in which it was being administered by the Board of Trustees. The principal matter at issue was how best to resolve the problem of providing suitable permanent accommodation for the School.

3. Brazil, France, India and Poland submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.497):

"The General Assembly,

"A

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International School (A/3688),

"Noting that the School is in urgent need of permanent premises, and that it is under notice to vacate its present temporary premises in June 1959,

"Noting that in order to meet the needs of the greatest possible number of children of the United Nations staff members, delegates and others associated with the United Nations, such permanent premises should be located in Manhattan,

"Noting further that in the view of the Secretary-General 'the provision of truly adequate accommodation for the School is in the best interest of the Organization',

"Recalling resolution 1102 (XI) on this subject, and in particular the recognition contained therein of 'the

continued functioning of the School as one of the important non-financial factors contributing to the recruitment and retention of international staff',

"1. Decides that in principle permanent premises for the United Nations School should be constructed either on the Headquarters site in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or on a site in its immediate vicinity, if the latter would be financially feasible;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the School, to investigate possibilities for the site, develop plans for the building, pursue efforts to raise funds from private sources, and, if sufficient funds should become available, to proceed with the construction of the School;

"3. Establishes a Committee consisting of representatives of the Governments of [to be specified] to advise the Secretary-General at his request on the action to be taken by him for advancing the construction of the School;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to assist the School in finding suitable accommodation pending completion of the permanent premises;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to present a progress report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, together with the comments, if necessary, of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"B

"Bearing in mind the discussions at previous sessions concerning a delegation building to be constructed in the area close to the United Nations Headquarters, and the increasing interest expressed by many delegations to have such facilities,

"Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices in investigating practical possibilities for the provision of delegation office facilities in the area close to United Nations Headquarters and, if sound plans are elaborated meeting with the approval of a sufficient number of delegations as tenants, to proceed with the implementation of the plan."

4. All delegations considered the International School to be a worthy experiment in education and subsidiarily a valuable "non-financial factor" in the recruitment and retention of staff at the Headquarters of the Organization. Many representatives believed that a decision in this matter was necessary as the lease on the present accommodations of the School would expire in June 1959 and there would not be time for making new arrangements if action were postponed until the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

5. An amendment was proposed by the representative of Chile to add to the end of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A the words "and obtainable without undue delay".

6. Other delegations, while recognizing the valuable achievements and objectives of the School, pointed out that, as an autonomous body, it did not come under the administrative control either of the General Assembly or of the Secretary-General. However, in the circumstances, they believed that it would be appropriate for the Secretary-General to be requested to use his good offices to help the School and make a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. It was noted that a number of difficult questions needed to be resolved before any construction could begin, and the more so since doubt was also expressed by several delegations regarding the "Headquarters District" as a site.

7. The representative of the United States considered that, taking into account the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement between his Government and the United Nations, negotiations with the host country were a necessary preliminary to any decision to locate the School on the Headquarters site. Agreement would also need to be reached with the City of New York which had already made a very generous contribution to the amenities of the site, the use of which for the International School might be authorized if and when appropriate negotiations with all interested parties showed that this was a practical possibility.

The representative of the United States proposed the following amendments to the four-Power draft resolution.

In resolution A:

(a) To insert in the third preambular paragraph, after "Noting" the words "the view of the Board of Trustees of the School".

(b) To replace operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 by a single new operative paragraph reading:

"Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to assist the Board of Trustees in finding a site

in Manhattan for the School, in developing plans for the building, and in pursuing their efforts to raise funds from private sources for the construction of the School and, if necessary, for the acquisition of a site therefor." In resolution B:

(a) To delete the text in the operative paragraph following the words "United Nations Headquarters".

(b) To add a new operative paragraph 2 reading:

"Requests the Secretary-General to make a progress report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly."

8. At the 645th meeting, the Fifth Committee received an amendment proposed by the sponsors of the four-Power draft resolution providing for the replacement of the first three operative paragraphs of the original draft resolution A by two new paragraphs. The first of these would request the Secretary-General to consult with the appropriate authorities on the possibilities of constructing permanent premises for the School on the Headquarters site. The second would follow the text of the United States amendment but with the words "including the 'Headquarters District'" inserted after the word "Manhattan". The sponsors also amended draft resolution B (1) to request the Secretary-General to use his good offices in investigating practical possibilities for the provision of delegation office facilities in the area close to United Nations Headquarters and (2) to omit the remainder of the original draft.

9. It was stated on behalf of the Secretary-General that he would consult all parties, including the interested delegations, in the implementation of resolution A, which involved no financial consequences for the United Nations.

10. The Chilean and United States amendments having been withdrawn, draft resolution A, as amended, was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

11. As regard draft resolution B, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that a number of delegations were interested in obtaining office facilities closer to the Headquarters site. No expenditure would devolve upon the United Nations in respect of any building construction undertaken for that purpose. The Secretary-General was prepared, however, to use his good offices in order to assist interested delegations.

12. Draft resolution B, as amended, was adopted by 43 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions.

Recommendations of the Committee

13. Pursuant to the above discussion, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

[Texts adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Fifth Committee. For the final texts, see resolutions 1228 A and B (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly**1228 (XII). UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
AND DELEGATION OFFICE FACILITIES****A**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International School (A/3688).

Noting that the School is in urgent need of permanent premises, and that it is under notice to vacate its present temporary premises in June 1959,

Noting that, in order to meet the needs of the greatest possible number of children of United Nations staff members, delegates and others associated with the United Nations, such permanent premises should be located in Manhattan,

Noting further that, in the view of the Secretary-General, the provision of truly adequate accommodation for the School is in the best interest of the Organization,

Recalling its resolution 1102 (XI) of 27 February 1957 on this subject and, in particular, the recognition contained therein of the continued functioning of the School as one of the important non-financial factors contributing to the recruitment and retention of international staff,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the appropriate authorities on the possibility of constructing permanent premises for the United Nations International School on the Headquarters site;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to assist the Board of Trustees of the School in finding

a site for the School in Manhattan, including the "Headquarters District", in developing plans for the building, and in pursuing their efforts to raise funds from private sources for the construction of the School and, if necessary, for the acquisition of a site therefor;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to assist the School in finding suitable accommodation pending completion of the permanent premises;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a progress report, together with the comments, if necessary, of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the discussions at previous sessions concerning a delegation building to be constructed in the area close to the United Nations Headquarters, and the increasing interest expressed by many delegations in having such facilities,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to investigate practical possibilities for the provision of delegation office facilities in the area close to United Nations Headquarters;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 52 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.5/703	United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 43
A/C.5/L.497	Brazil, France, India and Poland: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3801, para. 3
A/C.5/L.498	United States of America: amendments to document A/C.5/L.497	Incorporated in A/3801, para. 7
A/C.5/L.500	Chile: amendment to document A/C.5/L.497	Incorporated in A/3801, para. 5
A/C.5/L.506	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	For the text of this report, as amended at the 648th meeting, see A/3801

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 52 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee: 636th, 644th, 645th and 648th meetings

Plenary meetings: 731st meeting



Agenda item 53: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session

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A/3/68	Report of the Sixth Committee	2
Action taken by the General Assembly		3
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DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.400

Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Philippines and Spain: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[4 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session (A/3623),

1. *Notes* the said report;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the summary records of the discussions of the Sixth Committee on the report of the Commission.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.405

Ceylon: amendment to document A/C.6/L.400

[Original text: English]
[7 November 1957]

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 1 of the operative part of the draft resolution:

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work done by the International Law Commission;"

The present paragraph 2 will then become paragraph 3.

DOCUMENT A/3768

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original text: English]

[6 December 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, decided to place on the agenda of its twelfth session the item "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session", and referred it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered the item from its 509th to 513th meetings held between 27 September and 4 October, at its 529th meeting held on 5 November and at its 547th meeting held on 5 December 1957.

3. At the 509th meeting, the Chairman welcomed, on behalf of the Sixth Committee, Mr. Jaroslav Zourek, Chairman of the International Law Commission, and invited him to introduce the Commission's report (A/3623). In the course of the debate Mr. Zourek replied to questions put to him by representatives.

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES

4. In chapter II of its report (A/3623), the International Law Commission submitted, with a commentary, a draft of thirty-seven articles on the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The report stated that the draft was a provisional one and had been transmitted to Governments for comments, and that a final draft would be prepared at the Commission's next session in the light of these comments. For that reason, most of the representatives who took the floor were of the opinion that the draft was not, strictly speaking, before the General Assembly for consideration; accordingly they made only a few general comments, reserving their right to submit more detailed observations when the final text was submitted to the Assembly. Some representatives, however, also expressed their views on some specific articles.

5. It was stated in the Commission's report that the draft dealt only with permanent diplomatic missions but that the Commission had requested its Special Rapporteur to make a study of "ad hoc diplomacy", which would cover roving envoys, diplomatic conferences and special missions, and to submit his report at its next session. During the debate in the Sixth Committee, some representatives were of the opinion that in such circumstances it would perhaps be desirable to await the completion of final reports on both permanent and ad hoc missions, so that the whole subject of diplomatic immunities would be dealt with at the same time, possibly at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. On the other hand, some feared that such a procedure would entail unnecessary delay.

6. Another problem referred to, but not studied, in the Commission's report was the relations between States and international organizations, and the privileges and immunities of such organizations. In the Sixth Committee, some representatives expressed the view that this problem would some day have to be studied in its entirety, and that the principles developed through experience would have to be translated into explicit rules. Particularly the status of representatives to the United Nations could be usefully examined by the International Law Commission. On the other hand, some felt that there was no practical reason for the Commission to make a special study of the question, because, as far as the United Nations was concerned, the matter was

governed by the provisions of Article 105 of the Charter, the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and the Headquarters Agreement. The privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies were likewise governed by multilateral conventions.

7. Several representatives stressed the relationship between the rules governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities and those relating to consular intercourse and immunities, a topic also under study by the Commission. They considered that it would be desirable to study both subjects simultaneously, particularly since diplomatic agents often performed both diplomatic and consular functions. On the other hand, some expressed the view that those two issues, though parallel, were not identical and inseparable, and that, in view of its agenda for the next session, it was scarcely possible for the Commission to produce a draft on consular immunities. To study both questions at the same time would entail delays. Some representatives, though not strongly in favour of studying both drafts simultaneously, hoped that the topic of consular intercourse would be given more immediate consideration.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

8. In connexion with the section of the Commission's report devoted to co-operation with other bodies, the representative of Chile referred to paragraph 22 of the report, concerning the Commission's decision to be represented by its Secretary in the capacity of observer at the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, which, originally scheduled for 1958, would be held at Santiago in 1959. His Government, as host Government of the Fourth Meeting of the Council, renewed its invitation to the Secretary of the Commission to attend the Meeting.

9. Several representatives noted with pleasure the co-operation established between the International Law Commission and the Asian Legal Consultative Committee. They expressed the desire to have more information on the work of that new intergovernmental committee of legal experts, and hoped that the co-operation would be further extended.

METHODS OF WORK

10. In relation to the section of the report dealing with the planning of the future work of the Commission, it was felt that the International Law Commission with its enlarged membership should adopt new and more effective working methods. In particular, several representatives expressed the view that the Commission's work might be expedited if it divided itself into two or more sub-commissions working independently on different problems. It was pointed out that the Commission had already made a step in that direction by appointing a committee of nine members to consider and report to the full Commission on the topic of arbitral procedure. Some representatives thought that the Commission should consider some procedure under which the special rapporteur of a topic would act between the sessions as co-ordinator for a small sub-committee, the members of which would comment in writing on his preliminary work.

11. However, several representatives were opposed to the idea of the Commission dividing itself into sub-commissions. They considered that the Commission should not display undue haste in its work of codification, and that the present somewhat sedate pace had the added merit of maximum thoroughness. If that rhythm could be maintained, the final achievements might well be much more rapid than anyone would have dared to predict when the Commission was established.

12. Other representatives were of the opinion that the question was one which should, in any case, be carefully studied and decided by the Commission itself, which was in a better position to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of that procedure.

EMOLUMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

13. The representatives who expressed themselves on the question of the emoluments of the members of the Commission were agreed that the emoluments should be maintained at the existing levels, in view of the vital importance of the task entrusted to the Commission, the long continuous period during which it met, and the heavy demands made on the members by its work.

DURATION OF THE SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

14. The representative of Afghanistan drew attention to paragraphs 27 and 34 of the report of the Commission which stated that a ten-week session was a minimum period in which its work could be done. Several representatives expressed their agreement with this view and

were of the opinion that the sessions of the Commission should not be shortened.

PROPOSALS AND VOTING

15. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, the Philippines and Spain (A/C.6/L.400) whereby the General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session, would: (i) note the report of the Commission; and (ii) request the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission the summary records of the discussions of the Sixth Committee on the Commission's report.

16. An amendment was submitted by Ceylon (A/C.6/L.405) to insert in the operative part a new paragraph as paragraph 2, whereby the General Assembly would express its appreciation of the work done by the International Law Commission.

17. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted that amendment.

18. At its 547th meeting, on 5 December 1957, the Sixth Committee adopted unanimously the draft resolution as amended.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

19. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1185 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1185 (XII). REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS NINTH SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session (A/3623),

1. *Notes the said report;*

2. *Expresses its appreciation of the work done by the International Law Commission;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the summary records of the discussions of the Sixth Committee on the report of the Commission.*

*727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 53 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2456	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its fifth session (1 June - 14 August 1953)	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 9
A/3159	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its eighth session (23 April - 4 July 1956)	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 9
A/3623	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its ninth session (23 April - 28 June 1957)	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 9
A/3624	Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Ibid., Supplement No. 7
A/C.6/L.378	Articles concerning the law of the sea : reference guide prepared by the Secretariat	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 53
A/CN.4/91	Diplomatic intercourse and immunities : report by A. E. F. Sandström, Special Rapporteur	Mimeographed
A/CN.4/92	Commentary on the draft convention on arbitral procedure adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifth session	United Nations publication, Sales No. : 1955.V.1
A/CN.4/106	State responsibility — international responsibility : second report by F. V. García Amador, Special Rapporteur	See Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1957, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.V.5, vol. II)
A/CN.4/108	Arbitral procedure — draft convention on arbitral procedure adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifth session : report by Georges Scelle, Special Rapporteur (with a "model draft" on arbitral procedure annexed)	Idem.

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 53 WAS DISCUSSED

Sixth Committee : 509th to 513th meetings, 529th and 547th meetings
Plenary meeting : 727th meeting



Agenda item 54 • Question of defining aggression : report of the Special Committee

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DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.402

United States of America : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[4 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (A/3574),

- 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee ;*
- 2. Takes note of the report and commends it to the Governments of Members of the United Nations for examination and study ;*
- 3. Decides to postpone indefinitely further consideration of the question of defining aggression.*

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.403 *

Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Philippines and Venezuela : draft resolution

[Original text : Spanish]
[4 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 599 (VI) of 31 January 1952, 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952 and 895 (IX) of 4 December 1954, all referring to a definition of aggression,

* Incorporating document A/C.6/L.403/Corr.1, dated 8 November 1957, in which it was indicated that the name of the Dominican Republic, which had appeared in the original list of sponsors of the draft resolution, should be deleted.

Considering that, in spite of the progress made in the study of the question, the discussion at the present session shows the need for the elucidation of other aspects of the definition of aggression,

Considering that the report presented by the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (A/3574) is an important study based on the views expressed by States Members of the United Nations up to the date of the preparation of the report,

Considering that twenty-two additional States have recently joined the Organization and that it would be useful to know their views on the matter,

Resolves:

1. To take note of the report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression and to express appreciation for the valuable work done;

2. To ask the Secretary-General to request the views of the new Member States on the question, and to renew

the request to Member States which have not done so to submit comments as provided in General Assembly resolution 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952, furnishing them with the documentation produced after the adoption of that resolution;

3. To ask the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session on the replies received;

4. To place the question on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/3756

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original text: English]
[27 November 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, included in the agenda of its twelfth session the item "Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee", and referred it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 514th to 528th meetings, held between 7 October and 4 November, and its 530th to 538th meetings, held between 6 and 21 November 1957.

3. At the outset of the debate, the representative of the Netherlands, Mr. B. V. A. Röling, Rapporteur of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, introduced the report of that Committee (A/3574). He stated that the Special Committee had not succeeded in fulfilling a part of the task entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 895 (IX), that is, to draw up a draft definition of aggression; however, it had fulfilled the other part, which was to study the question of aggression "having regard to the ideas expressed at the ninth session of the General Assembly and to the draft resolutions and amendments submitted".

PROPOSALS AND AMENDMENTS

4. Two draft resolutions containing a definition of aggression were submitted to the Committee:

(a) By the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.6/L.399);

(b) By Iran and Panama (A/C.6/L.401).

5. In addition, a text containing a definition of aggression was proposed as a working document by the representative of Belgium at the 514th meeting.

6. The representative of Afghanistan submitted an oral amendment to the USSR draft resolution at the 520th meeting, to add to the list of acts of aggression contained in that draft resolution the closure of historical trade routes of a land-locked country or the creation of difficulty in the way of free and normal trade and commerce. He also submitted a similar amendment to the draft resolution of Iran and Panama.

7. Two draft resolutions relating to procedure were also submitted:

(a) By the United States of America (A/C.6/L.402), whereby the General Assembly would decide to postpone indefinitely further consideration of the question of defining aggression. This draft resolution was later withdrawn.

(b) By Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Philippines and Venezuela (A/C.6/L.403). Under the terms of that draft resolution, the Assembly would:

- (i) take note of the report of the Special Committee on

the Question of Defining Aggression and express appreciation for the valuable work done; (ii) ask the Secretary-General to request the views of the new States Members on the question and renew the request to States Members which have not done so to submit comments as provided in General Assembly resolution 688 (VII), furnishing them with the documentation produced after the adoption of that resolution; (iii) ask the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fourteenth session on the replies received; and (iv) place the question on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session.

8. An amendment to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.403) was submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Peru (A/C.6/L.404) to replace operative paragraphs 2 and 3 by the following:

"2. To re-establish the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression established by resolution 895 (IX) of 4 December 1954, and to increase its membership by adding the following members . . .

"3. To request the Special Committee to convene, in accordance with its terms of reference, in 1959, and to submit its report to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly".

9. A sub-amendment to this amendment was submitted by Ceylon, Egypt and Indonesia (A/C.6/L.406) to insert in paragraph 3 the phrase "to give priority in its work to the elaboration of the notion of armed aggression" after the words "in 1959".

10. Amendments to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.403) were also submitted by the United States of America (A/C.6/L.407): (a) to delete the words "which have not done so" from operative paragraph 2; (b) to replace operative paragraphs 3 and 4 by the following:

"3. To ask the Secretary-General to refer the replies of Member States to a committee composed of the Member States whose representatives have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly, which committee shall study the replies for the purpose of determining when it shall be appropriate for the General Assembly to consider again the question of defining aggression, and shall report to the Secretary-General when it has determined that the time is appropriate, setting forth the consideration which led to its decision;

"4. To request the Secretary-General to place the question of defining aggression on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, not earlier than at its fourteenth session, when the committee has advised him that it considers the time appropriate;

"5. To request the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting of the committee prior to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly."

11. Further amendments to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.403) were submitted by Egypt (A/C.6/L.409): (a) To replace the third and fourth paragraphs of the preamble by the following:

"Having considered the report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression";

(b) To replace operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 by the following:

"2. To postpone further consideration of the question of defining aggression during the present session of the General Assembly;

"3. To place the question on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly."

Poland later joined Egypt as a co-sponsor of these amendments.

12. An oral amendment to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.403) was submitted by the representative of India at the 535th meeting, to replace in the second paragraph of the preamble the words "of the definition of aggression" by the words "of a definition of aggression".

13. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendments of India and of the United States (A/C.6/L.407), and issued a revised text incorporating the United States amendments (A/C.6/L.403/Rev.1).

14. An oral amendment to this revised text was submitted at the 537th meeting by the representative of Ceylon (also on behalf of Egypt and Indonesia) to insert the following paragraph after the second preambular paragraph:

"Considering that the debate on the question of defining aggression at the twelfth session of the General Assembly has revealed the desire of a great number of delegations that priority should be given to the elaboration of the notion of armed aggression."

GENERAL DEBATE

15. Many delegations were of the opinion that the importance of a definition of aggression was becoming steadily greater. At a time when the international atmosphere remained tense and alarming and the armaments race was gathering speed, public opinion was calling for a definition of aggression. Such a definition should take its place among the measures designed to eliminate the threat of a new war, for it would serve as a warning to aggressors, and would make it harder to justify aggression. A definition of aggression would reduce international tension, serve to develop international criminal law, and provide guidance for the competent organs of the United Nations responsible for maintaining peace and security.

16. On the other hand, a number of delegations held that a definition of aggression would hardly facilitate the task of the Security Council or of the General Assembly, since it would restrict the discretion which those organs possessed under the Charter. Moreover, the practical importance of a definition was very limited, because, however worded, it would be easily evaded. In case of aggression, the main thing was not to have a definition but to ensure that the system of collective security would be applied. In the past, the achievements of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security had been accomplished without the aid of a definition of aggression; its failures could hardly be attributed to the absence of such a definition.

17. Another argument against defining aggression was that the international situation had placed greater emphasis on the functions of conciliation and mediation

of the United Nations rather than on the coercive function. Member States were reluctant to undertake collective military action for fear of provoking a third world war. Consequently, it might be a sound policy to refrain from branding as an aggressor one of the parties to a dispute which might be settled by mediation.

18. It was also felt by some delegations that any hasty attempt to define aggression would not promote international peace, but would only accentuate the existing international tension. In addition, international law at the present time could not foresee all the problems created by the possible use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and by experiments made to promote their further development.

19. Many delegations stated that no definition of aggression would be really useful unless it was accepted by a large majority of Member States. Some expressed the opinion that the majority should include the permanent members of the Security Council.

20. It was said that the General Assembly should limit itself, at least for the time being, to assembling and, if possible, interpreting the most serviceable and pertinent provisions of the Charter on the matter, and only thereafter attempt to analyse what exactly constituted armed attack and the other forms of aggression which various States considered definable.

21. With regard to the type of definition to be adopted, the delegations that favoured a definition of aggression recommended a mixed definition, that is, one in which a general description would precede and govern a list of definite acts of aggression, which would be included merely to illustrate and not to restrict the general description.

22. With regard to content, several delegations stated that there was no need to define aggression within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter, but that the definition should be confined to the notion of armed attack, in the sense of Article 51 of the Charter. It was conceivable that certain acts other than aggression might be declared illegal in an international convention, but it would only lead to confusion if they were included in the notion of aggression.

23. On the other hand, many delegations pointed out that under the Charter aggression was not confined to the use of armed force, and that the notion of "armed attack" mentioned in Article 51 of the Charter was but a special case of armed aggression in the sense of Article 39. Article 39 authorized the Security Council to take measures in the event of a threat to the peace, and in modern times it was indisputable that certain economic or ideological measures might constitute such a threat. Attempts to deprive a State of economic resources or to endanger its trade or trade routes should be considered acts of aggression.

24. Some delegations, however, which thought that under the Charter indirect aggression, economic aggression and ideological aggression might be included in the definition, pointed out that it would be better for the time being to confine the definition to armed attack, without prejudice to the recognition of other forms of aggression.

25. One delegation held the view that particular attention should be paid to the practical functions that a definition of aggression might be called upon to serve. Since the main purpose of the definition was to assist the competent organs of the United Nations in performing their functions, it was necessary to decide at what stage in a dispute—the beginning of the dispute, its development leading to intervention by United Nations organs, the decision or recommendation of those organs, the

attitude of the parties towards such a decision, and, finally, the reaction of the United Nations to that attitude—such a definition would be needed by the United Nations organs. Accordingly, the problem would only have to be faced if any of the States concerned refused to accept the decision of the United Nations, and only at that point would it be necessary to determine who was the aggressor.

26. In the opinion of some delegations, the chronological order of events was an important criterion, and would be decisive in determining who was responsible for aggression. It was maintained that it would be necessary, when preparing a definition of aggression, to explain that the aggressor State would be that which first committed any of the acts enumerated in the definition. A definition which neglected that principle of priority would not only be ambiguous, but might also be used as a justification for preventive war.

27. For other delegations, the definition could not be based on the chronological order of events, because that would lead to dangerous consequences. The aggressor would not necessarily be the State which first committed an act considered as an act of aggression. Whether or not the State was the aggressor would depend on the circumstances peculiar to each particular case.

28. It was also proposed to include in the definition a certain number of circumstances which in no case should serve as a justification for aggression. That proposal was criticized by some delegations as likely to give the impression that other circumstances, not included in the definition, might justify aggression. Furthermore, some critics contended that it would be illogical to give various pretexts which could not serve as justification for aggression when the basic principle was that nothing justified aggression.

PROCEDURAL DEBATE

29. During the general debate, it appeared that a majority of the delegations were not in favour of defining aggression at the present session, but wanted the question to be postponed. Some delegations wished to postpone the question indefinitely; others were in favour of placing the question on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

30. Among the latter, many delegations suggested that the States newly admitted to the United Nations, as well as those other Members which had not submitted their comments as provided in General Assembly resolution 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952, should be given the opportunity to do so between the present and the fourteenth sessions. They also wanted the Secretary-General to report at the fourteenth session on the observations received.

31. Several other delegations considered such a procedure insufficient. They were in favour of re-establishing the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression established by resolution 895 (IX) of 4 December 1954 and to increase its membership, in particular by adding some Member States newly admitted to the Organization. The Special Committee should report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

32. Towards the end of the discussion, another proposal presented as a compromise solution found considerable support, namely, that the Secretary-General should refer the replies of Member States to a committee composed of the Member States where representatives have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the Assembly, and that this new committee should study the replies with a view to determining when

it would be appropriate for the Assembly again to consider the question of defining aggression. This proposal was incorporated in the amendments submitted by the United States of America (see para. 10 above).

33. Several delegations strongly opposed that proposal on the ground that it was not a compromise solution, but would, in fact, amount to an indefinite postponement of the question, because it would be left to a small political body to decide when the time was appropriate for reconsidering the matter. Some feared that the adoption of the United States proposal would restrict the right of Member States to propose an item for inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda and would set a dangerous precedent.

34. Many delegations which favoured the adoption of the United States proposal stated that their attitude should not be construed as meaning that they were against a definition of aggression. Indeed, they were of the opinion that a postponement of the question until circumstances were more favourable would, in fact, enhance the possibilities of achieving a definition of aggression.

VOTING

35. At its 537th meeting, on 20 November 1957, the Committee decided to vote first on the revised draft resolution of Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Philippines and Venezuela (A/C.6/L.403/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto.

Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 as proposed in the amendment submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Peru (A/C.6/L.404) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 34 to 28, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, India, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Thailand, Uruguay.

In view of this result, operative paragraph 3, as proposed in the amendment, and the sub-amendment submitted by Ceylon, Egypt and Indonesia (A/C.6/L.406) were not voted upon.

Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 as proposed in the amendment submitted by Egypt and Poland (A/C.6/L.409) were rejected by a roll-call vote of 35 to 28, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Finland, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Peru, Thailand, Uruguay.

Operative paragraphs 2 to 5 of the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.403/Rev.1) were adopted by 41 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions.

No vote was taken on the amendment to the preamble submitted by Egypt and Poland (A/C.6/L.409) or on the amendment proposed orally by Ceylon (see para. 14 above).

The second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

The preamble as a whole was adopted by 43 votes to none, with 27 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 to 21, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Israel,

Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Malaya (Federation of), Panama, Peru.

36. As the procedural draft resolution had been adopted, the draft resolutions relating to the substance of the question (A/C.6/L.399 and A/C.6/L.401) were not put to the vote.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

37. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

DOCUMENT A/L.237 and Add.1**

Ceylon, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland and Syria:
amendments to the draft resolution proposed by the Sixth Committee in document A/3756

[Original text: English]
[28 November 1957]

1. In operative paragraph 2, delete the words "and to renew the request to Member States to submit comments as provided in General Assembly resolution 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952, furnishing them with the documentation produced after the adoption of that resolution".

2. Delete operative paragraph 3.

3. Redraft operative paragraph 4 (renumbered 3) to read as follows:

"To request the Secretary-General to place the question of defining aggression on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly".

4. Delete operative paragraph 5.

** Document A/L.237/Add.1, dated 29 November 1957, indicated the addition of Guatemala to the list of sponsors of the amendments.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 724th plenary meeting, on 29 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1181 (XII) below.

At the same meeting, the amendments in document A/L.237 and Add.1 to the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee were rejected by the General Assembly.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1181 (XII). QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 599 (VI) of 31 January 1952, 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952 and 895 (IX) of 4 December 1954, all referring to a definition of aggression,

Considering that, in spite of the progress made in the study of the question, the discussion at the present session shows the need for the elucidation of other aspects of a definition of aggression,

Considering that the report presented by the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (A/3574) is an important study based on the views

expressed by States Members of the United Nations up to the date of the preparation of the report,

Considering that twenty-two additional States have recently joined the Organization and that it would be useful to know their views on the matter,

Resolves:

1. To take note of the report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression and to express appreciation for the valuable work done;

2. To ask the Secretary-General to request the views of the new Member States on the question, and to renew the request to Member States to submit comments as provided in General Assembly resolution 688 (VII) of 20 December 1952, furnishing them with the documentation produced after the adoption of that resolution;

3. To ask the Secretary-General to refer the replies of Member States to a committee composed of the Member States whose representatives have served on

the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the General Assembly, which committee shall study the replies for the purpose of determining when it shall be appropriate for the General Assembly to consider again the question of defining aggression, and shall report to the Secretary-General when it has determined that the time is appropriate, setting forth the considerations which led to its decision;

4. To request the Secretary-General to place the question of defining aggression on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, not earlier than at its fourteenth session, when the committee has advised him that it considers the time appropriate;

5. To request the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting of the committee prior to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

724th plenary meeting,
29 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 54 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/1399	Letter dated 26 September 1950 from the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General	Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72
A/2211	Report by the Secretary-General	Ibid., Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 54
A/2638	Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (24 August-21 September 1953)	Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 11
A/2693	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its sixth session (3 June-28 July 1954)	Ibid., Supplement No. 9
A/3574	Report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (8 October-9 November 1956)	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 16
A/3592	Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 18
A/3594/Add.1	Introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1A
A/AC.77/SR.7	Summary record of the seventh meeting of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	Mimeographed
A/C.1/608	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Official records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72
A/C.6/L.335/Rev.1	Iran and Panama: revised draft resolution	Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 51
A/C.6/L.399	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Same text as A/AC.77/L.4. See A/3574, annex II, section 1.
A/C.6/L.401	Iran and Panama: draft resolution	Same text as A/AC.77/L.9. See A/3574, annex II, section 3
A/C.6/L.403/Rev.1	Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Philippines and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document, as corrected in the Sixth Committee (537th meeting, para. 36), see A/3756, para. 37
AC.6/L.404	Afghanistan, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Peru: amendment to document A/C.6/L.403	Incorporated in A/3756, para. 8
A/C.6/L.406	Ceylon, Egypt and Indonesia: amendment to document A/C.6/L.404	Incorporated in A/3756, para. 9
A/C.6/L.407	United States of America: amendments to document A/C.6/L.403	Incorporated in A/3756, para. 10

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.6/L.409	Egypt and Poland: amendments to document A/C.6/L.403	Incorporated in A / 3756, para. 11
A/CN.4/L.8	Memorandum by Ricardo J. Alfaro	Mimeographed
DC/53	Report of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	<i>Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for April, May and June 1954</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 54 WAS DISCUSSED

Sixth Committee : 514th to 528th meetings, 530th to 538th meetings
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Agenda item 55: Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

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DOCUMENT A/3650**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: French]
[28 August 1957]

1. By its resolution 177 (II), adopted at its second session, on 21 November 1947, the General Assembly decided to entrust to the International Law Commission the formulation of the principles of international law recognized in the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal, and direct the Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, indicating clearly the place to be accorded to the said principles.

2. The International Law Commission at its first session in 1949 accordingly appointed a Special Rapporteur to prepare a working paper, and decided that a questionnaire be circulated to Governments inquiring what offences, apart from those defined in the charter and judgment of the International Military Tribunal, should, in their view, be included in the draft code.¹

3. At its second session in 1950, the Commission, after having considered the working paper submitted by the Special Rapporteur (A/CN.4/25) and the comments received from certain Governments (A/CN.4/19 and Add.1 and 2), appointed a Drafting Sub-Committee which prepared a provisional draft code; this draft was referred to the Special Rapporteur.²

4. By its resolution 488 (V) of 12 December 1950, the General Assembly, after having received from the International Law Commission the formulation of the Nuremberg principles, requested the Commission:

"... In preparing the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, to take account of the observations made on this formulation by delegations during the fifth session of the General Assembly and of any observations which may be made by Governments."

5. In 1951, at the third session of the Commission, the Special Rapporteur submitted a second report (A/CN.4/44) containing a new draft code. The Commission also had before it the observations received from certain Governments (A/CN.4/45 and Corr.1, and A/CN.4/45/Add.1 and 2) on the formulation of the Nuremberg principles. Taking into account these observations, the Commission adopted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind which is reproduced in its report to the General Assembly covering the work of its third session.³

6. The question of the draft code was on the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the General Assembly, but was, by a decision of the Assembly at its 342nd

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 10, chap. III.*

² *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 12, part V.

³ *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. IV.

plenary meeting on 13 November 1951, postponed until the seventh session.

7. In consequence of that decision, the Secretary-General, by a circular letter of 17 December 1951, invited the States Members to transmit to him their comments or observations for submission to the Assembly. Fourteen Governments sent their comments.⁴

8. The Secretary-General also included the question of the draft code in the provisional agenda of the seventh session of the General Assembly. The item was, however, by a decision taken at its 382nd plenary meeting on 17 October 1952, omitted from the final agenda of the seventh session on the understanding that the matter would continue to be considered by the International Law Commission.

9. In the circumstances, the International Law Commission decided at its fifth session to request the Special Rapporteur to undertake a further study of the question and to prepare a new report.

10. In his third report (A/CN.4/85), the Special Rapporteur discussed the observations received from Governments,⁵ and proposed certain changes in the text of the draft adopted by the Commission at its third session.

11. The Commission considered the draft code at its sixth session in 1954 and decided to make certain revisions in the previously adopted text. The full text of the draft code, as revised, was included in its report to the Assembly.⁶

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/2162 and Add.1.

⁵ Ibid. See also document A/2162/Add.2 (mimeographed).

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. III.

12. The General Assembly considered the report at its ninth session but, following the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,⁷ and considering that the draft code raised problems closely related to that of the definition of aggression, decided, by its resolution 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954, to postpone further consideration of the draft code until the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, set up by its resolution 895 (IX), had submitted its report to the eleventh session.

13. The question was accordingly included in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session. However, the Secretary-General suggested⁸ that the General Committee of the Assembly should recommend the postponement of the item "Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee" until the twelfth session. The reason was that the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression had not met until shortly before the opening of the eleventh session of the Assembly and that, consequently, a discussion at that time would take place before Governments had had sufficient time to study the Committee's report. According to resolution 898 (IX), however, any postponement of the question of defining aggression also involved the postponement of the question of the code of offences against the peace and security of mankind.

14. The General Committee, at its 107th meeting, approved the suggestion of the Secretary-General and, on its proposal, the General Assembly, at its 577th plenary meeting on 15 November 1956, decided to postpone the item until the twelfth session.

⁷ Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 49, document A/2807.

⁸ Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/BUR/143, para. 4.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.418

Philippines: draft resolution

[Original text: English]

[2 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering that the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, as formulated in chapter III of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixth session (A/2693), raises problems related to that of the definition of aggression,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957 concerning the definition of aggression,

Decides to defer consideration of the question of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind until such time as the General Assembly takes up again the question of defining aggression.

DOCUMENT A/3770

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original text: English]

[6 December 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, included in the agenda of its twelfth session the item "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind", and referred it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its

544th to 546th meetings held between 2 and 4 December 1957.

3. A note by the Secretary-General (A/3650) gave the historical background of the question since the adoption by the General Assembly, on 21 November 1947, of resolution 177 (II).

DEBATE

4. At the outset of the debate the Committee agreed not to discuss the draft code article by article, but to limit the debate to procedural questions and to general remarks.

5. The majority of representatives who expressed themselves on the question were of the opinion that the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind raised problems closely related to that of the definition of aggression. For that reason, they were in favour of postponing the question of the draft Code in view of the adoption by the General Assembly, on 29 November 1957, of resolution 1181 (XII), postponing the question of defining aggression until the special committee set up under that resolution should determine that it would be appropriate to consider it again.

6. One representative suggested that the same procedure as in the case of the definition of aggression should be followed, and that a committee should be set up to determine when it would be appropriate to consider again the question of the draft Code.

7. However, many representatives were in favour of deferring consideration of the draft Code only until such time as the Assembly should take up again the question of defining aggression.

8. Other representatives thought such a procedure insufficient, and suggested means of keeping the question under study.

9. One representative thought that a small working group, along the lines of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, should be set up to examine the draft Code, to indicate existing problems and to offer solutions in order to pave the way for future discussion.

10. Most of the representatives expressed themselves in favour of transmitting the text of the draft Code to Member States for comment.

11. Some wanted to transmit the text only to those States newly admitted to the Organization; some wanted to transmit it also to States which had not previously submitted their comments; others wanted to submit it to all Member States.

12. In that connexion, one representative pointed out that the revised text of the draft Code⁹ had never been transmitted to Member States for comments.

13. Many representatives favouring postponement of the debate on the draft Code stated that their attitude should not be construed as meaning that they were against the adoption of such a Code, or that they minimized its importance. They hoped that a postponement of the

⁹ Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. III.

question until circumstances were more favourable would enhance the possibility of adopting a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

PROPOSAL AND AMENDMENTS

14. A draft resolution was submitted by the Philippines (A/C.6/L.418) whereby the General Assembly, considering that the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind raised problems related to that of the definition of aggression, and considering its resolution 1181 (XII) concerning the definition of aggression, would decide to defer the question of the draft Code until such time as the General Assembly should take up again the question of defining aggression.

15. Colombia and Spain submitted amendments (A/C.6/L.419): (a) to insert after the first paragraph of the preamble the words "Recalling General Assembly resolution 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954"; and (b) to add the following operative paragraph:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft Code to all Member States for comment, and to submit their replies to the General Assembly at such time as the item may be placed on its provisional agenda."

16. The representative of Poland submitted an oral sub-amendment to replace the phrase "to all Member States" by the phrase "to Member States".

17. The sponsors of the amendments accepted the sub-amendment.

18. The representative of the Philippines accepted the amendments submitted by Colombia and Spain.

19. Oral drafting amendments to the draft resolution and to the amendments of Colombia and Spain were submitted by the representatives of Poland, Peru and Syria; these representatives, however, either withdrew the amendments or did not press for a vote upon them.

VOTING

20. At its 546th meeting, on 4 December 1957, the Committee adopted the draft resolution of the Philippines (A/C.6/L.418), as amended, by 58 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

21. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1186 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1186 (XII). DRAFT CODE OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Considering that the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, as formulated in chapter III

of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixth session (A/2693), raises problems related to that of the definition of aggression,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 897 (IX) of 4 December 1954,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957 concerning the definition of aggression,

1. *Décides* to defer consideration of the question of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind until such time as the General Assembly takes up again the question of defining aggression ;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text

of the draft Code to Member States for comment, and to submit their replies to the General Assembly at such time as the item may be placed on its provisional agenda.

727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 55 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/1858	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its third session (16 May - 27 July 1951)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 9</i>
A/2693	Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its sixth session (3 June - 28 July 1954)	<i>Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9</i>
A/3574	Report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (8 October - 9 November 1956)	<i>Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 16</i>
A/C.6/L.419	Colombia and Spain: amendments to document A/C.6/L.418	Incorporated in A/3770, para. 15
A/C.6/L.421	Draft resolution adopted by the Sixth Committee at its 546th meeting	For the text of this document, as corrected at the 547th meeting, see A/3770, para. 21
A/CN.4/1/Rev.1	<i>Survey of international law in relation to the work of codification of the International Law Commission: memorandum by the Secretary-General</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1948.V.1(1)

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 55 WAS DISCUSSED

Sixth Committee: 544th to 547th meetings

Plenary meeting: 727th meeting



Agenda item 56: International criminal jurisdiction

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DOCUMENT A/3649

Note by the Secretary-General.

[Original text: English]
[28 August 1957]

1. At its third session, the General Assembly, by resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Article VI of the Convention provides as follows :

"Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction."

2. In connexion with the approval of the Convention, the General Assembly on the same date adopted the following resolution (260 B (III)) :

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the discussion of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide has raised the question of the desirability and possibility of having persons charged with genocide tried by a competent international tribunal,

"Considering that, in the course of development of the international community, there will be an increasing need of an international judicial organ for the trial of certain crimes under international law,

"Invites the International Law Commission to study the desirability and possibility of establishing an inter-

national judicial organ for the trial of persons charged with genocide or other crimes over which jurisdiction will be conferred upon that organ by international conventions ;

"Requests the International Law Commission, in carrying out this task, to pay attention to the possibility of establishing a Criminal Chamber of the International Court of Justice."

3. The International Law Commission studied the question at its second session, in 1950, and submitted its conclusions in part IV of its report to the General Assembly on the work of that session.¹ The Commission found that the establishment of the international judicial organ contemplated in resolution 260 B (III) was desirable and possible. The Commission also stated that the establishment of a Criminal Chamber of the International Court of Justice was possible by amendment of the Court's Statute, but that it did not recommend such a course.

4. The Assembly considered the Commission's conclusions at its fifth session and, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,² adopted resolution 489 (V) of 12 December 1950. By that resolution, the Assembly

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 12.

² Ibid., Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 52, document A/1639, resolution F.

decided to convene a special committee composed of the representatives of seventeen Member States "for the purpose of preparing one or more preliminary draft conventions and proposals relating to the establishment and the statute of an international criminal court." The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to communicate the report of the committee to the Governments of Member States for comment, and to place the question on the agenda of the seventh session of the Assembly.

5. In pursuance of that resolution, the Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction met in Geneva from 1 to 31 August 1951. The Committee prepared a draft statute for an international criminal court which it included in its report to the General Assembly.³

6. The 1951 Committee's report was circulated to the Member States and a certain number of comments were received from them.⁴ At the seventh session of the General Assembly the Committee's report, together with the comments, were referred to the Sixth Committee, which recommended, *inter alia*, that the Assembly should decide to postpone consideration of the matter for one year in order to give sufficient time to Member States to present their observations.⁵ However, at its 400th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1952, the Assembly adopted amendments to the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee submitted by the Netherlands,⁶ which were embodied in resolution 687 (VII), whereby the Assembly decided to establish another special committee with the following terms of reference:

"(a) In the light of the comments and suggestions on the draft statute submitted by Governments, as well as of those made during the debates in the Sixth Committee,

"(i) To explore the implications and consequences of establishing an international criminal court and of the various methods by which this might be done;

"(ii) To study the relationship between such a court and the United Nations and its organs;

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 11.

⁴ Ibid., Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 52, document A/2186 and Add.1.

⁵ Ibid., document A/2275.

⁶ Ibid., document A/L.119.

"(iii) To re-examine the draft statute;

"(b) To submit a report to be considered by the General Assembly at its ninth session;"

7. The 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction met at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 27 July to 20 August 1953. It prepared a report to the General Assembly on the questions submitted to it and also a revised draft statute for an international criminal court, which was included as an annex to its report.⁷

8. The Assembly considered the report at its ninth session and, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,⁸ adopted resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954, whereby it decided:

"... to postpone consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until the General Assembly has taken up the report of the Special Committee on the question of defining aggression and has taken up again the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind."

9. The question was placed on the provisional agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly. However, the Secretary-General suggested⁹ that the General Committee should recommend the postponement of the item "Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee" until the twelfth session since, the Special Committee on that question having been unable to meet until shortly before the opening of the eleventh session, a discussion at that time would take place almost without opportunity for previous study of its report by Governments. According to resolution 898 (IX) any postponement of the question of defining aggression also involved the postponement of the question of international criminal jurisdiction.

10. The General Committee, at its 107th meeting, approved the suggestion of the Secretary-General and, on its proposal, the General Assembly, at its 577th plenary meeting on 15 November 1956, decided to postpone the item until the twelfth session.

⁷ Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 12.

⁸ Ibid., Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/2827 and Corr.1.

⁹ Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/BUR/143, para. 4.

DOCUMENT A/C.6/L.420

Chile, Philippines and Spain: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[4 December 1957]

The General Assembly,

Considering its resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954,

Decides to defer consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until such time as the General Assembly takes up again the question of defining aggression and the question of a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

DOCUMENT A/3771

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original text: English]
[6 December 1957]

1. The General Assembly, at its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, included in the agenda of its twelfth session the item "International criminal jurisdiction" and referred it to the Sixth Committee.

2. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 546th and 547th meetings on 4 and 5 December 1957.

3. A note by the Secretary-General (A/3649) gave the historical background of the question since the adoption

by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948 of resolution 260 A (III).

DEBATE

4. The majority of the representatives who expressed themselves on this item were of the opinion that the question of an international criminal jurisdiction was related to the question of defining aggression and the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. They felt that the question should be postponed in view of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1181 (XII), whereby the question of defining aggression had been postponed until the special committee set up under that resolution should determine that the time was appropriate to consider it again, and in view of the consequential postponement of the question of the draft Code recommended by the Sixth Committee in its report on that item to the General Assembly.¹⁰

5. However, one representative expressed the view that the question of an international criminal jurisdiction was not related to the question of defining aggression to the same extent as it was to the draft Code of Offences. He also pointed out that the postponement of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction did not take into consideration General Assembly resolution 260 A and B (III) of 9 December 1948, which envisaged the possibility of establishing an international judicial organ for the trial of persons charged with genocide.

6. Another representative stated that the postpone-

¹⁰ Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, document A/3770.

ment of the question amounted to a betrayal of the principles established by the judgements of the International Military Tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo.

PROPOSALS AND VOTING

7. A draft resolution was submitted by Chile, the Philippines and Spain (A/C.6/L.420), whereby the General Assembly, considering its resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954, would decide to defer the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until such time as it takes up again the question of defining aggression and the question of a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

8. An oral amendment was submitted by the representative of Egypt to add a new preambular paragraph to read as follows: "Considering its resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957 concerning the definition of aggression".

9. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted that amendment.

10. At its 547th meeting, on 5 December 1957, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.420), as amended, by 54 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

11. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 727th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1187 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1187 (XII). INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The General Assembly,

Considering its resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954,

Considering its resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957 concerning the definition of aggression,

Decides to defer consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until such time as the General Assembly takes up again the question of defining aggression and the question of a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

*727th plenary meeting,
11 December 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 56 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/2645	Report of the 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction (27 July - 20 August 1953)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 56 WAS DISCUSSED

Sixth Committee : 546th and 547th meetings

Plenary meeting : 727th meeting



Agenda item 57: Effects of atomic radiation

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DOCUMENTS A/3614 and Add.1

Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session

Document A/3614

[Original text: English]
[12 July 1957]

TELEGRAM DATED 12 JULY 1957 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Czechoslovak Government requests insertion in the provisional agenda of the twelfth General Assembly of the United Nations of the item "Effects of atomic radiation". Vaclav David, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Document A/3614/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[26 August 1957]

LETTER DATED 26 AUGUST 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly the explanatory memorandum to the item "Effects of atomic

radiation" proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly by the Czechoslovak Government.

(Signed) Josef ULLRICH
Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Developments in the use of nuclear energy have in recent years resulted in a constant increase in the levels of radio-active radiation on a global scale. This is a cause of deep anxiety to world public opinion.

2. A number of scientific institutions and prominent representatives of science have stressed the dangers involved and warned the world of the harmful effects of atomic radiation on the health of mankind. Nor is this a danger affecting only geographically or politically limited areas; it is a danger affecting humanity as a whole. This menace is the more serious since, even if immediate measures were taken, the level of radio-activity will inevitably continue to increase in the years to come. Nuclear test explosions have as a consequence the contamination of the upper strata of the atmosphere with radio-active products. This radio-activity condenses on dust particles of varying sizes which settle to the earth's surface at a speed of descent varying in relation

to the effects of gravitation. The velocity of radio-active deposits is estimated at 10 per cent to 20 per cent per year.

3. The movement of air currents scatters the radio-active particles over all parts of the globe. The hazard of radio-active fall-out thus affects the population of all States which have no protection against the penetration of the air currents carrying radio-active particles and thereby also against the inevitable increase of radio-active activity in the areas subject to their sovereignty. Even if science is as yet engaged in a study of the relations between levels of radiation and the extent of the hazard, a number of authoritative experts consider the present level of radiation as dangerous.

4. It is contrary to the tradition of scientific progress to augment the risk of a harmful agent if the extent of its effects are not as yet fully known. Nor can an estimate of this risk based on values assessed today determine the exact degree of the future hazard. An incomplete knowledge of this risk must in no case permit of an irresponsible gamble with the future of the human race.

5. The potential hazard of the harmful effects of atomic radiation on the health of mankind, and in particular on the health of the future generations, is primarily that of the genetic injuries whose effects may become manifest only in the generations to come. It is universally recognized today that, from the genetic point of view, there is no tolerable dose and that thus every increase in the amount of radio-activity cumulates genetic mutations, which are essentially always harmful. The statements of many outstanding scientists, especially of geneticists, place particular emphasis on precisely this hazard. Moreover, medical experience (for instance with the use of natural radio-active elements) clearly shows that even a small amount of radio-activity can endanger man's life by the growth of malignant tumours.

6. These consequences also may become manifest only over a very long latent period (lasting for decades) so

that the absence of similar cases at the present time cannot in itself justify an attitude of unconcern.

7. This risk has given rise to the growing imperative and justified demand of the nations that immediate steps be taken which would prevent the possible serious consequences of the harmful effects of atomic radiation on the health of mankind. The same objective is sought in the declarations of prominent scientists and of scientific institutions affirming that atomic radiation constitutes a serious danger to the health of the human race and in the statements made in this connexion by a number of outstanding representatives of public life in different countries.

8. Recognizing the importance of the question of the effects of atomic radiation, the General Assembly at its tenth session established, by resolution 913 (X), the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and, *inter alia*, requested the Committee to include in its report information on the effects of atomic radiation upon man and his environment. The Committee is to submit the report on the results of its work to the General Assembly only at its thirteenth session. It would therefore serve a highly useful purpose if the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the respective specialized agencies would continue to give intensive study within the sphere of their competence to the question of the effects of atomic radiation, in particular on man and his environment, and if consideration were given to the possibility of convening a broad scientific conference on the effects of atomic radiation which would serve as a forum where men of science would state their views on the issues related to this problem.

9. The United Nations cannot remain inactive in the face of the continued and growing hazard of radio-active radiation. It would therefore be appropriate and opportune if the United Nations were to take immediate steps to prevent any further increase in the levels of radio-active radiation.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.183

Czechoslovakia : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[2 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) by which the General Assembly had established a Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and entrusted to it among others the task collating in its report information on radiation effects on man and his environment,

Recalling further that the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will have prepared its report by 1958,

Considering that, as a result of the nuclear test explosions, there has been, in past years, a constant increase in the levels of ionizing radiation on a global scale and that this is a cause of deep anxiety to world opinion and that apprehension is being widely felt as to the harmful effects of atomic radiation on the health of mankind,

Bearing in mind that this hazard affects the populations of all States exposed to the penetration of air currents carrying radio-active particles and constitutes an inevitable increase in the levels of radio-activity in the space within their sovereignty,

Considering that the question of the danger which the atomic radiation is likely to represent to the health and

security of mankind requires the widest study and the broadest collection of views of as many scientists as possible,

1. *Recommends* that a scientific conference on the effects of atomic radiation should be held under the auspices of the United Nations ;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the Advisory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 810 B (IX), to prepare an agenda for the conference, to determine an appropriate place and date for the conference and to provide the necessary personnel and services ;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to develop close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and, within its terms of reference :

(a) To make yearly summary reports on the levels of ionizing radiation in the world and on the effects of radiation on man and his environment ;

(b) To indicate research fields in which further study might be required.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.187/Rev.1

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America : revised draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[11 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of problems relating to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment,

Noting that studies of this problem are being conducted in various countries, by international scientific organizations and by a number of specialized agencies,

Believing that the widest distribution should be given to all available scientific data on the short-term and long-term effects upon man and his environment of ionizing radiation, including radiation levels and radio-active fall-out,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X), by which it established a scientific committee which would, *inter alia*, receive, evaluate and assemble in an appropriate and useful form certain radiological information furnished by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies,

Noting that the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was directed to develop by 1 July 1958, or earlier if the assembled facts warrant, a summary of the reports received on radiation levels and radiation effects on man and his environment, together with

certain evaluations and indications of research projects which might require further study,

Noting that the second international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, due to convene in Geneva on 1 September 1958, will consider various aspects of the report of the Scientific Committee,

Noting further the progress reports already received from the Committee,

1. *Calls upon* all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the sphere of the Committee's terms of reference ;

2. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the second international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy ;

3. *Decides* to include in the agenda of the thirteenth session the report of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation ;

4. *Transmits* to the Scientific Committee the records of the discussion of the item "Effects of atomic radiation" in the First Committee.

DOCUMENT A/3731

Report of the First Committee

[Original text : English]
[12 November 1957]

1. On 12 July 1957, Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" (A/3614) in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum (A/3614/Add.1) was submitted on 26 August. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September, the Assembly included the item in the agenda and referred it to the First Committee.

2. The First Committee considered the item at its 894th to 898th meetings held between 7 and 11 November 1957.

3. On 2 November, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.183) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) recommend that a scientific conference on the effects of atomic radiation be held under United Nations auspices; (2) request the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the Advisory Committee established by resolution 810 B (IX), to prepare an agenda, to determine an appropriate place and date for the conference and to provide the necessary personnel and services; (3) request the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to develop close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and, within its terms of reference: (a) to make yearly summary reports on the levels of ionizing radiation in the world and on the effects of radiation on man and his environment; and (b) to indicate research fields in which further study might be required.

4. At the 896th meeting, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.187) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) call upon all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; (2) request the Scientific Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date and to make it available to all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the second international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy; (3) decide to include in the agenda of the thirteenth session the report of the Scientific Committee; and (4) transmit to that Committee the records of the First Committee's debate on the item "Effects of atomic radiation".

5. At the 897th meeting, Japan submitted two amendments (A/C.1/L.188) to the eight-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.187). The first amendment would add the following words to the end of operative paragraph 1: "including information on levels of natural background radiation, exposure from industrial uses of radiation, and contamination of the environment by man-made radio-activity including nuclear test explosions and radio-active waste from industries". The second amendment would insert after operative paragraph 2 the following: "3. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Scientific Committee, to study the need and

the method of strengthening the functions of this Scientific Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

6. At the 898th meeting, a revised version of the eight-Power draft resolution was submitted (A/C.1/L.187/Rev.1) making certain changes in the preamble and adding Mexico to the sponsors.

7. At the 898th meeting, the representative of India introduced, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.189) by which the General Assembly would: (1) call upon all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the sphere of the Scientific Committee's terms of reference; (2) request the Scientific Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the second conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy; (3) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Scientific Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, taking into account in this connexion the discussion of the item at the twelfth session of the Assembly, together with the proposals submitted thereunder, and to report to the Assembly at its thirteenth session; (4) decide to include in the agenda

of its thirteenth session the report of the Scientific Committee; and (5) transmit to the Scientific Committee the record of the discussion of the item "Effects of atomic radiation" in the First Committee.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States, on behalf of the sponsors of the earlier draft resolution (A/C.1/L.187/Rev.1) stated that they had agreed that their draft resolution should not be put to the vote.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia agreed that his draft resolution (A/C.1/L.183) should not be put to the vote, since it, as well as other proposals that had been submitted, would be considered by the Scientific Committee.

10. At the same meeting and for the same reason, the representative of Japan stated that his amendments (A/C.1/L.188) should not be put to the vote.

11. The sixteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.180) was then put to the vote and was adopted unanimously.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 715th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee (A/3731, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 1147 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1147 (XII). EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of problem relating to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955 by which the General Assembly established a Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and entrusted to it among others the task of collating in its report information on radiation effects on man and his environment,

1. *Calls upon* all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the sphere of the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

2. *Requests* the Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the second conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, taking into account in this connexion the discussion of this item at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, including the proposals submitted thereunder, and to report to the Assembly at its thirteenth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its thirteenth session the report of the Committee;

5. *Transmits* to the Committee the records of the discussion in the First Committee of the item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation".

715th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 57 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/2931	United States of America: request of the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the tenth session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 59</i>
A/2949 and Add.1	India: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the tenth session	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3022	Report of the First Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/3659	Second yearly progress report of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to the General Assembly	Mimeographed
A/C.1/792	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 21 September 1957 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the First Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, First Committee, prefatory fascicle, agenda</i>
A/C.1/792/Add.1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 3 October 1957 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the First Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>
A/C.1/800	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 898th meeting	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1147 (XII)
A/C.1/L.138	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 59</i>
A/C.1/L.187	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Replaced by A/C.1/L.187/Rev.1
A/C.1/L.188	Japan: amendments to document A/C.1/L.187	Incorporated in A/3731, para. 5.
A/C.1/L.189	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1147 (XII)

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 57 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee: 894th to 898th meetings

Plenary meetings: 715th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 58: The Cyprus question

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DOCUMENT A/3616 AND ADD.1

Greece: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session

Document A/3616

[Original text: English]
[15 July 1957]LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, under rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the inscription in the provisional agenda of the forthcoming twelfth regular session of the General Assembly of the following item:

"Cyprus:

"(a) Application under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the island of Cyprus;

"(b) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British Colonial Administration against the Cyprians".

An explanatory memorandum relating to this item submitted subsequent to the non-compliance by the United Kingdom with General Assembly resolution 1013 (XI) will follow in due course in conformity with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Christian X. PALAMAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

Document A/3616/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[13 September 1957]LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following my letter of 12 July 1957 (A/3616), I have the honour to send you attached hereto the explanatory memorandum of the item "Cyprus" of the provisional agenda of the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Christian X. PALAMAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Since 1954 Greece, acting on behalf of the people of Cyprus, has repeatedly and consistently requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to take action in order to ensure the application of the right of self-determination in the case of the Cypriots. Such action, being in line with the principles of the Charter, could contribute to the peaceful settlement of the conflict opposing the Cypriot people, striving for freedom, to the United Kingdom, the ruling colonial Power in the island.

2. The delegations of the Member States are well aware of and fully acquainted with the historical background of the problem, as well as with the tragic events which have taken place in the island within the last two years. During this period the struggle between the oppressed people and the British authorities gained in momentum, costing heavy losses in human lives and property. The situation was dangerously drifting, thus imperilling the peace in this most vital area of the Middle East. It is in the light of these developments that the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, assuming its responsibilities under the Charter, adopted resolution 1013 (XI) on 26 February 1957.

3. Since the adoption of this resolution, more than six months have elapsed. Considering the developments that have occurred during that time it becomes evident that while the situation, as it now stands, has turned out to be easier for the British Administration and forces, the people still live under harsh oppression. Some changes of a minor importance in the Emergency Regulations have brought no substantial relief to the people. It is sad to notice that compliance by the Cypriots with the General Assembly resolution has resulted in violence now being used against them unilaterally by the British authorities. Such a course of action was certainly not intended by the General Assembly when it adopted the resolution. Furthermore, no progress whatsoever has been made on the road to a solution of the main problem, which was, and still remains, the liberation of the people of Cyprus from colonial rule and the application of their right of self-determination. Obviously, it was up to the ruling Power to take the initiative to start negotiations with the people concerned. No such action has been taken in conformity with the relative resolution of the General Assembly. Instead, a proposal to this end, made by Archbishop Makarios, was flatly turned down by the United Kingdom Government.

4. As referred to in a letter of the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, Sir Pierson Dixon, dated 11 May 1957, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, there has been an offer to deal with this problem on a tripartite basis, within the framework of or in connexion with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Greek Government felt that it did not have the right to get involved in proceedings which were not in line with the resolution of the General Assembly and which would result in the total, or partial, withdrawal of the question of Cyprus from the authority and the responsibility of the United Nations. This would not have been in accordance with the mandate entrusted to Greece by the people of Cyprus. An issue of freedom and fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter should be settled in accordance with these principles. It must be understood that no solution of the Cyprus question can be agreed upon without the consent of the people of Cyprus. Solutions which run against the will of the people are no solutions at all. In the light of these considerations Greece is willing to continue contributing towards a peaceful settlement of the problem.

5. In the present instance, Greece is not looking to secure any benefit for herself. She has no claim to formulate. She is disposed and willing to make every reasonable concession and sacrifice in the interest of peace. She has no egotistical ambitions. But she cannot disregard the rights of the Cypriot people. In

discharging this sacred responsibility, Greece is bound to stand in the way of any action meant to serve designs and ambitions coming from any other quarters to the detriment of the Cypriot cause.

6. The Greek Government has already in its files some 500 signed testimonies substantiating accusations that the colonial authorities in Cyprus in the course of their repressive drive have indulged in inhuman practices, brutalities and atrocities in the handling of prisoners or persons arrested for interrogation. On the very sad picture of the sufferings endured by the Cyprian people this stands out as a black spot of particular gravity. Those accusations are not sporadic and isolated. The number of the victims and the similarity of the tortures, as well as the techniques in atrocity used by the local authorities, can be explained only if such methods were applied by specially trained personnel — in a large number of testimonies the members of a special branch of police are mentioned — and covered by the tolerance, if not by the express approval, at least of some of those discharging British responsibilities in Cyprus. Such an opinion is also shared in some British quarters. This is placing the United Nations before a problem which, though initially linked to the political and other contingencies prevailing in the island, is of a specific character and bears broader consequences. Methods and practices of bodily and mental torture perpetrated against the human being and defined by international law as "crimes against humanity", constitute a challenge to the British people as well as to the international community. The Greek Government would have wished not to have to refer this case to the General Assembly as it has so far avoided disclosing factual evidence in its possession about unacceptable British activities and practices. But, in spite of the fact that the Greek Government is always inspired by the same sense of restraint, this is too serious a case to be silenced. In relation to it, British public opinion has already reacted strongly. The noble British people had entertained with the Greek people such close ties that, whenever the former fought great struggles for liberty, the latter was never its foe or a neutral, but always its companion in arms. Such methods are unknown to the British people and this is why efforts were made in order to have the whole issue thoroughly investigated and dealt with. Such efforts were frustrated by those in the island who had reasons to fear the truth and the punishing anger of the British people. Any impartial public inquiry has been opposed under futile arguments and excuses. The United Kingdom Government, which certainly does not condone the use of such inhuman methods, but which, undoubtedly, bears the final responsibility for it, is bound by the actions of its colonial administration, actions which do not belong to the era of the United Nations. The General Assembly, in considering the case in its particulars and in its wider implications, could find the answer to the sad plight of the victims and to the indignation of the civilized world. At a later stage full data and detailed particulars will be placed at the disposal of all delegations.

7. It is in the light of the present situation, as stressed by facts, and in pursuance of peace, freedom and justice as defined by the Charter, that the General Assembly is called upon to examine anew the Cyprus issue and take whatever proper and efficient steps it deems necessary to adopt.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/803

Letter dated 5 December 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[8 December 1957]

With reference to the question of Cyprus, presently in the agenda of the General Assembly, I have the honour to send you herewith attached a memorandum containing a factual account of the situation prevailing in the island both before and after the General Assembly adopted resolution 1013 (XI) on this subject during its eleventh session.

As this account shows, the situation in Cyprus despite the adoption of the General Assembly resolution in February 1957 and the cessation of armed activity by the Cypriots continues to be a very sad one.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this letter, together with its attached memorandum, to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Christian X. PALAMAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1013 (XI) OF 26 FEBRUARY 1957

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Believing that the solution of the problem requires an atmosphere of peace and freedom of expression,

Expresses the earnest desire that a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found in accord with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the hope that negotiations will be resumed and continued to this end.

SITUATION IN CYPRUS BEFORE AND AFTER THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 1013 (XI)

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

15 July 1955

Law No. 26, known as Detention of Persons Law; a person may be arrested and detained by an order of the Governor, if the Governor is "satisfied" that the person is in some way responsible for "acts of violence".

21 July 1955

Law No. 27, on searches: the police and armed forces may search any private residence or business premise and intercept any means of transport.

9 September 1955

A decree permitting trial without previous investigation. A person may be brought before a felony court without previous investigation. The acts which are to be considered as felonies for the purpose of this law are not mentioned in its text.

29 October 1955

A decree is issued whereby members of the armed forces may arrest citizens.

2 November 1955

Special courts are set up to deal with "offences against public order". The decree establishing the special courts has retroactive force. It makes no distinction as to minors. The members of the special courts are appointed by the Governor.

26 November 1955

The "Emergency Powers Orders" are put into force. They extend into and control practically every field of human activity.

After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

The state of emergency established by the various Emergency Regulations and decrees is still in effect in Cyprus.

The following changes have been brought to some of the regulations:

28 February 1957

The possession of explosive materials other than bombs no longer carries a death penalty.

Consorting with a person carrying a fire-arm is punished by life imprisonment.

Public officers can be prosecuted without the Attorney-General's leave. However, the Attorney-General's leave is still required for the institution of proceedings against army and police officers.

4 April 1957

The death penalty is restricted to three cases. There is, however, ample room for the interpretation of these cases to render the death penalty quite extensive. In these cases the death penalty is mandatory, excluding any lighter punishment. In this respect the new regulations are harsher than previous regulations. When indicted, the Press may appeal to a court.

11 April 1957

The Detention of Persons Law is extended for another 6 months.

The Special Court Law is extended for another 6 months.

25 April 1957

The Emergency Regulations are codified.

*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***12 January 1956**

Through a new regulation the Security Forces are empowered to detain a person for 16 consecutive days without obtaining a court remand, as previously required.

28 July 1956

Through a new decree, any army, navy, air force or police officer may use such force as appears to him reasonable in order to enforce compliance with the Emergency Regulations. One of the instances in which such force may be used is that of obtaining information from citizens.

21 November 1956

Decree on information: whoever "withholds" information from persons employed in the public service is guilty of an offence and is to be sentenced to imprisonment.

22 November 1956

The death penalty is extended to a larger group of cases than before.

23 November 1956

The Press is completely clamped down. The powers given to the Governor are "in his absolute discretion".

26 November 1956

No prosecution can be instituted against any police officer, member of the armed forces or public officer for acts committed "in the course of his duty" without the leave of the Attorney-General.

4 February 1957

According to a new regulation, a District Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, order the forfeiture of any building or structure and its contents if "satisfied" that it is being used by "terrorists". He may then proceed to demolish it.

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***9 August 1957**

The Colonial Administration announces the repealing of 33 Emergency Regulations. However, a closer study of the Regulations repealed proves that this is true for 9 regulations only, owing mainly to the fact that the majority of the cases covered by the Regulations the repealing of which has been announced are still fully covered by other provisions which still remain in force. Thus, out of 89 Emergency Regulations, 9 have been repealed and 80 still remain in effect.

12 September 1957

Other penalties, besides the death penalty, can be imposed for firing an arm.

Carrying arms is punished by life imprisonment instead of the death penalty.

The Governor makes it clear in a proclamation that should the situation require it the old and harsher regulations will be effective again.

The Detention of Persons Law is extended for another 6 months.

The Special Court Law is extended for another 6 months.

26 September 1957

New provisions are made for the arrest of persons and the searching of houses. (The Regulations effectively revoked cover cases of minor importance. On more fundamental matters, such as: the detention of persons without trial, the punishment of persons "consorting" with persons carrying weapons, and the restriction of the right of assembly, the provisions of the Regulations still remain in effect.)

CONCENTRATION CAMPS*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)*

Kokkinotrimithia concentration camp,
Pyla concentration camp,
Nicosia Central Prison,
Kerynia Castle,
Famagusta Old Dungeons.

Arrested persons are also detained in military camps. Most notorious as prisons and torture places are the following:

Platrae Military Camp, Xeros Military Camp, Xylotymbos Military Camp, Dassoudi Military Camp.

Arrested persons are also detained in a large number of police stations all over the island.

After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

Without any of the existing concentration camps and detention places being abolished, a new detention camp, the Pyroi Camp, was set up in June 1957.

11 October 1957

About 1000 armed soldiers attacked detainees at the Pyla concentration camp. (The Army attacked the detainees for having protested when the authorities prohibited a detained clergyman from giving a last embrace to his dead son.)

PERSONS DETAINED WITHOUT CHARGE OR TRIAL*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)*

Persons detained without charge or trial as of 23 March 1957: 1073

After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

Persons detained without charge or trial as of 3 December 1957: 801

**EXECUTIONS
(BY HANGING)***Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 23 months)*

Number of Cypriots hanged by the colonial authorities: 8

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 8 months)*

Number of Cypriots hanged by the colonial authorities: 1

PRISONERS TORTURED*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 23 months)*

410 cases

These include only the cases for which statements signed by the persons tortured are available.

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 8 months)*

74 cases (according to information up to October 1957).

MILITARY AND POLICE REPRESSIVE ACTION

Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

Collective punishment imposed upon communities with the purpose of: making the innocent pay for acts whose authors the police or the army cannot find, and terrorizing the population of a given community as well as the whole island, through the news of the punishment.

Collective punishment is practised through collective fines, curfews, mass arrests, cordoning of communities, and mass evictions from houses.

Searches of communities are always accompanied by a curfew, and often continue for many days and nights in succession. They include the cordoning of the community, the ransacking of houses, (there have been cases of ransacking of churches and cemeteries) the blowing up of walls, the destruction of planted fields and orchards, the seclusion of the male population (i.e. men and children above the age of 12) behind barbed wire, interrogation, maltreatment and beating of the male population, and the interception of transport means.

After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

The British Administration insists on having the citizens of Lemessos pay a collective fine of £35,000, in spite of its declared intention to abolish collective punishment.

Communities where searches have been carried out up to 9 November 1957: 83

Large-scale searches described as full-scale "operations" were carried out in: the Kykkos area in April, the Milikouri in April-May, the Paphos area in mid-June. Following these operations, the villagers complained of damage done to their crops and cattle.

During a search in the village of Pachna, on 18 June 1957, British Security Forces shot and killed one of the villagers on the pretext that he had "tried to escape".

20 October 1957

Villagers were wakened in the middle of the night to erase slogans painted on walls in the village of Agios Varnavas.

24 October 1957

During searches in the village of Politikon the grave of a monk was opened. The church was searched and damaged.

28 October 1957

During church services and peaceful processions to celebrate a national holiday:

The Security Forces threw a bomb before the altar of the church of Saint Napas in Lemessos.

The people participating in the processions were attacked by the Security Forces. Twenty-five of the persons wounded by the Security Forces were taken to hospitals. Many more persons were wounded but not taken to hospitals.

One hundred and fifteen persons were arrested.

Greek flags were torn by the Security Forces.

29 October 1957

The village of Agios Theodoros was the victim of an attack by the Security Forces.

The army and the police stand in the way of memorial services held for executed and killed resistance heroes. In the memorial service held for Michael Karaolis (hanged by the British) troops tore up his portrait before his mother's eyes.

Labour strikes are prohibited by the authorities.

MISTREATMENT OF THE CLERGY

Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

9 March 1956

His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios III, Primate of Cyprus, the Reverend Bishop Kyprianos of Kerynia, and two other clergymen were arrested by the British authorities and deported to the Seychelles.

26 August 1956

The British Colonial Secretary produced the "Digenis diaries", through which he attempted to vilify Archbishop Makarios by presenting him as an instigator of "violence".

29 August 1956

The Reverend Bishop Anthimos of Kitium, Locum Tenens of the Archbishopric of Cyprus, was put under house arrest.

Among the persons tortured who came forward with testimonies were four clergymen.

Through various pamphlets and public utterances the colonial authorities have deliberately led a campaign of denigration of the Church of Cyprus and the Clergy.

After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)

28 February 1957

The Abbot of Machaira had his hair and beard pulled during interrogation.

3 March 1957

As interrogations continued, a British officer stuck a revolver in the ear of the Abbot of Machaira. The Abbot was insulted in the presence of British troops and called a "rat" and a "pig".

4 March 1957

A high-ranking British Officer (General Kendrew, Commander-in-Chief of British Military Forces in Cyprus) spat in the face of the Abbot of Machaira. The Abbot was dragged around the floor by interrogators. Pins (two inches long) were pushed into his chest. The Abbot was beaten and compelled to sign a statement that he had undergone no mistreatment.

2 April 1957

The Rev. Grigorios Efstathiou, vicar of Praitorion, fainted twice during mistreatment at the Agios Nicolaos Police Station.

*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)**After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***2 April 1957**

The Rev. Diofantis Ioannou was beaten and locks of his hair were pulled out by members of the Auxilliary Police Force.

The list of clergymen who underwent mistreatment includes also the names of Rev. Protopappas and Rev. Chrysanthou.

The Monastery of Machaira was turned into a prison by the colonial authorities. Besides the inmates of the monastery, 12 clergymen are detained there.

25 July 1957

The Nunnery of Agios Georgios Alemanou was searched by British troops. (Nothing incriminating was found.)

21 August 1957

In the village of Ergaton the security forces stripped the Rev. Papamichail Kourtellaris of his clothes and interrogated him while he was naked.

14 September 1957

Two high-ranking clergymen, the Archimandrites Maximos Koursoumbas and Fotios Constantinidis, were arrested and detained at the Central Nicosia Prison without trial. (They had incurred the wrath of the authorities for having officiated at memorial services for freedom fighters.)

CURFEWS*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 23 months)*

Over 100 towns and smaller communities have been under curfew.

A number of these curfews lasted for more than 24 hours.

In October 1956, the curfew of Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, lasted for 8 consecutive days and nights.

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)
(covering a period of 9 months)*

Curfews have been imposed on 95 communities.

A number of these curfews lasted for more than 24 consecutive hours.

The curfew on the village of Milikouri was the longest during the whole period of repression. It lasted for 54 consecutive days and nights.

The curfew on the village of Trikomon lasted for 3 days.

During that curfew 14 villagers were wounded by the security forces.

PEACEFUL MANIFESTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND BRITISH VIOLENCE*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***18 December 1954**

A mass demonstration in Lemessos during which the termination of the colonial régime was requested. The demonstrators were unarmed and took no violent action. The colonial police, assisted by the British troops, opened fire on the demonstrators. Three demonstrators were very seriously wounded. (This was the first blood spilled in Cyprus. The blood was Cypriot, the bullets British.) Forty-nine persons were imprisoned while another 197 were fined and subjected to inquiries. Since then, to this very day, the British Army is used for police duty in Cyprus.

September, 1955

Island-wide demonstrations in protest against the appointment of a military man, Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, as Governor of Cyprus.

During the Lemessos demonstration the British troops shot and killed a youth of 16.

29 September 1955

Island-wide general strike.

28 October 1955

During demonstrations the police and the army fired at the demonstrators. As a result, 7 were wounded at Nicosia, 14 were wounded at Famagusta, and 3 were wounded and 1 killed at Morphou. These numbers include only those who were hospitalized. An indefinite number of wounded were not hospitalized. Six hundred persons were arrested.

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***14 March 1957**

Following the adoption of the General Assembly resolution, the underground liberation movement (EOKA) stopped its operations.

The British Army is still used in Cyprus for police duty.

Cypriots demand the termination of the state of emergency, the return of Archbishop Makarios and the resumption of negotiations.

Appeals to the Governor in 1957

25 March: appeal by the Mayor of Morphou

5 April: appeal by the Press Association of Cyprus

14 May: appeal by the Mayor of Paphos

18 May: joint appeal by the Mayors of Cyprus

25 May: island-wide strike

30 May: appeal by the citizens of Larnaca

30 May: appeal by the community of Agia Trias of Aigialousa

30 May: appeal by the Workers Union of Larnaca

30 May: appeal by the students of the Trikomon Business School

4 June: appeal by the community of Pedoula

4 June: appeal by the Church Committee of Lemessos

4 June: appeal by the doctors of Paphos

6 June: appeal by the Larnaca Bar Association

13 June: appeal by the Mayor of Famagusta

*Before adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***29 October 1955**

Island-wide general strike. In the days that followed, 464 civic officials resigned in protest, bringing the total number of such resignations to 934.

25 March 1956

British troops intercepted a peaceful demonstration of girls of the YWCA of Pedoula. After beating the girls, they carried two of them off to a police station.

Cypriots painted freedom slogans on walls. In most cases curfews are imposed on communities to make the people erase the slogans.

8 November 1956

In Polystipos the villagers were forced to lick off the inscriptions on walls.

*After adoption of resolution 1013 (XI)***16 June:** appeal by the Lemessos Trade Unions**22 June:** appeal by the Press Association of Cyprus**30 June:** appeal by the Nicosia-Kerynia Trade Unions**30 June:** appeal by the township of Lefkonikon**1 July:** appeal by the community of Kontea**1 July:** appeal by the community of Lapithos**1 July:** appeal by the community of Pissourion**1 July:** appeal by the community of Ardana**15 July:** the prisoners of Pylas, Kokkimotrimithia Concentration Camps go on strike**1 August:** appeal of the Human Rights Commission of Famagusta**20 September:** joint appeal by the Mayors of Cyprus**25 September:** appeal by the Philoptohos Brotherhood of Nicosia**10 October:** joint appeal by the Mayors of Cyprus**29 October:** appeal by the National Students' Union of Cypriots in London

All these appeals remain in substance unanswered.

During June 1957, Cypriots of all walks of life, representing a cross-section of the people of the island, addressed appeals through the Press asking for the abolition of concentration camps.

Memorial services held in 1957 for Cypriot patriots executed and killed by the British authorities:

1 May: at Chandria**12 May:** at Palaichori**19 May:** at Pelendri and Polystipos**26 May:** at Kerynia and Yeri**2 June:** memorial services held all over the island for the second-in-command of the Resistance Movement**3 June:** at Kissenorga**9 June:** memorial services held in 9 villages**30 June:** at Katydata**28 July:** at Paphos**11 August:** memorial services held all over the island**9 September:** at Marathovounon**3 November:** at Lemessos, Agios Theodoros, Ano Arodes, Kato Pyrgos, Polis Chryssochous, Ano Pachna and Gerokipos**17 November:** at Nicosia, Kythrea, Kato Amiantos, Galata, Derynia and Makrosyka**24 November:** at Agridia**1 December:** at Lyssi, Larnaca, Karavas, Agios Amvrosios, Kalograia, Bellapais, Kontea, Galata, Kakopetria, Lefkaron, Patriki, Idalion, Kazafani, Agia Irini, Moutoulas, Chartzia, Filia, Angastina and Evrychou.

As all these memorial services provide an opportunity for the Cypriots to show their devotion to their dead heroes, the British authorities try to prevent people from attending them. The action of the troops is often violent.

28 October 1957

In celebration of a national holiday, church services and peaceful processions were held all over the island. Large throngs of people filled the churches and then the streets. The security forces used violence to disperse the people. (Twenty-five of the persons wounded by the security forces were taken to hospitals. Many more wounded were treated at their homes.)

The army and the police force the residents of communities to wipe out inscriptions on walls. Curfews are imposed to that end.

2 November 1957

In the village of Clorakas the Auxiliary Police forced a sick man, Georgios Papa-Antoniou, to erase slogans. As he could not carry out the orders, he was beaten on the head and when he fell he was dragged by the leg and the arm. He was wounded on the thigh and the left arm.

5 November 1957

In the village of Karmi, the police forced women and old men to erase slogans.

DOCUMENT A/3794

Report of the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 December 1957]

1. On 12 July 1957, Greece requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Cyprus: (a) Application under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the island of Cyprus; (b) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British Colonial Administration against the Cypriots" in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3616). On 13 September, an explanatory memorandum (A/3616/Add.1) was transmitted in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

2. At its 682nd plenary meeting, held on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda under the title of "The Cyprus question" and referred it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 927th to 934th meetings inclusive, held between 9 and 12 December 1957.

4. On 5 December 1957, Greece submitted further documentation (A/C.1/803) with regard to the item.

5. At the 927th meeting on 9 December 1957, Greece submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.1/L.197):

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the question of Cyprus,

"Expressing its concern that no progress has been made towards the solution of this problem in compliance with the operative paragraph of resolution 1013 (XI),

"Considering further that the situation in Cyprus is still fraught with danger and that a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and at the earliest possible time is required to preserve peace and stability in that area,

"Expresses the wish that the people of Cyprus will be given the opportunity to determine their own future by the application of their right to self-determination."

6. At the 933rd meeting, held at 12 December 1957, amendments were submitted by Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway (A/C.1/L.199) to the draft resolution submitted by Greece, calling for:

(1) The insertion of the following text as the second paragraph of the preamble:

"Reaffirming its resolution 1013 (XI) of 26 February 1957,";

(2) The revision of the second paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Expressing its concern that more progress has not been made towards the solution of this problem,";

(3) The revision of the third paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Considering further that the situation in Cyprus is still fraught with danger and that a solution at the earliest possible time is required to preserve peace and stability in that area,"; and

(4) The replacement of the operative paragraph by the following text:

"Expresses its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned will be promptly undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to finding a peaceful, democratic and just

solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

7. At the same meeting Greece submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.200) to the four-Power amendments (A/C.1/L.199) replacing the operative paragraph by the following text:

Expresses its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to having the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus".

8. At the same meeting, Spain submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.201) to the four-Power amendments (A/C.1/L.199) under which, in the operative part, the words *"Expresses its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned will be promptly undertaken"* would be replaced by the following text: *"Expresses the wish that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned be promptly undertaken."* The sub-amendment was accepted by Canada on behalf of the sponsors of the four-Power amendments.

9. At the 934th meeting, on 12 December 1957, Greece accepted the first three points of the amendments submitted by the four Powers (A/C.1/L.199).

10. Also at the same meeting, the Greek draft resolution (A/C.1/L.197), the remaining point of the four-Power amendments (A/C.1/L.199) and the Greek sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.200) were voted on.

11. The Greek sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.200) was voted on first and adopted by a roll-call vote of 33 to 18, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Morocco, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Iran, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, United States of America, Venezuela.

The first paragraph of the preamble to the Greek draft resolution (A/C.1/L.197) was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The remainder of the preamble, as amended, was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The Greek draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 33 to 20, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Morocco, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet

Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Iran, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Finland, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, United States of America, Venezuela.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution (A/C.1/804) :

THE CYPRUS QUESTION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of Cyprus,

Reaffirming its resolution 1013 (XI) of 26 February 1957,

Expressing its concern that more progress has not been made towards the solution of this problem,

Considering further that the situation in Cyprus is still fraught with danger and that a solution at the earliest possible time is required to preserve peace and stability in that area,

Expresses its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to having the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 58 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.1/L.197	Greece: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3794, para. 5
A/C.1/L.199	Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway: amendments to document A/C.1/L.197	Incorporated in A/3794, para. 6
A/C.1/L.200	Greece: amendment to document A/C.1/L.199	Incorporated in A/3794, para. 7
A/C.1/L.201	Spain: amendment to document A/C.1/L.199	Incorporated in A/3794, para. 8
A/C.1/804	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 934th meeting	For the text of this document, see A/3794, para. 12

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 58 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee: 927th to 934th meetings

Plenary meetings: 682nd and 731st meetings

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES
TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 59 : The question of Algeria

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A/3772	Report of the First Committee	2
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DOCUMENTS A/3617 and Add.1

Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen : request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session

Document A/3617

[Original text : English]
[18 July 1957]

LETTER DATED 16 JULY 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF AFGHANISTAN, CEYLON, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JAPAN, JORDAN, LEBANON, LIBYA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA AND YEMEN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from our respective Governments, we have the honour to request that the following item be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations :

"The question of Algeria".

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

The Permanent Representatives of :

(Signed) A. Hamid AZIZ
Afghanistan

Y. DURAISWAMY
Ceylon

Omar LOUTFI
Egypt

Tesfaye GEBRE-EGZY
Ethiopia

Arthur S. LALL
India

Tjondronegoro SUDJARWO
Indonesia

Djalal ABDOH
Iran

Hashim JAWAD
Iraq

Koto MATSUDAIRA
Japan

Thabet KHALIDI
Jordan

Edward A. RIZK
Lebanon

Suleiman JERBI
Libya

Mhamed EL KOHEN
Morocco

Rishikesh SHAHA
Nepal

G. AHMED
Pakistan

Octavio L. MALOLIS
Philippines

Omar Abu KHADRA
Saudi Arabia

Yacoub OSMAN
Sudan

Rafik ASHA
Syria

Mongi SLIM
Tunisia

Ahmad ZABARAH
Yemen

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly had on its agenda an item entitled "The question of Algeria". It will be recalled that there was a very full discussion on this item, in which various points of view were expressed by Member States. Thereafter, there were genuine and strenuous efforts to formulate accurately the consensus of opinion in the General Assembly, which was clearly in favour of a settlement of the Algerian issue being arrived at in accordance with the principles of the Charter and taking into account the basic needs for a peaceful, democratic and just solution. These efforts proved successful, and the General Assembly adopted unanimously resolution 1012 (XI) of 15 February 1957, with the following operative paragraph:

"Expresses the hope that, in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

2. Since the General Assembly had made a unanimous recommendation in its resolution, there was reasonable expectation that steps would be taken in pursuance of that resolution and that, by now, an equitable solution of the Algerian situation would be in sight. However, in the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the resolution of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, there has been no indication to the United Nations from its Member States that any progress has been made towards the achievement of the purposes of the resolution.

3. On the contrary, the suffering and loss of human life in Algeria continue and increase; and the course of events in Algeria has not moved toward a peaceful, democratic and just solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter. Should the present trend continue, with its accompaniment of violence and animosity, it is bound to make a solution more remote than before. The continuing deterioration of the situation in Algeria was brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and through him to all Member States in a letter dated 15 April 1957 signed by representatives of nineteen Member States.

4. There have been numerous reports of the deteriorating situation in Algeria. And, after reports of wide-scale killing of the male population of the village of Melouza-Kasbah at the end of last May, the idea of an international investigation into the causes and circumstances of this tragic incident has been favoured by many countries.

5. Thus, it is clear that, far from any abatement of suffering and loss of human lives in Algeria, a tragic situation continues to be aggravated, a fact which contradicts the hope expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution of 15 February 1957. It cannot but be, then, the wish of the Assembly to take up again consideration of the question of Algeria. Accordingly, the General Assembly is requested to include the question of Algeria in the agenda of its twelfth session.

Document A/3617/Add.1

[Original text: English]

[24 July 1957]

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1957 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF BURMA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the letter dated 16 July 1957 addressed to Your Excellency by the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen, I am instructed by my Government to add the name of Burma to the above list of countries which have requested the inclusion of the question of Algeria on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3610).

(Signed) Paw HTIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

DOCUMENT A/3772

Report of the First Committee

[Original text: English]

[7 December 1957]

1. By a letter dated 16 July 1957, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen requested the inclusion of the item "The question of Algeria" in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3617). By a letter dated 23 July 1957, the representative of Burma requested that Burma be added to the above list of countries (A/3617/Add.1). Attached to the first letter was an explanatory memorandum in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

2. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda, and referred it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 913th to 926th meetings inclusive, held between 27 November and 6 December 1957.

4. At the 924th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi

Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen (A/C.1/L.194). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having discussed the Algerian question,

"Recalling its resolution 1012 (X) of 15 February 1957,

"Regretting that the hope expressed in that resolution has not yet been realized,

"Recognizing that the principle of self-determination is applicable to the Algerian people,

"Noting that the situation in Algeria continues to cause much suffering and loss of human life,

"Calls for negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a solution in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations."

5. At the same meeting, the following draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Peru and Spain (A/C.1/L.195):

"The General Assembly,

"Having heard the statements made by various delegations and having discussed the question of Algeria,

"*Bearing in mind* the situation in Algeria, which continues to cause much suffering and loss of human lives,

"1. *Takes note* of the attempts which have been reported to the Assembly to settle the problem both through the good offices of Heads of State and by French legislative measures ;

"2. *Expresses the hope* once again that, in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

6. At the 925th meeting, on 6 December 1957, Canada, Ireland and Norway submitted two amendments (A/C.1/L.196) to the seventeen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.194). The first amendment would substitute the following paragraph for the fourth paragraph of the preamble of the seventeen-Power text: "*Recognizing* that the people of Algeria are entitled to work out their own future in a democratic way". The second amendment would replace the operative paragraph by the following:

"*Proposes effective discussions* for the purpose both of resolving the present troubled situation and of reaching a solution in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

7. At the 926th meeting, on 6 December 1957, the seventeen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.194) and the amendments thereto (A/C.1/L.196) were voted on first.

8. The three-Power amendments were adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 37 to 36, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czecho-

slovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Liberia, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey.

The seventeen-Power draft resolution, as amended, was voted on by roll-call. The result of the vote was 37 in favour and 37 against, with 6 abstentions. The draft resolution was therefore not adopted. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey.

9. The representative of Argentina, on behalf of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.195), stated that they would not press that draft resolution to a vote, but reserved the right to introduce it in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

10. The First Committee, therefore, is unable to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of any draft resolution on this item.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 726th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain and Thailand (A/L.239). For the final text, see resolution 1184 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1184 (XII). THE QUESTION OF ALGERIA

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the question of Algeria,

Recalling its resolution 1012 (XI) of 15 February 1957,

1. *Expresses again its concern* over the situation in Algeria ;
2. *Takes note* of the offer of good offices made by His Majesty the King of Morocco and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia ;
3. *Expresses the wish* that, in a spirit of effective co-operation, *pourparlers* will be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

726th plenary meeting,
10 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 59 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.1/L.165	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 62</i>
A/C.1/L.194	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3772, para. 4
A/C.1/L.195	Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Italy, Peru and Spain: draft resolution	Incorporated in A/3772, para. 5
A/C.1/L.196	Canada, Ireland and Norway: amendments to document A/C.1/L.194	Incorporated in A/3772, para. 6
A/L.239	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain and Thailand: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above, resolution 1184 (XII)
S/3689	Letter dated 25 October 1956 from the Representative of France to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Eleventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1956</i>

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 59 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee : 913th to 926th meetings

Plenary meetings : 726th meeting



Agenda item 60: The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

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A/3722	Report of the Special Political Committee	2
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DOCUMENT A/3628 AND ADD.1

Bolivia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[8 August 1957]

Document A/3628

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1957, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BOLIVIA, COSTA RICA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA, SUDAN AND URUGUAY

We have the honour to propose, under instructions from our respective Governments, the inclusion of the following item in the supplementary list of items for the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly:

"The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa."

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item in terms of rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is attached.

(Signed) Germán QUIROGA GALDO
Permanent Representative of Bolivia
to the United Nations

Alberto F. CAÑAS
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

Omar LOUTFI
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

Arthur S. LALL
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

H. Mohammed SHARIF
Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

Charles T. O. KING
Permanent Representative of Liberia
to the United Nations

Jacoub OSMAN
Permanent Representative of Sudan
to the United Nations

Enrique RODRÍGUEZ FABREGAT
Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. For the fifth successive year the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa and, on 30 January 1957, it adopted resolution 1016 (XI), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Deplores that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet observed its obligations under the Charter and has pressed forward with discriminatory measures which would make the future observance of those obligations more difficult ;

"2. Affirms its conviction that perseverance in such discriminatory policies is inconsistent not only with the Charter but with the forces of progress and international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice

"3. Calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multiracial societies ;

"4. Invites the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, more particularly by its presence in the United Nations ;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to communicate with the Government of the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the present resolution."

2. Since the adoption by the Assembly of the above resolution no communication has been made to Member States of the United Nations indicating that, as a result of the Secretary-General's action in terms of paragraph 5 thereof, steps have been taken or are contemplated by the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the resolution.

3. On the other hand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, disregarding the General Assembly's resolution, has continued to adopt various legislative and other measures in the further implementation of its declared policy of *apartheid*. Such measures have included removal of non-white people from their homes to isolated areas and the denial to non-white people of the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields. The further measures and actions taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa in the past year have enhanced tensions among the people of South Africa, and intensified among the non-white people a sense of deprivation of the fundamental rights which are specifically mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

4. It will be recalled that the General Assembly has, from the seventh session onwards, considered this question on several occasions and has adopted several resolutions recommending various methods for bringing about a peaceful solution of the problem in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the Government of the Union of South Africa has so far shown no signs of giving consideration to the views of the General Assembly.

5. The *apartheid* policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa is contrary not only to the basic provisions of the Charter but violates the specific provisions of Articles 1, 55c and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as of several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

6. In the circumstances, the General Assembly will undoubtedly wish to give this matter its renewed consideration in order to prevent further deterioration of the situation, and so as to bring about a settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Document A/3628/Add.1

[Original text : English]
[10 September 1957]

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CEYLON, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request that the name of Ceylon be included among the sponsors of the request (A/3628) for the inclusion of the following supplementary item on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly :

"The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa."

The Government of Ceylon subscribes to the explanatory memorandum attached to the abovementioned request.

(Signed) R. S. S. GUNewardene
Permanent Representative of Ceylon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/3722

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original text : English]
[7 November 1957]

1. On 6 August 1957, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay proposed the inclusion of the following item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly : "The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" (A/3628). In support of the request it was stated that, since the adoption by the Assembly of resolution 1016 (XI), no communication had been made to Member States indicating that, as a result of the Secretary-General's action in terms of paragraph 5 of the resolution, steps had been taken or were contemplated by the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the resolution. Further, as the Union Government had continued to adopt legislative and other measures in implementation of its declared policy of *apartheid*, the Assembly would undoubtedly wish to give this matter its renewed consideration in order to prevent

further deterioration of the situation, and so as to bring about a settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. On 3 September 1957, Ceylon requested that its name be added as sponsoring the request for inclusion (A/3628/Add.1).

3. At the 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September 1957, the General Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 64 to 8, with 9 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda and to refer it to the Special Political Committee.

4. The Committee considered the question at its 50th to 57th meetings, inclusive, held between 21 October and 1 November 1957.

5. At the 56th meeting, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Laos, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen (A/SPC/L.18). Libya, Pakistan, Sudan and Jordan subsequently joined as sponsors (A/SPC/L.18/Add.1 and 2). Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions relating to the question, would: (1) deplore that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to the call and invitation conveyed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 1016 (XI); (2) again draw the attention of the Union Government to that resolution and, in particular, to those two paragraphs; and (3) appeal to the Union Government, in the interests of the common observance by Member States of the high purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to which the Union Government had also subscribed and was as much committed as any other Member, to revise its policy in the light of those purposes and principles and of world public opinion and to inform the Secretary-General of its response.

6. At the 57th meeting, the thirty-Power draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 59 to 5, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist

Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, United States of America.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

7. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See below "Action taken by the General Assembly".]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3722, para. 7). For the final text, see below, resolution 1178 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1178 (XII). THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE POLICIES OF *apartheid* OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1016 (XI) of 30 January 1957, on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Recalling in particular paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 917 (X) of 6 December 1955, calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the General Assembly, in resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, declared, *inter alia*, that governmental policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter.

Further noting that resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of

5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

1. *Deplores* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to the call and invitation conveyed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 1016 (XI) of 30 January 1957;

2. *Again draws the attention* of the Government of the Union of South Africa to that resolution and, in particular, to paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

3. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of South Africa, in the interests of the common observance by Members of the United Nations of the high purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter, to which the Government of the Union of South Africa has also subscribed and is as much committed as any other Member, to revise its policy in the light of those purposes and principles and of world opinion and to inform the Secretary-General of its response.

723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 60 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/2953	Third report of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa	Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 14
A/SPC/L.18 and Add.1 and 2	Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution	See A/3722, para. 7

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 60 WAS DISCUSSED

Special Political Committee: 50th to 57th meetings
Plenary meetings: 723rd meeting



**Agenda item 61: Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa:
reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan**

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
A/3643	India: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session	1
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A/3732	Report of the Special Political Committee	3
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List of meetings at which agenda item 61 was discussed		4

DOCUMENT A/3643

India: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[16 August 1957]

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1957 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF INDIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to invite your attention to paragraph 5 of resolution 1015 (XI) adopted by the General Assembly at its 648th plenary meeting on 30 January 1957, which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"5. Invites the parties to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly."

As the Government of India desires to submit its report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session, I have been instructed to request you to include the following item in the supplementary list of items for the agenda for that session:

"Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the Government of India (resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957)."

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item in terms of rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is attached.

(Signed) Arthur S. LALL
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly gave consideration for the tenth time to the item entitled, "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa". Once again the Assembly adopted a resolution on the item, and on this last occasion it urged the parties concerned to enter into negotiations with a view to bringing about a settlement of the question.

2. With a view to implementing the express wishes of the General Assembly as recorded in its resolution 1015 (XI), the Government of India, through its Permanent Representative to the United Nations, addressed the Government of the Union of South Africa through its Permanent Representative (see annex). This communication stated explicitly that the Government of India was desirous of and was prepared to enter into and pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with the above cited resolution of the Assembly. Furthermore, the Government of India stated its view that such negotiations would in no way prejudice the position adopted by any of the parties concerned in respect of the issue of "domestic jurisdiction" in terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations. While the Government of India suggested that such negotiations could conveniently be

held between the representatives of the Governments concerned in New York, it expressed its willingness to consider any alternative venue that the Government of the Union of South Africa might desire to suggest. Finally, in a continuing spirit of accommodation and conciliation, the Government of India sought the views of the Government of the Union of South Africa in regard to a suitable time for the commencement of negotiations.

3. Up to the date of the submission of this explanatory memorandum, no acknowledgement or reply has been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the letter addressed by the Permanent Representative of India to the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa. Thus, the explicit wish of the General Assembly that negotiations be conducted to facilitate a settlement of the problem of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa has been frustrated by the absence of a response from the Government of the Union of South Africa. The Government of the Union of South Africa has apparently thought fit to disregard the appeal of the General Assembly addressed to that Government in resolution 1015 (XI), seeking its co-operation to bring about negotiations.

4. Meanwhile, the position of persons of Indian origin in South Africa compared with that of settlers of European origin has continued to deteriorate. Persons of Indian origin continue to be uprooted from their homes and are forbidden to reside in those areas where they have been living and earning their livelihood for many decades. These persons also continue to be denied elementary political and social rights.

5. In compliance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1015 (XI), the Government of India proposes to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session, and has accordingly asked for the inscription of this item. The Government of India feels certain that it will be the wish of the General Assembly to take further steps to implement its resolutions on this subject and to promote a peaceful and just solution of this problem.

ANNEX

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1957 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA
TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have the honour to invite reference to paragraph 3 of the resolution entitled "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 648th plenary meeting on 30 January 1957.

The Government of India wishes to inform the Government of the Union of South Africa that it desires to act in accordance with paragraph 3 of the aforesaid resolution and in conformity with the statement made by the Indian delegation in the Special Political Committee in respect thereof. It therefore desires and is prepared to enter into and pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with the aforesaid resolution. The Government of India further desires to state its view that such negotiations will in no way prejudice the position adopted by any of the parties concerned in respect of the issue of "domestic jurisdiction" under article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of India suggests that such negotiations may conveniently be held between the representatives of the Governments of the parties concerned in New York. It would, however, be willing to consider any alternative venue which the Government of the Union of South Africa might wish to suggest. It also seeks the views of the Government of the Union of South Africa in regard to a suitable time for such negotiations to begin.

The Government of India earnestly trusts that the Government of the Union of South Africa will welcome the initiative now taken and accede to the request made in pursuance of the decision of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Arthur S. LALL
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Special Political Committee, 7th meeting.*

DOCUMENT A/3645

Pakistan: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[16 August 1957]

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1957 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF PAKISTAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to invite your attention to paragraph 5 of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 648th plenary meeting, held on 30 January 1957, on the question of "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa".

As the Government of Pakistan desires to report to the General Assembly on this question at its twelfth session, I have been instructed to request you to include the following item in the provisional agenda for that session:

"Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the Government of Pakistan (resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957)."

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item in terms of rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is attached.

(Signed) G. AHMED

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. After further consideration of the item entitled "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa", the General Assembly, at its 648th plenary meeting held on 30 January 1957, adopted resolution 1015 (XI) urging the parties concerned to enter into negotiations with a view to facilitating a settlement of the problem.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Government of Pakistan, through its Permanent Representative to the United Nations, made a request to the Government of the Union of South Africa, through its Permanent Representative, to enter into negotiations as recommended by the General Assembly. Unfortunately, however, there has been no response from the Government of the Union of South Africa to this request.

3. As the purposes of the resolution of the General Assembly have remained unfulfilled, the Government of Pakistan proposes, in compliance with paragraph 5 of the resolution, to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

DOCUMENT A/3732

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original text: English]
[14 November 1957]

1. On 16 August 1957, India requested the inclusion of the following item in the supplementary list of items of the twelfth session of the General Assembly: "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the Government of India (resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957)" (A/3643). In the explanatory memorandum it was stated that, in pursuance of resolution 1015 (XI), the Government of India had sought to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa but had received no acknowledgement or reply to its communication. Since the explicit wish of the General Assembly that negotiations be conducted to facilitate a settlement of the problem had been frustrated, while the position of persons of Indian origin in South Africa had continued to deteriorate, the Government of India proposed to report to the Assembly at its twelfth session.

2. On the same day, Pakistan requested the inclusion of the following item: "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the Government of Pakistan (resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957)" (A/3645). In the explanatory memorandum, it was stated that the Government of Pakistan had asked the Government of the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 1015 (XI), but there had been no response. As the purposes of the resolution had remained unfulfilled, the Government of Pakistan proposed to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 63 to 2, with 16 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda and to refer it to the Special Political Committee.

4. The Committee considered the question at its 58th to 63rd meetings, inclusive, held between 4 and 12 November 1957.

5. At the 61st meeting on 8 November 1957, a draft resolution was submitted by Iran, Mexico, Philippines and Yugoslavia (A/SPC/L.19). It provided that the Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of both India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa; (2) note with regret that the Union Government had not agreed to carry forward the purposes of resolution 1015 (XI); (3) appeal to the Union Government to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and of Pakistan, with a view to solving this

problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (4) invite the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, jointly or separately, regarding the progress of the negotiations.

6. At the 63rd meeting, the Committee voted on the four-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.19) paragraph by paragraph, with the following results:

The preamble was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 59 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 63 to none, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

7. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See below "Action taken by the General Assembly".]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 723rd plenary meeting on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (A/3732, para. 7). For the final text, see below, resolution 1179 (XII).

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1179 (XII). TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN
IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957,

Having considered the reports of the Governments of India (A/3643) and of Pakistan (A/3645),

1. *Notes* that the Governments of both India and Pakistan have reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with the expressed desires of the United Nations ;

2. *Notes with regret* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not agreed to carry forward the purpose of General Assembly resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957 ;

3. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of South Africa to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and of Pakistan with a view to solving this problem in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ;

4. *Invites* the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, jointly or separately, regarding the progress of the negotiations.

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 61 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3722	Report of the Special Political Committee	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60</i>
A/SPC/L.16 and Add.1 and 2	Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America : draft resolution	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/3712, para. 7</i>
A/SPC/L.18 and Add.1 and 2	Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen : draft resolution	For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/3722, para. 7</i>
A/SPC/L.19	Iran, Mexico, Philippines and Yugoslavia : draft resolution	See A/3732, para. 7

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 61 WAS DISCUSSED

Special Political Committee : 58th to 63rd meetings

Plenary meetings : 723rd meeting



Agenda item 62: The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)

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A/3644	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session ..	1
First Committee:		
A/C.1/L.193	Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution ..	2
Plenary meetings (final phase):		
A/3757	Report of the First Committee	3
Action taken by the General Assembly		3
Check list of documents		4
List of meetings at which agenda item 62 was discussed		4

DOCUMENT A/3644

Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[16 August 1957]

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1957 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, CEYLON, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JORDAN, LEBANON, LIBYA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA AND YEMEN, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from our respective Governments, we have the honour to request that the following item be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

"The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)".

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Permanent Representatives of:

(Signed) A. Hamid AZIZ
Afghanistan
U THANT
Burma

A. BASNAYAKE
Ceylon
Omar LOUTFI
Egypt

Tesfaye GEBRE-EGZY
Ethiopia
Arthur S. LALL
India
Ali SASTROAMIDJOJO
Indonesia
Djalal ABDOH
Iran
Hashim JAWAD
Iraq
Thabet KHALIDI
Jordan
Edward RIZK
Lebanon
Suleiman JERBI
Libya
Mohammed EL KOHEN
Morocco

Rishikesh SHAHA
Nepal
G. AHMED
Pakistan
Octavio L. MALOLES
Philippines
Omar A. KHADRA
Saudi Arabia
Yacoud OSMAN
Sudan
Jawdat MUFTI
Syria
Mongi SLIM
Tunisia
Ahmad ZABARAH
Yemen

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea), concerning the most eastern part of the Republic of Indonesia, called West Irian, has been placed on the agenda of the past three regular sessions of the General Assembly, and has been discussed by it with concern with a view to finding a peaceful solution of this dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands.¹

2. It may be appropriate to recall that at its eleventh session the General Assembly included the item "The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)" in its agenda upon the request of sixteen Member States and, after due consideration, the First Committee adopted a draft resolution [A/C.1/L.173] which, in its operative part, requested:

"... the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Good Offices Commission consisting of three members, with a view to assisting in negotiations between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands in order that a just and peaceful solution of the question may be achieved, in conformity with the Principles and Purposes of the Charter of the United Nations".

That draft resolution also requested the Good Offices Commission "to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session".

3. It was the belief of the majority of the Members of the United Nations that the draft resolution adopted by the First Committee would contribute to the peaceful solution of a question which for so many years has been the cause of friction and deteriorating relations between

¹ The background of this dispute is to be found in the explanatory memoranda submitted to the General Assembly at its ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 61, document A/2694; *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 65, document A/2932; *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 63, document A/3200.

two Member States. However, while receiving the support of the majority at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee was not adopted, having failed to receive a two-thirds majority vote. The absence of a specific recommendation for a peaceful approach did not contribute, in fact, to the lessening of tensions between Indonesia and the Netherlands as had been anticipated by many Members at the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

4. This dispute between the two States Members of the United Nations thus continues unresolved and still demands a just and peaceful solution. Moreover, it continues to exist as a persistent deterrent to the encouragement and improvement of friendlier relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The removal of this deterrent would be not only in the best interest of the two Governments concerned, but also in the highest interest of strengthening international peace and co-operation in general, and peace and co-operation in that vital region of the world in particular.

5. The fact that no solution of the dispute has as yet been attained and that no negotiations have taken place since the bilateral discussions of December 1955-February 1956 emphasizes again the importance of further United Nations efforts in this matter. Needless to say, the continuance of the present situation is likely only to increase the dangers inherent in the dispute.

6. In these circumstances, it is incumbent on the General Assembly, utilizing adequate measures and machinery, to promote a peaceful solution of this long-standing political dispute. Such an endeavour on the part of the General Assembly would be consonant with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

7. Accordingly, it is considered to bring the question of West Irian once again to the attention of the General Assembly for discussion and appropriate recommendation.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.193

Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[19 November 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of West Irian (West New Guinea),

Viewing with deep concern that the prolongation of this political dispute is likely to endanger the peaceful development of that area,

Realizing that a peaceful solution of this problems should be obtained without further delay,

1. *Invites both parties to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to assist the parties concerned as he deems it appropriate in the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report of progress to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.*

DOCUMENT A/3757

Report of the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[27 November 1957]

1. On 16 August 1957, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen requested the inclusion of the item "The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)" in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3644).

2. The explanatory memorandum attached to the request referred to the discussion of the question at the three previous sessions of the Assembly and the failure of the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee to receive a two-thirds majority at the eleventh session. It also stated that the dispute continued to exist as a persistent deterrent to friendlier relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands and that, no negotiation having taken place between them since February 1956, it was incumbent on the General Assembly to promote a peaceful solution of the long-standing dispute.

3. At its 682nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1957, the Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 49 to 21, with 11 abstentions, to include the item in the agenda, and referred it to the First Committee.

4. The First Committee considered the item at its 905th to 912th meetings, held from 20 to 26 November 1957.

5. At the 906th meeting on 20 November, the representative of Ceylon introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.193) submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. It provided that the General Assembly, viewing with deep concern that the prolongation of the political dispute involved in the question of West Irian (West New Guinea) was likely to endanger the peaceful development of that area and realizing that a peaceful solution of the problem should be obtained without further delay, would: (1) invite both parties to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter; and (2) request the Secretary-General to assist the parties concerned as he deemed it appropriate in the implementation of the resolution and to submit a

report of the progress to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

6. At the 912th meeting on 26 November, the Committee voted on the nineteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.193) as follows, a separate vote being taken on operative paragraph 2 at the request of the representative of Mexico.

The preamble and operative paragraph 1 were adopted by 45 votes to 27, with 9 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 42 votes to 28, with 11 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 42 to 28, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Ecuador, Finland, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For the text of the draft resolution, see document A/C.1/L.193 above.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 724th plenary meeting, on 29 November 1957, the General Assembly failed to adopt the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee (A/3757, para. 7).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 62 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/C.1/802	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 912th meeting	Same text as A/C.1/L.193
A/C.1/L.110	Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Syria and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 61
A/C.1/L.173	Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 63
S/649/Rev.1	First interim report to the Security Council of the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question	Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Special Supplement No. 1
S/1920	Report dated 9 May 1949 from the United Nations Commission for Indonesia to the President of the Security Council concerning discussions between the parties pursuant to the Council's directive of 23 March 1949	Mimeographed
S/1417/Add.1	Appendices to the special report on the Round Table Conference submitted to the Security Council by the United Nations Commission for Indonesia	Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 6

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 62 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee : 905th to 912th meetings

Plenary meetings : 724th meeting

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 63 : The question of Hungary

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	Check list of documents	2
	List of meetings at which agenda item 63 was discussed	2

DOCUMENT A/3774

Report of the General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian problem

[Original text : English]
[9 December 1957]

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 1133 (XI) of 14 September 1957, the General Assembly requested me, the President of the General Assembly at its eleventh session, as its special representative on the Hungarian problem, to take such steps as I deemed appropriate, in view of the findings of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November 1956, 1005 (ES-II) of 9 November 1956, 1127 (XI) of 21 November 1956, 1131 (XI) of 12 November 1956 and 1132 (XI) of 10 January 1957, to consult as appropriate with the Committee during the course of my endeavours, and to report and make recommendations as I might deem advisable to the General Assembly.

2. I now have the honour to report to the General Assembly the steps I have taken in this connexion.

3. The objectives which it has been my aim to achieve are: (a) humanitarian treatment in Hungary; (b) return from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of deportees; (c) withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; and (d) free elections in Hungary.

4. I was aware of the difficulties of my task and I realized that I would have to proceed step by step and that this would take time. I was hopeful, however, that an appeal to one of the essential purposes of the United Nations would meet with a favourable response, and that is that the United Nations is a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the Organization's common ends, including international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

5. My first step, therefore, was concentrated on humanitarian treatment in Hungary.

6. It was with this approach that, on 30 September 1957, I contacted the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and made an appeal for humanitarian treatment in Hungary. His reply was that this did not concern the Soviet Government.

7. Then I made a humanitarian appeal for the return from the Soviet Union to Hungary of the deportees. His reply was that the deportations were a made-up story and that the item on Hungary constituted an interference in internal affairs and was "illegitimate": he could not discuss it.

8. I offered to pursue the discussion with him in Moscow. He repeated that he could not discuss the Hungarian item.

9. I made a similar approach to the Foreign Minister of Hungary, on 10 October 1957, by making a humanitarian appeal for more lenient treatment of prisoners, of persons detained in concentration camps, and of persons awaiting trial, for due judicial process in trials, for admission of students to universities without discrimination, and so on, and, finally, for an amnesty for political offenders. His reply was that these were matters for the Hungarian Government to determine by virtue of its sovereign rights. But I pointed out that that did not preclude an exchange of information and views in the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. Finally, he said that if I would draw up a memorandum enumerating the questions on which I wanted information, he would supply the information. I said that I would do so, and I also mentioned that I could proceed to Budapest to pursue the discussion with him there. His reply was that, as the Hungarian Government could not admit observers from the United Nations, they could not give me a visa.

10. On 22 October 1957, Mr. Horvath told me that he was returning to Budapest but that I could see Mr. Sik, who, however, would not be able to answer questions on Hungary, because the Hungarian Government considered the General Assembly resolution on Hungary illegal.

1. Mr. Sik confirmed to me, on 15 November 1957, that Mr. Horvath had instructed him not to accept the memorandum of questions from me. He, however, agreed to ask for instructions from the Hungarian Government; and on 2 December 1957, he informed me that his Government confirmed its former attitude that it would not negotiate on a matter which was an internal affair of Hungary and that, therefore, he could not accept my memorandum of questions.

12. As no question involving the Special Committee has

been raised, I have had no occasion to consult with the Committee.

13. I wish to record my warm appreciation and thanks for the facilities and assistance which the Secretary-General and the Secretariat have given me.

14. I regret that so far I have not been able to find an opportunity for negotiations. I cannot believe, however, that the Hungarian and Soviet Governments will remain insensible to the voice of world opinion and the conscience of mankind which continues to make an insistent and righteous appeal for the freedom of the Hungarian people. It is my hope, therefore, that as the international tension relaxes, I shall be given an opportunity to assist in establishing full international co-operation in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Hungary.

(Signed) Wan WAITHAYAKON

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 63 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3592	Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 18
A/3742	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office relating to freedom of association in Hungary	Mimeographed

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 63 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meeting : 731st meeting



Agenda item 64: Clearance of the Suez Canal: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/3664

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

*[Original text: English]
[16 September 1957]*

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956, urged that, upon the cease-fire in the area being effective, steps should be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation.

2. On 20 November, the Secretary-General submitted a first report on arrangements for clearing the Canal (A/3376). The Assembly, by resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November 1956, noted with approval the progress so far made in this connexion, and authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements so that the clearing operations might be speedily and effectively undertaken.

3. In pursuance of resolution 1121 (XI), the Secretary-General, on 10 January 1957, submitted a second report

(A/3492) to which was annexed a summary of the plan of work and of resources for its execution; an exchange of letters between the United Nations and the Government of Egypt, constituting the necessary agreement for co-operation between the Organization and the Egyptian authorities; and a note addressed by the Secretary-General to Member Governments regarding interim advances to the fund for the clearance of the Canal.

4. The Secretary-General intends to submit shortly a further report on the clearance of the Suez Canal; he therefore has the honour to propose the inclusion of the following item in the agenda of the twelfth session:

“Clearance of the Suez Canal: report of the Secretary-General”.

DOCUMENT A/3719

Report of the Secretary-General

*[Original text: English]
[1 November 1957]*

INTRODUCTION

1. Following the approval by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's report dated 20 November 1956 on arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal (A/3376), and the adoption on 24 November 1956 of resolution 1121 (XI) authorizing him on the basis of that report to proceed with practical arrangements and

negotiation of agreements for the speedy and effective clearance of the Suez Canal, the Secretary-General appointed Lieutenant-General Raymond A. Wheeler, engineering consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as his special representative in charge of technical operations. The Secretary-General announced also that he had secured the collaboration of Mr. John J. McCloy, Chairman of the Board of

Directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank and former President of the International Bank, to assist him in an advisory capacity on the business negotiations connected with the project.

2. General Wheeler was released on loan to the United Nations by the President of the International Bank on 26 November 1956, on which date he assumed his duties at Headquarters. Also provided on loan from the International Bank was Mr. John Connors, to serve as General Wheeler's deputy in charge of technical operations. The Dutch and Danish consortium of salvage engineers, comprising the firms of L. Smit and Co.'s International Sleepdienst of Rotterdam and Em. Z. Svitzer of Copenhagen, with which the Secretary-General had entered into preliminary arrangements in early November for a first concentration of salvage craft, crews and equipment to undertake the operation, were requested on the same date, 26 November, to dispatch craft and equipment, already assembled, to the Suez Canal area.

3. On 4 December 1956, General Wheeler left Headquarters to engage in technical consultations with Egyptian authorities in Cairo. These discussions began on 8 December and resulted in agreement for the conduct of an immediate technical survey by the United Nations of obstructions in the Canal, in the first place south of Port Said; a few days later this survey was extended to cover the damaged base workshops in Port Fouad. Consultations between General Wheeler and the Commander of the Anglo-French fleet took place concerning salvage operations conducted by Anglo-French salvage units in the Port Said harbour.

4. The basis of the understandings upon which the operational relationship between the United Nations and the Government of Egypt was premised was agreed in general terms during General Wheeler's initial discussions. These understandings, as subsequently formalized between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Egyptian Foreign Office, were confirmed in an exchange of letters dated 3 January 1957 between the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary-General. The text of these letters was circulated as an annex to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, dated 10 January 1957 (A/3492, annex II).

5. On 14 November 1956, the Egyptian Government had announced the presence of mines in the approaches to the Suez Canal. During his planning conversations in Egypt, General Wheeler was informed that further mines and explosive charges had been laid in the Canal south of El Cap. The withdrawal of the Anglo-French fleet was completed on 22 December 1956. On 27 December, negotiations were finalized concerning the agreed disposition of the Anglo-French salvage units retained after the withdrawal. On 30 December, General Wheeler received satisfactory assurances concerning the final removal of explosives from Canal waters so as to enable him to move United Nations salvage crew and vessels safely in Canal waters south of El Cap. The United Nations salvage operation proper commenced on 31 December, although work was resumed by some Anglo-French salvage vessels in Port Said on 29 December, and three United Nations salvage vessels were piloted by Egyptian naval craft through mine fields in the southern end of the Canal and began operations there on 28 December.

ASSISTANCE BY ANGLO-FRENCH SALVAGE VESSELS

6. A salvage fleet had been commissioned by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France and many of its components were at work in Port Said from the first week in November 1956 onwards. As a result of

its activity in that port, the amount of work which it fell to the United Nations to undertake was lessened.

7. In mid-November, during the Secretary-General's visit to Cairo, the Egyptian Government had invited the United Nations to assist with the task of clearing the Canal immediately after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian forces from Port Said and the Canal area.

8. Early in November, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom — which at a somewhat earlier stage had offered to assume the task themselves — expressed support for the Secretary-General's efforts to organize a salvage team under the auspices of the United Nations. On 21 November, a representative of the United Kingdom declared in the General Assembly that his Government would do everything in its power to help and was ready to lend its resources and to work in any way desired in the task.

9. Available Anglo-French salvage resources, either in or en route to the Canal, were reported to number more than 30 vessels or items of floating equipment, and were proposed for use as a composite whole. General Wheeler's technical assessment of need, made in early December in the light of the other resources available to the United Nations, suggested that 6 of these vessels should be selected to be manned by United Nations crews and to operate south of El Cap, and that, further, 3 Anglo-French manned vessels should be retained to complete work on specific wrecks upon which they were engaged in Port Said.

10. The proposed transfer from the Anglo-French salvage fleet of six vessels for manning by the United Nations was later reconsidered and, by 22 December 1956, the date of the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces from the Canal, General Wheeler recommended, without prejudice to his clearance target objectives, a redistribution of available salvage resources. Under this revised plan, vessels of the United Nations salvage fleet, without the addition of any Anglo-French salvage vessels, were to be used south of El Cap and 11 — subsequently reduced to 9 — Anglo-French manned salvage craft, with 4 support vessels, were to be retained to complete specific tasks upon which they were engaged in Port Said harbour. This harbour was then to be cleared of remaining obstructions by United Nations salvage elements after completion of their assignments in the southern reaches of the Canal.

11. The revised plan was accepted by the Governments concerned. The retained Anglo-French salvage vessels were brought under the United Nations flag and were accorded the same immunity by the Egyptian Government as that attached to the United Nations salvage vessels operating under General Wheeler's authority.

12. The tasks to be completed by the retained elements of the Anglo-French fleet were: the finalizing of a survey, already almost completed, of a sunken wreck by one small British salvage craft; the recovery of a sunken crane jib comprising part of a wreck already lifted by British units; the lifting and dumping of a sunken dredger on which work had been commenced by British units in November; and the removal of a small tug upon which a French salvage vessel was engaged. Some of the retained Anglo-French vessels left the Canal in stages during the first three weeks of January 1957, as each had completed the work assigned, and all had phased out of the operations by 24 January.

13. Other assistance furnished to the United Nations from Anglo-French resources was the transfer under contract to the United Nations of a French-owned floating crane for manning by United Nations crews, and the transfer by the British Admiralty of some miscellaneous salvage supplies on a reimbursable basis. In addition,

arrangements were concluded whereby two German lifting craft and supporting tugs originally chartered by the British Admiralty were transferred under charter to the United Nations, and liability for a proportionate share of the cost to the Government of the United Kingdom for their hire and outward passage to the Canal has been assumed by the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS SALVAGE RESOURCES UTILIZED

14. The United Nations salvage fleet mustered for the operation and drawn from Dutch, Danish, Belgian, Swedish, German, Italian and Yugoslav resources comprised a general total of 32 vessels and pieces of floating equipment (6 ocean salvage vessels, 6 coastal salvage vessels, 4 lifting craft, 3 sheerlegs and 2 floating cranes — supported by 10 tugs and several small divers' boats). In addition, 24 re-floating pontoons or camels, and necessary stores of supplementary salvage equipment and material were available. The total lifting capacity of the fleet approximated 10,000 tons and the total crews employed numbered 479, including 45 divers. Of these resources, 22 craft or pieces of floating salvage equipment had arrived in the Canal by the date of the commencement of the United Nations operation, or within four weeks after the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1121 (XI) on 24 November 1956; the balance arrived in stages during January and one in early February 1957.

15. The fleet was not maintained at constant strength, but was reduced in size as the completion of each phase of the work indicated that the retention of any vessels would be uneconomical and their release would not be prejudicial to the completion of clearance targets within the time-limits prescribed. Towards the end of January, 2 United Nations vessels were released, 3 more in the first half of February and 2 in the second half of that month, and 5 were released during March. In all, 12 of the United Nations salvage craft were therefore dispensed with within three months of the commencement of the operation, and 20 were retained and released in stages during April, in which month the clearance was finally completed. Through this flexible control over the fleet's operation, considerable financial savings were achieved without any consequential delays in the clearance of the channels and harbourages.

16. Except for the death while off-duty of one United Nations seaman by accidental drowning, a circumstance which is recorded with deep regret, the operation was carried through without loss of life or serious injury to the United Nations crews involved, and without loss or significant damage to vessels or equipment. One floating crane was, however, lost in heavy weather in the Mediterranean on its homeward voyage. The loss was covered by insurance.

17. The Secretary-General wishes to record his appreciation to General Wheeler and his staff and to the contracting firms and their staff and crews for the outstanding success of the operation and for the efficiency displayed by all concerned therein.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

18. General Wheeler's first administrative needs in Cairo were served by the staff and facilities of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board's resident representative established in that city. The initial supporting staff in the Canal area was composed of three members of the Headquarters staff of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, who accompanied General Wheeler to Egypt. This initial support was replaced in January by an executive field headquarters establishment,

comprising a deputy in charge of technical operations and four additional officers, including a press officer, with a total of eight clerks, secretaries and radio operators drawn from United Nations staff and some additional locally recruited general service personnel.

19. The technical management of the integrated United Nations salvage fleet was furnished under contractual arrangements by a self-contained management group supplied by the Dutch and Danish salvage consortium, Smit-Svitzer. The group operated under General Wheeler's over-all executive direction. It comprised a staff of twelve, including technical supervisory officers, administrative officers and secretaries and clerks, with some additional locally recruited general service assistance.

20. An initial team of fifteen salvage surveyors and technical engineers to provide first estimates of the needs and costs was furnished under contractual arrangements by the Smit-Svitzer salvage consortium and by the Ralph M. Parsons Company of the United States, which conducted a survey of the workshops. This group accompanied General Wheeler to Cairo on 8 December 1956 and had completed its work by 7 January 1957. Two engineers were subsequently furnished by the International Telegraph and Telephone Company to survey the rehabilitation needs of the telecommunications system, and two additional engineers from the International General Electric Company surveyed similar needs connected with the navigational lighting system.

21. In consultation with Mr. John McCloy, arrangements were concluded with the firm of H. Howell and Company of Washington for the establishment of a system of continuous operating accounting controls and audit programmes. The arrangements provided for day-to-day controls over expenditures at source in the field, as well as concurrent auditing, as affecting contractual arrangements, at the offices of the main salvor contractors in Europe and at Headquarters. Obligations incurred directly at Headquarters and all financial payments were handled in the normal manner by the Office of the Controller.

22. Prior to the appointment of General Wheeler, the Secretary-General had established, within his Executive Office at Headquarters, a unit to render assistance to the Suez Canal clearance operation in the field. This unit remained as the co-ordinating point at Headquarters to service General Wheeler's operational requirements, and was responsible, in consultation with General Wheeler and Mr. John McCloy, for all contractual arrangements between salvor companies and the United Nations. It comprised two full-time officers, assisted by one part-time officer and three secretarial assistants.

CLEARANCE OPERATION

Plan of operations

23. The plan of operations provided for the clearance of obstructions from channels and ports and harbourages with priority given to the speedy opening of a temporary channel to permit the earliest possible passage of vessels of limited draft and the release from the Canal of transit vessels which had been marooned at the time of its closure. The plan took into account also the necessity for the rehabilitation of workshop installations to provide maintenance facilities for operational craft and equipment to the extent necessary for transit operations; the restoration of the inoperative navigational lighting system; repairs to the damaged telecommunications system; the assurance that dredging services would be adequate to provide uninterrupted and safe passage; and the availability of operational craft for the handling of convoys.

Scope and execution of the operation

24. It was established by on-the-spot surveys that 42 obstructions of a significant character existed in the Canal proper.

25. Of these, 2 had been refloated and 4 completely and one partially removed from shipping channels in Port Said by Anglo-French salvage units prior to the assumption of responsibility for the operations by the United Nations. Subsequent to this assumption of responsibility, one further vessel and a sunken crane jib were removed from the channel by British vessels and one tug was shifted to shallow waters by a French vessel and was subsequently refloated by units of the United Nations fleet.

26. Two obstructions were moved by the Egyptian Canal Authority without United Nations assistance, and the wreck of one vessel which had been grounded for six years in the shallows of the eastern harbour of Port Said was found not to constitute an obstruction to shipping and was therefore not included in the United Nations salvage objective.

27. Thirty-two obstructions, including the collapsed spans of the El Firdan bridge, were lifted and removed from the channels by the United Nations fleet.

28. Anglo-French salvage resources had, prior to 22 December 1956, moved five wrecks from the western channel in Port Said harbour in order to provide a limited passage through that harbour for ships of 25-foot draft. The United Nations plan conceived of the removal by early March 1957 of such further obstructions within the channel south of Port Said as would be required to provide passage throughout the length of the Canal for ships of similar limited draft. The plan provided further for the removal by mid-May of remaining obstructions in Port Said and in the southern reaches of the shipping channel proper in order to provide through transit for ships of maximum draft. The final phase of the work, which was estimated to require some weeks beyond the mid-May date, envisaged the clearance of all remaining obstructions from ports and harbourages. Sufficient elasticity within the operating plan was developed to permit work to be executed concurrently where this could be achieved economically and without prejudice to the earliest possible reopening of the waterway to limited draft vessels as a first target objective.

29. A governing factor in the execution of the early phase of the work was the time required for the removal of the cement-laden blockship *Akka* at km. 81.4 and the concurrent removal, *inter alia*, of the tug *Edgar Bonnet* at km. 74.2 and the frigate *Abukir* at km. 160.7. Although the general designated programme was finished several weeks ahead of schedule in the southern reaches, a first limited channel was not opened within the planned time-limit because of the notification by Egyptian authorities of the existence of explosives aboard the two latter vessels. The blockship *Akka* was removed from the channel on 14 February 1957, but clearance to proceed with work on the *Edgar Bonnet* was given by Egyptian authorities only on 12 March. Explosive charges on the *Abukir* were found to be largely inaccessible for underwater removal and the attempt was ultimately abandoned and salvage work resumed by United Nations crews on the vessel on 22 March. It was finally raised and the remaining explosives removed to the surface on 8 April.

30. Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the above delays prevented the opening to shipping of a first limited channel in early March, as would otherwise have been achieved, the delays in effect aided in an earlier completion of the over-all clearance operation. Some slowing down of the final salvage work would have been inevitable

had it had to be conducted concurrently with the passage of vessels in transit through the first limited channel. The impossibility of such passage in these circumstances, in fact, enabled the residual work to proceed unhampered, and the final clearance of the Canal in all its stages, including the opening of ports and harbourages, was completed on 10 April, some weeks earlier than had originally been predicted for the full clearance of the main shipping channel only.

Rehabilitation of workshops

31. A survey disclosed that, of the maintenance workshops required for efficient Canal operation, those in Port Tewfik and Ismailia were undamaged, although substantial damage had occurred in the main workshops at Port Fouad. Technical assessments indicated that the bulk of the damage could be made good by a first restoration of some of the sections of the shops which, in turn, could provide the means for the rehabilitation of the remaining sections. Accordingly, a plan was agreed between General Wheeler and the Egyptian Canal Authority whereby the latter undertook the work of restoration, with the United Nations providing some limited advisory assistance and the replacement of essential non-repairable machine tools and equipment. Under this plan, the workshops were reinstated by the Egyptian Canal Authority to an estimated over-all efficiency close to normal at the date of resumption of traffic through the Canal.

Restoration of navigational lighting

32. The navigational lighting system was found to be out of commission mainly as the result of the destruction of the central gas-producing plant servicing the system from Ismailia. This plant was out-dated and its replacement by a similar system was not considered to be either economical or possible within the target schedule for the resumption of through transit. As an interim and temporary measure, therefore, General Wheeler arranged with the Egyptian Canal Authority that it should adapt the system to the use of locally produced butane gas, a limited quantity of essential material being provided by the United Nations. This measure, while neither permanently reliable nor entirely satisfactory, was considered, after tests, to suffice for short-term needs, pending the conversion of the lighting buoys to the use of an alternative permanent electric system of operation; this is currently being undertaken in the Egyptian Canal Authority's workshops, material furnished by the United Nations being utilized.

Repairs to telecommunications system

33. Considerable damage to the overland and radio-telecommunications system necessary to the operation of the Canal was disclosed. Technical consultants were furnished by the United Nations to advise on the restoration of this system. The rehabilitation of the overland communication system was undertaken and completed by the Egyptian Canal Authority from its own resources. Destroyed radio-telephonic equipment was replaced by the United Nations and was installed by the Egyptian Canal Authority, with advisory assistance furnished by the United Nations.

Dredging

34. Prior to the closure of the Canal in October 1956, maintenance dredging needs had been met both by equipment operated by the Egyptian Canal Authority and by external contractors. Approximately 3,600,000 cubic metres of deposits had to be removed annually to maintain the proper depth of the waterway. Of the 2

suction dredgers and 9 bucket dredgers operated by the Authority, 7 had been sunk or damaged and were still unavailable for use at the time of completion of the clearance operation. The remaining operative dredgers, together with 2 small dredgers working under contract to the Canal Authority, had resumed operations.

35. Under the terms of reference for the United Nations operation, the Organization had an active interest in steps to be taken for the removal of silt, thus restoring the Canal to its full capacity. A comparison of hydrological surveys conducted just before the closure of the Canal and at the time of its reopening indicated an accumulation of 500,000 cubic metres of silt. Transit channels were sufficiently cleared for the safe passage of vessels of up to 33-foot draft, but this situation had to be related to the normal increase in the siltage rate which would occur once transit passage was resumed. While the Egyptian Canal Authority embarked upon steps to maintain uninterrupted through transit at the level obtaining at the time of the reopening of the Canal, it was to be expected that some time must elapse before fully adequate arrangements could be completed for the restoration of dredging services and the gradual replacement of lost equipment. Consequently, there remained a problem of concern to the United Nations. There has been a full sharing of views between the Egyptian Canal Authority and the United Nations on this matter and the Secretary-General, at the invitation of the Government of Egypt, has continued to maintain contact with the Canal Authority.

Rehabilitation of floating equipment

36. The resumption of safe and continuous passage required sufficient operating craft and equipment in addition to adequate facilities for dredging maintenance. In addition to the loss of dredgers already referred to, important items of operating equipment totally lost or semi-permanently damaged included, *inter alia*, one of 2 rockbreakers, the only 2 available lifting craft, 3 large floating cranes, 4 out of 7 hoppers and a floating dock. Further, 12 out of 14 salvage and harbour tugs of adequate horsepower rating for the servicing of transit convoys, as well as one workshop tug, were sunk. A small proportion of the damaged equipment was restored and all of the sunken tugs were refloated.

37. While it was at first considered probable that the temporary hire of some tugs on an appropriate basis would be required to ensure first transit facilities, the rapid restoration of the Port Fouad workshops enable the Egyptian Canal Authority to undertake from its own resources the repair and rehabilitation of many of the essentially needed tugs as they were refloated. Extensive replacement of equipment would prove essential to ensure continuing operational and maintenance needs. However, rehabilitation work had progressed sufficiently by the date of the reopening of the Canal in April to supplement undamaged operational craft and ensure that minimum needs for the full resumption of traffic would be met. In these circumstances, no necessity arose for continuing consideration on the part of the Secretary-General of the emergency provision of such operational equipment by the United Nations.

FINANCING THE OPERATION

Loan contributions received

38. By a letter dated 25 December 1956, the Secretary-General invited Member States to make available to him contributions by way of an advance of funds toward the

discharge of his responsibilities in connexion with the Canal clearance operation.

39. In response, loan contributions were received as follows:

States	Approximate equivalent in US dollars
Canada	1,044,045.68
Sweden	772,201.00
Liberia	4,000.00
Ceylon	3,733.49
Australia	1,000,000.00
Federal Republic of Germany	1,000,000.00
United States of America	5,000,000.00
Italy	399,525.68
Norway	1,000,000.00
Denmark	500,000.00
Netherlands	503,947.37
TOTAL	11,227,453.22

The advances were deposited with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which acted as fiscal agent for the United Nations for this purpose.

40. Services and supplies, valued at \$500,000 on a comparable basis for similar services and supplies provided under United Nations commercial contractual standards, were commissioned by the United Nations subsequent to its assumption of responsibility for the operation, from resources made available by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France.

EXPENDITURES

41. The following summary reflects the limit of expenditures and obligations incurred by the United Nations:

	US dollars
Administrative and general expenses	357,093.57
Operating costs of United Nations contractors	6,306,368.63
Survey and rehabilitation costs of Canal base workshops, the navigational lighting system and the telecommunications system	962,580.67
Reimbursement for services and supplies provided by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France at the request of the United Nations	500,000.00
Contribution to essential dredging services	250,000.00
TOTAL	8,376,042.87

PROPOSAL FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF THE COSTS OF THE OPERATION

42. After consideration of various possible alternatives for meeting the costs of the operation as reflected in paragraph 41 above, the Secretary-General would recommend that, subject to reduction by such resources as might become otherwise available, repayment to contributor countries be effected by means of the application of a surcharge on Canal traffic under which arrangement a levy of 3 per cent on Canal tolls would be paid into a special United Nations account, the procedures to govern such payments to be negotiated with the Egyptian Government and with the other parties to the payments. On the basis of the current level of Canal traffic, it can be estimated that by this method the costs would be reimbursed over a period of about three years.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 730th meeting on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Iran, Philippines and Thailand (A/L.238). For the final text, see resolution 1212 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1212 (XII). CLEARANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November 1956 regarding arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal,

Recalling further that the Secretary-General, pursuant to that resolution, requested and received from various Governments as advances funds necessary to proceed with the clearing operation,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 November 1957 (A/3719),

Mindful that the clearing of the Canal is of direct and immediate benefit to all shipping and trade using the Canal,

Expressing its appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which the clearance operation was organized and completed,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Canal is again serving world trade and international shipping,

1. Notes the expenses and obligations that have been incurred by the United Nations in the clearing of the Suez Canal ;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that, subject to reduction by such resources as might become otherwise available, reimbursement of the advances made by contributor countries to meet the costs of the operations be effected by the application of a surcharge on Canal traffic and that, under this arrangement, a surcharge of 3 per cent on Canal traffic would be paid by all shipping and trade using the Canal into a special United Nations account, the procedure to govern such payments to be negotiated with the Government of Egypt and with the other parties to the payments ;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to put this arrangement into effect ;

4. *Urges* the Governments of Member States to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General under the present resolution in order that advances made to the United Nations for the purpose of clearing the Suez Canal may be repaid.

730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 64, which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3376	Report of the Secretary-General on the clearing of the Suez Canal	Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 66
A/3492	Second report of the Secretary-General on the clearing of the Suez Canal	Ibid.
A/3576-S/3818	Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration of the Egyptian Government, dated 24 April 1957, concerning the Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation	Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1957
A/3576/Add.1-S/3818/Add.1	Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration of the Egyptian Government, dated 18 July 1957, concerning paragraph 9 b of the declaration of 24 April 1957	Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1957
A/3670	First report of the General Committee	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8
A/3683	Second report of the General Committee	Ibid.
A/L.238	Brazil, Iran, Philippines and Thailand : draft resolution	For the text of this document, see resolution 1212 (XII) above
S/3675	Resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 743rd meeting, on 13 October 1956, concerning the question of the Suez Canal	Official Records of the Security Council, Eleventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1956

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 64 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 730th meeting



Agenda item 65: United Nations Emergency Force: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/3665

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

*[Original text: English]
[16 September 1957]*

1. Since the approval by the General Assembly, in resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, of the guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force contained in the Secretary-General's report of 6 November 1956 (A/3302), the Secretary-General has submitted several further reports to the Members of the Assembly on various aspects of the Force.

2. The Secretary-General now wishes to place before the General Assembly for its consideration further observations concerning the functioning and financing of the Force, and, therefore, has the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the following item:

“United Nations Emergency Force: report of the Secretary-General”.

DOCUMENTS A/3694 and Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General

Document A/3694

*[Original text: English]
[9 October 1957]*

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Emergency Force,¹ submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, undertakes to present, in addition to financial aspects, essential data about the Force and its functioning, particularly since the last report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/3568) on 8 March, when full compliance with General Assembly resolution 1124 (XI) of 2 February 1957 as to withdrawal was reported. Prior to that date, the Force had been concerned mainly with taking over from the foreign troops, following the successive stages of their withdrawals from the Suez Canal area, the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. Since 6 March, the Force, interposed between the armed forces of Egypt and Israel, has concentrated on its basic function of maintaining quiet in the area through deployment and patrolling in the Gaza Strip, along the eastern border of the Sinai Peninsula and in the region of Sharm el Sheikh.

2. The three parts of the report deal, respectively, with organizational and operational matters, the role and functioning of the Force and administrative and financial arrangements affecting it.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL MATTERS

1. *Strength and composition*

3. The original estimate, by the Commander of the Force, of the man-power needs of UNEF to perform the tasks assigned by the General Assembly, was for the equivalent of two combat brigades, or about 6,000 men. This target was reached with the arrival in Egypt of the Brazilian contingent in early February 1957. Since then, UNEF has maintained an approximate strength of 6,000 officers and other ranks, comprising contingents from the ten contributing countries: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

¹ Hereafter referred to as UNEF or the Force.

4. The numerical strength of each national contingent on 15 September 1957 was as follows:

<i>Contingent</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Other ranks</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brazil	44	501	545
Canada	113	1,059	1,172 ^a
Colombia	31	491	522
Denmark	25	399	424
Finland	15	240	255
India	27	930	957
Indonesia	37	545	582 ^b
Norway	71	427	498
Sweden	27	322	349
Yugoslavia	55	618	673
TOTALS	445	5,532	5,977

^a Including personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force stationed at Naples and El Arish (Abu Suweir prior to 5 September).

^b Withdrew on 12 September.

5. The determination of the numerical strength of the Force and its components is based upon assessments of need by the Commander of the Force, which have been reviewed from time to time. The main considerations weighed in determining the size and composition of the Force have been: the needs of the Force on the basis of its functions and responsibilities, at first in the Suez Canal region and, later, in the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip areas; the desirability of balance in the Force with regard to considerations of both geographical distribution and military organization; the comparative utility, in the light of assessed needs, of the troops offered; and the relative availability and economy of transport for the troops offered, together with their essential gear and vehicles.

6. On the basis of the most recent appraisal by the Commander, a reduction before long in the size of the Force by some 400 officers and men may be anticipated. As in any military organization, though perhaps to a lesser degree in UNEF, a substantial part of the personnel is necessarily engaged in vital support functions, such as

administration, signals, engineering, supply and transport, workshop, ordnance, medical, dental, postal, pay, provost and movement control. Elements of the Force engaged in such activities, as the Commander has pointed out, are neither suitable nor available for patrol and guard duties. Thus, of the total force on 1 September of nearly 6,000, only seventy-four platoons, each of strength varying from thirty to forty-five all ranks—a total of less than 3,500 officers and men—were at the Commander's disposition for the regular patrol and guard duties of UNEF. The departure of the Indonesian contingent in mid-September reduced the number of platoons for such duty to sixty-five.

7. The Commander has emphasized in his reports that, for the task it is called upon to perform, UNEF's ground deployment is "very thin", even with the present numbers. He urges that the Force be maintained at a strength permitting a minimum of seventy-one duty platoons, which takes into account necessary allowances for leave, rotation, sickness, training and essential reserve. Through planned reorganization and adjustments in support units, however, it is expected that a force, reduced from its present total of 5,977 to about 5,600 officers and men, would permit this minimum need for deployment to be satisfied.

2. Organization

8. The national contingents are the components of the Force and each of them, under the commanding officer of the unit, who is directly responsible to the Commander of the Force, retains its identity and organizational unity. The demands of service made upon the Force, however, frequently require the deployment of elements of a contingent, whether companies or platoons, in separate sectors. The Danish and Norwegian contingents, by voluntary arrangement between them, constitute a single battalion, commanded in rotation by officers of the two nationalities. The Norwegian medical company, which serves the entire Force, is under exclusively Norwegian command.

9. The "Chief of the Command", Major General E. L. M. Burns, who is Commander of the Force, was appointed by action of General Assembly resolution 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956. The chain of command runs directly from the Commander of the Force to the commanding officers of each of the national contingents. The Force is subject to orders and instructions only from its Commander and, through him, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. The headquarters of UNEF is located in the town of Gaza. There is a Chief of Staff, who is also Deputy Commander; a headquarters staff, consisting of personnel, operations and logistics sections, each of which is headed by a Lieutenant-Colonel; and a special staff, consisting of officers responsible for legal, provost, engineer, signals, air staff and medical matters. The Chief Administrative Officer and his staff are civilians, drawn almost entirely from the United Nations Secretariat. In addition, a number of locally recruited civilians are employed.

11. Communications traffic between United Nations Headquarters and UNEF stations in the area, which is of substantial volume, is efficiently handled by experienced United Nations Field Service communications personnel. The UNEF communications network is co-ordinated with the established United Nations communications system.

3. Air support for the Force

12. As of September 1957, air support for UNEF consists of two Royal Canadian Air Force flights, 114 and 115. The 114 communication flight, based in Naples, has

four C-119 aircraft. It is responsible for the heavy lift of mails, priority cargo and passengers between Egypt and Italy. In the early period of the operation, twelve C-119 aircraft were employed. The 115 communication flight is based at the UNEF air station at El Arish (which was at Abu Suweir prior to 5 September) and has four Otter and two DC-3 aircraft. This flight provides reconnaissance, medical evacuation and internal transport support for UNEF.

4. Deployment

13. The major deployment of UNEF is along the Egypt-Israel armistice demarcation line and along the international frontier to the south of the Gaza Strip. This involves a line of quite considerable total length which, for the most part, runs in rugged terrain. The perimeter of the Gaza Strip, from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the international frontier in the south, is sixty kilometres long. The international frontier, extending from the sea southwards to the Gulf of Aqaba, measures 213 kilometres. UNEF is deployed, on the Egyptian side only, along these two lines, totalling 273 kilometres, and patrols them constantly. The distance from the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba to Sharm el Sheikh, where UNEF is also deployed, is another 187 kilometres.

14. The positions and assignments of units of the Force are changed from time to time. As of 15 September, the deployment was as follows:

(i) Along the armistice demarcation-Gaza Strip line: Danish-Norwegian, Brazilian, Indian and Colombian battalions, and a Swedish company.

(ii) Along the international frontier-East Central Sinai Line: one Canadian reconnaissance squadron; one Yugoslav reconnaissance battalion.

(iii) In the Sharm el Sheikh and Ras Nasrani area: the Finnish company.

(iv) In Gaza town: UNEF headquarters staff, the Swedish battalion, except one company; the Norwegian medical company.

(v) At Rafah: Canadian and Indian administrative and other support units in the UNEF maintenance area; a Finnish guard detachment.

(vi) At Naples: a communication flight of the Royal Canadian Air Force, consisting of thirty-three officers and 150 other ranks; UNEF liaison staff and a movement control detachment.

(vii) At El Arish: a communication flight of the Royal Canadian Air Force, consisting of thirteen officers and forty-five other ranks; a small detachment of the Brazilian battalion for guard duty; twenty-one officers and men for movement control.

(viii) At Port Said: one platoon, on monthly rotation among contingents, as security guard, together with a permanent movement control and port detachment required for port clearance and storage.

(ix) At Beirut (Lebanon): a leave centre detachment of nineteen officers and men.

15. Resolution 1125 (XI) calls for placing the Force "on the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line", but no stationing of UNEF on the Israel side has occurred to date through lack of consent by Israel.

5. Rotation

16. The status of the troops varies in the several contingents comprising UNEF. In some instances, they are drawn from the regular army and are professional soldiers. In other cases, they are volunteers or conscripts who are enrolled for specific terms of service. Most of the officers in all contingents are regular military personnel.

17. The terms of service of the men, of course, have a direct bearing on the length of time they may serve with UNEF. What is described as the "rotation" prevailing in UNEF had its first application in April, when the terms of service of the men in one contingent were about to expire. They had been taken into service in regular course, not specifically for duty with UNEF. It became necessary, therefore, to return them to their homeland shortly before the date they were to be discharged. Subsequently, when the terminal dates approached of the terms of service of volunteers, of those called from reserve status, or of conscripts, other contingents were replaced by new men, or "rotated". The nature of the climate and the terrain in which the Force is deployed, and the monotony of the duties they are called upon to perform, also lend strong support to the principle and practice of periodic rotation. The tendency among the contingents has been towards rotation after a period of service of approximately six months. Transportation for the rotation has been by air in some cases and by sea in others, and, in Egypt, it also involves rail and bus. Its costs are met by the United Nations.

18. To date, all of the contingents have been rotated in whole or in part, except those of India and Canada; these two rotations are to take place in the autumn, the Canadian replacement beginning in September and the Indian occurring in November. The withdrawn Indonesian contingent did not rotate.

19. In general, the contingents are rotated on a strength-for-strength basis, with the new troops arriving as the veterans depart. The rotations have resulted in no appreciable change in the numerical strength of the contingents. Significantly, 400 men among six of the contingents thus far rotated have volunteered to remain with UNEF for a second six-month tour of duty.

6. Well-being of the Force

20. The general state of well-being of the Force is excellent. In health and morale, it has fared well.

21. The health of the Force has been consistently good through the cold of the Sinai winter, the rainy Gaza spring and the intense heat of the summer. From 22 November 1956 to 15 September 1957, seventy-four officers and 968 other ranks have been hospitalized in UNEF hospitals. Cases requiring hospitalization for more than a fortnight are taken out of the Force's field hospitals, usually to Naples. There have been fifty-two such cases. There are two UNEF hospitals, the base hospital at Gaza, staffed by the Norwegian medical unit, and a Canadian-manned hospital in the Rafah maintenance area. The base hospital has sub-units attached to contingents and outposts. Some of the national contingents have their own medical officers and maintain their own medical inspection rooms. A dental clinic is available at the UNEF maintenance area and this, together with certain national dental clinics attached to units, operates under the Senior Dental Officer. The main causes of hospitalization have been stomach disorders, injuries, burns, hepatitis, heat exhaustion, sand fly fever and appendicitis.

22. There have been thirteen fatalities distributed among eight of the ten contingents, resulting mainly from accidental shootings, encounters with mines and traffic accidents.

23. In view of the duration of UNEF's assignment and the difficult physical conditions under which the Force operates, a leave policy has been developed and a leave centre has been established in the mountains near Beirut. The leave granted is three days for each month of service with UNEF, with the proviso that leave cannot be granted if it will reduce the strength of a unit below

75 per cent of its authorized establishment. The leave centre in Lebanon was decided upon following careful investigation of all possibilities and their probable costs. It was considered essential to have the centre in an area affording change of scenery, climate and altitude. The centre was opened on 1 May and is to operate until 31 October. Costs of the centre are borne by the United Nations.

24. The morale of the Force has been high throughout. Contributing factors have been the realization by the troops that they are making history through participation in a unique and pioneering peace effort, and the fact that this has been a first visit to the area for practically all members of the Force. The mail arrangements have worked well, which always boosts morale. Members of the Force are entitled to mail, free of charge, through use of a UNEF cancellation stamp, five air letters per week to their home countries. There is also an effective welfare programme which has built up a steady flow of books, magazines, sports equipment, games and phonograph records, and, especially, motion-picture films, which constitute the backbone of the entertainment activities. Live entertainment has been thus far, for reasons of the relative inaccessibility of the Force, the costs involved and the varied languages and cultural tastes of the personnel in the Force, on a limited basis and, for the most part, has had to be provided by the men themselves.

7. Logistics

25. In view, particularly, of the emergency nature of the operation and the international character of the Force, the supply and provisioning of UNEF was a crucial problem from the very beginning. Over the months, however, this problem has been met quite satisfactorily by systematic procurement from a variety of sources, including those in the area. The UNEF maintenance area at Rafah now maintains a sixty-day reserve and maintenance stock of pack and dry rations, with a thirty-day reserve backing this up in Naples. In addition to this, up to ninety days' rations may also be held at Rafah. However, this figure will vary, as the stocks are consumed during the quarter. Supply needs are calculated on the basis of a total Force personnel of 6,000. Most of the supplies are now shipped by sea to Port Said and, from there, by rail to Rafah. The small movement control and port detachment at Port Said handles all such traffic.

26. Although the nature of the rations poses a challenging supply problem for an international force, a comprehensive ration scale, based on Canadian, British and Indian scales, and supplemented to meet some national dietary demands, caters adequately to all tastes.

27. Approximately 1,100 vehicles and trailers of forty different types and makes provide the ground transport for UNEF. The main types are the reconnaissance vehicles, such as scout cars, light armoured cars and jeeps; the load carriers, consisting of 3/4-ton to 3-ton lorries; and the technical vehicles, such as engineer and workshop lorries. Some of these vehicles accompanied the national contingents; others have been purchased for UNEF from various sources. All have clear United Nations markings. The acquisition of spare parts for certain of these vehicles presents great difficulties. As far as practicable, a reserve of gasoline, oils and lubricants, equal to one month's maintenance stock, is held on the ground at the maintenance area.

28. From the beginning of the operation in November 1956, to 31 August 1957, the cargo carried to UNEF has approximated 18,750 tons by sea and 4,690 tons by air.

29. The members of the Force wear their national uniforms, which are provided by their countries. Casual

and inexpensive hot-weather uniforms, however, have been provided by the United Nations for the entire Force. The troops are also provided with and wear for ready identification, UNEF blue plastic helmets, blue wool berets, blue desert caps and blue shoulder patches.

II. THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE FORCE

1. Responsibilities vested in the Force

30. By mid-September 1957, UNEF will have completed ten months of duty, during which it has been called upon to undertake important responsibilities involving a considerable variety of tasks. The Command for the Force, established by General Assembly resolution 1000 (ES-I), was to "secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of General Assembly resolution 997 (ES-I)". The General Assembly, in resolution 1001 (ES-I), approved guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the Force, as set forth in the Secretary-General's report of 6 November 1956 (A/3302), whereby, as must follow from its status under the Charter, the Force could not be stationed or operate on a country's territory without that country's consent.

31. The Force, which has an international character as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, as affirmed in its regulations, was not established to undertake enforcement actions. While UNEF has a military organization, it does not use all normal military methods in achieving the objectives defined for it by the General Assembly. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report mentioned above, the functions foreseen for UNEF, when the cease-fire was being established, were to enter Egyptian territory with the consent of the Egyptian Government, in order "to help maintain quiet during and after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian troops".

32. In the case of each withdrawal operation, the Commander of the Force, in close consultation with the Secretary-General, negotiated the technical arrangements with the Commanders of the British, French and Israel forces.

33. Since the withdrawals of Israel troops from the Gaza and Sharm el Sheikh sectors on 7 and 16 March, respectively, the activities of UNEF have centred on the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957. The resolution called for "the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line". In partial fulfilment of that resolution, UNEF is deployed, on the Egyptian side, along the armistice demarcation line and the international frontier.

34. More specifically, UNEF has been called upon for varied services in the several areas in which it has operated, as indicated below.

(a) In the Suez area

The initial activity of UNEF centred in the Suez Canal area, mainly during the period between the arrival of UNEF in Egypt on 12 November and the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces on 22 December 1956. Within that period it:

(i) Was interposed between the Anglo-French and Egyptian forces through occupation of a buffer zone south of El Cap, extending northwards to Port Said, as the Anglo-French troops moved in that direction;

(ii) Rendered assistance in Port Said and Port Fuad in maintaining calm between the civilian population and the Anglo-French forces, through stationing and patrolling, and also shared responsibility with local authorities for keeping the peace among the civilian population;

(iii) Guarded the power station in Port Fuad;

(iv) Maintained a safety cordon around areas in Port Said and Port Fuad from which Anglo-French forces were embarking in the final stage of their withdrawal;

(v) Assisted, at the request of Egypt, in avoiding sabotage of the oilfields at Sadar and El Balayin;

(vi) Cleared mine fields;

(vii) Arranged and carried out the exchange in the buffer zone of approximately 850 prisoners, detainees and internees, between the Egyptian Government and the Anglo-French Command;

(viii) Provided protection for British and French ships engaged in the Suez Canal salvage operation;

(ix) Conducted investigations of various complaints and inquiries by Egyptian authorities and the Anglo-French Command concerning such matters as violations of cease-fire, smuggling activities and missing personnel;

(x) Guarded the off-loading of stores and vehicles for UNEF from ships at Port Said, and continues to do so.

(b) In the Sinai Peninsula

The second period of UNEF activity, from December 1956 to March 1957, centred in the Sinai Peninsula after the Anglo-French withdrawals and the gradual withdrawal of Israel forces. In this stage it:

(i) Took over from the Israel forces in the successive stages of their withdrawal from Sinai, including the Sharm el Sheikh region;

(ii) Took over from Israel forces the Saint Catherine's Monastery in southern Sinai, accompanied, on entry, by a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ascertain the condition of the Monastery's cultural treasures; prior to the Israel withdrawal, a UNEF supply convoy to the Monastery was arranged at the request of Egypt and with the consent of Israel;

(iii) Has been interposed between the forces of Egypt and Israel, east of the Canal, from 3 December 1956 onwards;

(iv) Arranged and carried out the exchange of all prisoners of war between Egypt and Israel;

(v) Cleared many Sinai mine fields;

(vi) Cleared and repaired portions of damaged roads and rough tracks crossing the Sinai;

(vii) Investigated, at the request of Egypt, the Romani railroad station incident.

(c) In the Gaza Strip

UNEF's heaviest responsibilities and most difficult duties have been in the Gaza Strip since 8 March. The Force:

(i) On the withdrawal of Israel troops and in the absence of any organized or responsible local administration, took up positions in all centres of population and camps in the area, controlled all entry into and exit from the Strip, and, with the assistance of officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), temporarily assumed responsibility for some essential services in the Strip, including internal security functions mainly relating to guard and check post duty and patrolling with a view to preventing mob disorders, violence and looting;

(ii) Assumed temporary control of the prisons;

(iii) Guarded key installations, such as all public utilities;

(iv) Took in safe keeping local vital records which it found;

(v) Manned temporarily the telephone switchboard of the town of Gaza;

(vi) In view of the shortage in Gaza of petroleum products, arranged for loan of diesel oil from UNRWA supply to maintain essential electric service;

(vii) Assisted efforts to determine whereabouts of deportees from Gaza, while it was under Israel's control;

(viii) Through deployment around the perimeter of the Gaza Strip and constant patrolling, assisted by orders of the Gaza administration to the people not to cross the line nor, after darkness, to enter a zone extending 500 metres from it, prevents infiltrations and crossings of the demarcation line for any purpose;

(ix) Continues, with regard to UNEF personnel and affairs, to man joint Egyptian-UNEF check posts controlling entry into and exit from the Gaza Strip, from and into Egypt;

(x) Cleared extensive and thickly sown mine fields.

(d) *General*

In addition to the above, UNEF:

(i) Airlifted seventy-two Egyptian prisoners of war from Djibouti (French Somaliland) to Cairo;

(ii) Arranged for repatriation to Egypt of two persons under treatment in a hospital on the Israel side of Jerusalem.

2. *Arrangements affecting the operation of the Force*

35. The co-operation of the Gaza administration and an awareness of the people in the area that the mission of UNEF is friendly and has the support of the administration are essential to the effective discharge by UNEF of its responsibilities.

36. Information from the Commander of the Force is to the effect that the population of the Gaza Strip has been made to know that Egyptian policy is opposed to infiltration across the demarcation line. Egyptian regulations against infiltration, including penalties, have been put into force, and the people of Gaza have been made aware of the role of UNEF in the prevention of infiltration. The Commander has been informed that the CID (police) in Gaza has been instructed to act vigorously with the object of finding persons responsible for mining and other serious incidents and to prevent recurrence. Moreover, Gaza inhabitants are forbidden to approach within 500 metres of the demarcation line during darkness, and the *mukhtars* (local headmen) have been warned that they are responsible for preventing infiltration in their areas. Severe sentences may be awarded against violators of regulations against infiltration.

37. There is an understanding whereby a unit of the Palestine Police would be assigned specific duty in the prevention of infiltration and would co-operate closely with UNEF in such function, particularly in acting on UNEF requests relating to actual or apprehended infiltration and the free exchange of information concerning actual or potential infiltrators. In practice, thus

far, this has meant mainly that the Palestine Police received from UNEF the persons apprehended in the zone near the demarcation line. Patrolling along the line is done by UNEF alone. The Commander is of the view that the absence of incidents, and, in recent months, particularly those with mines, reflects more effective local police and CID action. He also reports that a re-grouping of the Force, so that battalion boundaries will generally correspond to administrative sub-districts in the Strip, which are also the police sub-districts, may facilitate police co-operation with UNEF at the battalion level.

38. UNEF is authorized to apprehend infiltrators, and the Commander reports that accepted practice is for UNEF to take infiltrators into custody in a zone extending 500 metres from the demarcation line and hand them over to the local police.

39. No serious difficulties are reported with regard to (a) the enjoyment by personnel and vehicles of UNEF of full freedom of movement in the Gaza Strip, and in the Sinai Peninsula between the bases and headquarters of UNEF and the elements of its troops deployed along the demarcation line; (b) UNEF aircraft flying freely over the Sinai and the Gaza Strip; (c) the manning of the Gaza Airport by UNEF.

40. The relations between UNEF and the local population are said by the Commander to be good, generally speaking. He finds that the presence of UNEF under its existing terms of reference, despite occasional minor difficulties, is accepted as a good development by the majority of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip.

3. *Incidents*

41. Since the Force was deployed along the Gaza line and to the south of it, there has been a steady reduction in both the number and the severity of incidents along that line. Indeed, as of 15 September, no report of any serious incident had been received since 14 July, when a UNEF patrol was fired at, without casualties. There have been no raids from either side, whether in retaliation or of the *fedayeen* type. Military elements of Egypt and Israel are never in sight of each other.

42. The monthly figures on numbers and types of incidents involving the Egyptian-Israel line and UNEF, including the reports of incidents presented by Egypt and Israel, reveal the significant trend, particularly marked since June, towards fewer and less serious incidents. All nine incidents reported in August and September, for example, were of a minor nature.

43. As reported from all sources, the type and number of incidents of all kinds other than alleged violations of territorial waters (of which there have been only two — in May) and of air space (which are difficult to establish) are as shown below.

Type of incident	Occurrences by month*						
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September (1-15)
Involving mines	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Crossings of ADL ^b involving firing	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
Firing across ADL	0	3	2	2	2	0	1
Crossings of ADL involving theft or, occasionally, kidnapping	10	12	21	39	10	2	2
Crossings, or attempted crossings, of ADL not involving firing, theft or kidnapping	6	18	13	6	8	3	1
TOTALS	22	35	42	54	22	5	4

Total incidents for the six and one half months: 184.

* Based on figures from UNEF headquarters, which include complaints presented by both parties as well as observations independently made by UNEF. Record for March is incomplete.

^b Armistice demarcation line.

4. Effectiveness of the Force

44. UNEF was designed to meet a particular need in an acute emergency. The authority given to it was limited, as it could only be. The demands upon it which might arise from specific situations could not all be foreseen. The basic purposes and role, however, as defined by the General Assembly, have been clear enough from the beginning, and the orders and directives of its Commander on its functions and authority are precise. It often has had to move and act swiftly, but has done so always with the restraint required by the very nature of its status and role. In the course of its functioning, many issues have arisen, for most of which satisfactory solutions have been found. A few issues are unresolved, but still open. These include the completion of UNEF's deployment; authority for UNEF to fire during darkness at infiltrators approaching the line from either direction, which would be somewhat broader than its unquestioned right to fire in self-defence—a right which it has, on occasion, exercised; and the idea of a protective fence along a part or the whole of the demarcation line.

45. Despite its limited authority and some unsettled questions, there would seem to be no good reason to doubt that UNEF has been effective. It has earned acceptance as a significant pioneering effort in the evolution of methods of peace-making.

46. The prevailing quiet and generally satisfactory conditions along the line, so far as UNEF is concerned, should not, however, as the Commander of the Force has warned, be considered as obviating the need to find, when the time is propitious, satisfactory solutions for the main unresolved issues noted above. The line under present conditions is vulnerable and the quiet, at any moment, could be abruptly broken.

47. Looking back to November of last year, it may be recalled that UNEF was, in the first place, a pre-condition set by France, Israel and the United Kingdom for the cease-fire. Subsequently, it was a pre-condition for the withdrawals from Egypt of the Anglo-French and Israel forces. Upon completion of the withdrawals, it became, and undoubtedly continues to be today, one of the pre-conditions for the preservation of quiet along the line between Egypt and Israel. Such quiet, in turn, is indispensable to fruitful effort towards the removal of the major obstacles to peace in the Near East.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Authorizations

48. Subsequent to the establishment by the General Assembly, on 5 November 1956, of the Command for the Force (resolution 1000 (ES-I)), the Secretary-General submitted a report on the plan for the Force on 6 November 1956 (A/3302), in which he dealt with the guiding principles for its organization and functioning, including the manner in which it would be financed. While indicating that further study would be required, he proposed the provisional application of a basic rule in terms of which a nation providing a unit would be responsible for all costs of equipment and salaries, while all other costs would be financed outside the normal budget of the United Nations. In view of the impossibility of making any firm estimates of costs, the Secretary-General further suggested that the only practical course would be for the General Assembly to vote a general authorization on the basis of the general principles he had set forth.

49. In terms of resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, the General Assembly accepted the Secretary-General's proposals on the guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the Force, approved

provisionally the basic rule according to which it would be financed, and authorized the Secretary-General to take all necessary administrative and executive action.

50. After consideration, on 26 November 1956, of a report presented by the Secretary-General on administrative and financial arrangements for the Force (A/3383 and Rev.1), the General Assembly adopted resolution 1122 (XI), in terms of which the Secretary-General was authorized to establish a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account to which funds received by the United Nations, for the express purpose of meeting the expenses of the Force, should be credited, and from which payments for this purpose should be made. It was decided that the Special Account should be established in an initial amount of \$10 million. Pending the receipt of funds, the Secretary-General was authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account might require to meet any expenses chargeable to it. The Secretary-General was requested, furthermore, to establish such rules and procedures for the Special Account and make such administrative arrangements as he might consider necessary to ensure effective financial administration and control of the Account. The Fifth Committee and, as appropriate, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, was requested to consider and report on further arrangements that needed to be adopted regarding the costs of maintaining the Force.

51. After consideration of these questions by the Advisory Committee, which had submitted two reports thereon (A/3402, A/3456), and by the Fifth Committee (541st, 544th-547th, and 553rd meetings), the Assembly, in resolution 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, decided that the expenses of the Force, other than for such pay, equipment, supplies and services as might be furnished without charge by Member Governments, should be borne by the United Nations and should be apportioned among the Member States, to the extent of \$10 million, in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the Assembly for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for the financial year 1957. It was specified that this decision should be without prejudice to the subsequent apportionment of any expenses in excess of \$10 million which might be incurred. It was decided, further, to establish a Special Committee, composed of representatives of nine Member States, to examine the question of the apportionment of the expenses in excess of \$10 million.

52. The matter was duly considered by the Special Committee and its report discussed in the Fifth Committee at the latter's 594th meeting. In the course of these proceedings, the Secretary-General indicated that the expenses during 1957 would exceed the \$10 million thus far appropriated, and that it would be essential for the General Assembly to authorize him to enter into commitments for UNEF in such amount, up to a total of \$16.5 million, as might be necessary in the circumstances. This obligational authority was intended to provide for the maintenance of the Force, should circumstances so require, pending reappraisal by the General Assembly, at its twelfth regular session, of budgetary needs and the method of financing them. It was stressed that the estimate, on which the figure of \$16.5 million had been based, needed to be treated with considerable reservation in view of their necessarily speculative nature.

53. On the basis of the Fifth Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly, on 27 February 1957, adopted resolution 1090 (XI) which authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenses for the Force up to a total of \$16.5 million in respect of the period to 31 December 1957; invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account; authorized the

Secretary-General to advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account might require and, where necessary, to arrange for loans to the Special Account from appropriate sources, including other funds under the control of the Secretary-General, provided that the repayment of any such advances of loans to the Special Account should constitute a first charge against contributions as they are received, and on condition that such loans should not affect current operational programmes. The resolution laid down, in conclusion, that the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, should consider the basis for financing any costs in excess of \$10 million not covered by voluntary contributions.

2. Financial arrangements

54. Pursuant to the General Assembly's authorization in resolution 1122 (XI), the Secretary-General established, in November 1956, the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account to which all funds received by the United Nations for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Force have been credited, and from which payments for this purpose have been made. All funds received in the Special Account to date, whether arising from the assessment of the initial \$10 million of expenses or voluntary contributions from Governments or from advances from the Working Capital Fund, have been in US dollars, except for a voluntary contribution equivalent to \$27,950 paid in pounds sterling.

55. Funds from the Special Account are made available only through allotments made to the Commander or sub-allotments made to departments of the United Nations, when these are given responsibility for procuring or providing goods or services for UNEF.

56. In accordance with the General Assembly's request in resolution 1122 (XI), the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established in December 1956 provisional financial rules for the Special Account. These rules and the procedures developed in connexion therewith are designed to ensure effective financial administration and control of the Account and, therefore, have been patterned to the maximum extent appropriate on established United Nations financial rules and procedures. They provide, *inter alia*, for the administration of allotments, the entering into of contracts for the purchase of services, supplies, equipment or other requirements for UNEF, the receipt, management and disbursement of funds, the receipt, management and disposal of supplies, equipment and other property, and the accounts and financial statements to be prepared. In respect of audit arrangements, the provisions of the United Nations financial regulations as to external audit, and the United Nations financial rules as to internal inspection, have been applied.

3. Cost estimates

57. An analysis and explanation of the estimated cost of the Force during the period November 1956 to 31 December 1957 is presented in annex A to this document. On the basis of present calculations, the total expenditure to be borne by the United Nations for that period will amount to \$23,920,000. This estimate remains subject to revision in the light of a reappraisal of certain elements of cost which is being undertaken at the present time. It will also be affected by any new developments which may occur or any change in the present arrangements for allocation of costs on which the Assembly may decide.

58. The estimates do not include the value of materials and services which have been provided without charge by Governments, including, of course, the substantial contribution, in the form of military personnel and equipment, which the ten Member States furnishing

national contingents have generously made available. Additionally, the following facilities and assistance have been furnished by Governments for the transportation of troops, equipment and supplies to the area of operations:

(i) Airlifts arranged by the United States, at a cost approximating \$2,250,000, from the base countries of contingents to Naples or Beirut;

(ii) Transport of Canadian troops and equipment from Canada to Egypt by Canadian aircraft carrier, at a cost of \$333,312, and by airlift, at a cost of \$438,819;

(iii) Acceptance by the Government of Switzerland of charges approximating \$390,000 for commercial air transportation of troops and equipment from Italy to Egypt in the initial stages;

(iv) Extensive airlift and staging facilities provided by Italy for troop and supply movements from Naples to Egypt;

(v) Airlifts arranged by Scandinavian Governments for regular transport service to and from Naples.

59. In addition, the Secretary-General is examining with the Government of Brazil the question whether costs which that Government incurred in transporting its first contingent to Egypt in one of its own naval vessels will, as was originally understood, represent a voluntary contribution to UNEF or whether the Government will seek reimbursement of those costs.

60. A variety of other supplies, services and facilities have also been furnished without charge. These have included the provision by Italy of labour for loading planes and ships, crating and carting services, local transport facilities, space and telephone services, billeting facilities, airport and hangar facilities, and service personnel. Egypt has contributed office and other accommodations, transport facilities, and general supplies. Several Governments are providing additional communications facilities and mailing privileges, and many of the contingents are being provided with recreational, welfare and other materials by their Governments and by private sources.

61. The fact should not be overlooked, therefore, that, had the United Nations been obliged to bear the entire costs of establishing and maintaining the Force, the financial burden on its membership as a whole would be substantially greater than is, in fact, the case.

62. The estimates also make no provision for the reimbursement to Governments of special allowances paid to their contingents as a direct result of their service in the area. Certain Governments have approached the Secretary-General in regard to the assumption of this obligation by the United Nations, and it is the Secretary-General's view that for the initial six-month period of service, such reimbursement would be a legitimate claim against the Special Account.

63. Further issues that have been raised with the Secretary-General by certain of the Governments providing contingents are: (a) the reimbursement of all identifiable additional costs incurred in making the contingents available; (b) compensation for depreciation or replacement of equipment provided by the Governments concerned. The Secretary-General has regarded it beyond the scope of his authority to make any commitment in regard to these issues and has, therefore, reserved them for the consideration of the Assembly, in the light of the observations and recommendations set forth hereunder.

64. Until appropriate decisions are taken by the General Assembly, no reasonably precise estimates of expenditure in 1958 can be prepared. Future costs will obviously be affected to a considerable extent, if any

additional obligations on the lines suggested are assumed. On the assumption, however, that the present basis for the allocation of costs is maintained and the size, scope and function of the Force, as set out in parts I and II of this report, remain unaltered, the present level of expenditure may be expected to continue, provided that certain non-recurring items, such as the cost of alteration and construction of base premises and related installations expenses, are left out of account.

4. Current status of receipts and expenditures

(a) Assessments

65. Of the initial amount of \$10 million, apportioned in terms of resolution 1089 (XI) among the Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for 1957, contributions totalling \$5,743,644 have been received from thirty-two Member States, as at 7 October 1957.

66. A number of Member States have notified the Secretary-General that they will not participate in the financing of the Force for reasons stated, when the relevant decision was taken by the General Assembly. The percentage assessments of the States involved amount to a total of approximately 20 per cent.

(b) Voluntary contributions

67. In terms of resolution 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957, Member States were invited to make voluntary contributions to meet the further sum of \$6.5 million.

68. In response to a formal request for voluntary contributions addressed to Member Governments by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1957, the following pledges have been received as at 7 October 1957:

State	Paid or pledged United States dollars
Dominican Republic	3,250
Greece	6,500
New Zealand	27,950
Pakistan	5,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	507,650
United States of America	3,250,000

69. The United Kingdom contribution has been treated as a reduction of its claim against the Special Account for equipment and supplies provided to the Force. The contribution pledged by the United States is subject to the condition that other Member States contribute an equal amount. The contributions by the Dominican Republic, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are based on a percentage of the \$6.5 million corresponding to their percentage assessment for contributions to the regular budget for 1957.

70. Actual cash receipts, as at 7 October 1957, including a payment by the United States to match other contributions, amount to \$586,550.

71. A number of Member States have repeated their previous statement to the effect that they will not participate in the financing of UNEF for reasons already made known. In addition, a number of Member States have indicated that their present economic and financial situation will not permit them to pay more than their assessed share of the initial \$10 million.

72. Some Member States who are providing contingents to the Force have indicated that they are unable to make further voluntary contributions in view of the heavy burdens they are already assuming.

73. A further request for voluntary contributions was addressed by the Secretary-General on 26 September 1957 to those Member States which had not at that time responded to his earlier appeal.

(c) Working Capital Fund advances

74. In view of delays in the receipt of contributions to the UNEF Special Account, it has been continuously necessary for the Secretary-General, since the commencement of UNEF's operations and under the authority granted in resolution 1122 (XI) and confirmed in resolution 1090 (XI), to advance from the Working Capital Fund various sums required to meet the expenses chargeable to the Special Account.

75. The amount of the advances has fluctuated from month to month in accordance with the net balance between contributions received and payments made on behalf of UNEF.

76. At 30 September 1957, the amount of such advances outstanding was \$3,775,000.

(d) Estimated obligations and expenditures to August 1957

77. At 31 August 1957, obligations and expenditures incurred for UNEF during the preceding ten months were estimated at a total of \$14,020,000.

78. Cash disbursements represented \$6,774,000 and, in addition, it was proposed to offset approximately \$1 million of the estimated obligations arising from the procurement of goods and services from the United Kingdom against the assessed and voluntary contributions of that Government.

5. Allocation of costs of the contingents of the Force between the United Nations and the Member States concerned

79. The need has arisen for a clearer and more precise determination as to the principles in accordance with which the costs of national contingents comprising UNEF should be allocated between the United Nations, as a charge to the Special Account, and the Member States concerned. In presenting the observations and proposals which follow, the Secretary-General has sought to distinguish between arrangements which he believes to be within his present authority to implement, and those which, while not necessarily inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its eleventh session, would represent elaborations involving financial obligations that, in the Secretary-General's judgement, require the further consideration of the General Assembly as the only organ competent to decide whether another formula for more general distribution of the cost incurred in maintaining the Force might be adopted. To this end, regard should be had to the original intent of the General Assembly, as expressed in the relevant resolutions and debates, as well as to the position of Member States furnishing contingents, as explained in the course of subsequent consultations and negotiations with the Secretary-General.

80. Attention is called, in the first place, to the following fundamental elements of the prior decisions of the General Assembly, as summarized under section 1 above:

(i) The basic rule referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, to the effect that a nation providing a unit would be responsible for an costs of equipment and salaries, while all other costs should be financed outside the normal budget of the United Nations;

(ii) Resolution 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956 in which, after recalling the provisional decision of 7 November,

and, while recognizing that the question of how the Force should be financed required further study, the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, "that the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force, other than for such pay, equipment, supplies and services as may be furnished without charge by Governments of Member States", should be borne by the United Nations and apportioned to the extent of \$10 million, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 1957.

81. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, resolution 1089 (XI) was intended to clarify and, in a sense, amplify the Assembly's earlier provisional decision without, however, necessarily detracting from the basic rule provisionally laid down in the latter resolution, as to the responsibility of Member States furnishing contingents for the relevant costs of salaries and equipment.

82. It is pertinent to note, however, that, prior to the adoption of the resolution, a number of participating Governments stressed the fact that their contributions and the allocation of costs resulting therefrom would be the subject of negotiations between themselves and the Secretary-General. Thus, paragraph 24 of the Fifth Committee's report (A/3560 and Add.1) stated that "some delegations . . . felt it was appropriate that arrangements should be agreed upon between the Secretary-General and the Governments regarding the reimbursement of the 'extra costs' which contributing Governments might be obliged to incur in making troops available for service in the Emergency Force."

83. In the course of such negotiations which subsequently took place, it became clear that certain of the Governments concerned considered that resolution 1089 (XI) superseded the basic rule provisionally adopted in resolution 1001 (ES-I) and that it had, in effect, been the intention of the General Assembly to alter the basic rule and to include the cost of salaries and equipment of contingents among the expenses to be borne by the United Nations, unless furnished without charge by Member Governments.

84. The Secretary-General has, however, felt bound to take into account the fact that, although the terms of resolution 1089 (XI) did not explicitly define the basis on which pay, equipment, supplies and services should, in fact, be furnished without charge to UNEF by contributing Governments, the view was widely expressed and is reflected in the records of the Fifth Committee, that countries which had supplied troops should continue to pay such expenses as they would normally have incurred in any event, and that any reimbursement obligation to be assumed by the United Nations should be limited to the additional expenditure which such countries might incur as a direct result of their having made contingents available for UNEF service.

85. The Secretary-General is also conscious of the fact that some Governments may have had in mind service of a much shorter duration for their contingents than developments have required. The need will be readily appreciated, furthermore, for ensuring that arrangements finally decided upon are uniformly applied to all participants and that the total financial burden is distributed as widely and as equitably as possible. These considerations suggest that, for the purpose of determining what costs should be reimbursed by the United Nations, a distinction might logically be drawn between the first six months of service of a national contingent and any subsequent period of such service.

86. It is the Secretary-General's considered view, as indicated earlier, that, for the first six months (i.e., during what might reasonably be regarded as the initial emergency period), it would be in keeping with the intent of the General Assembly, and, therefore, within

the scope of his present financial authority, for the United Nations to reimburse participating Governments for any special allowances, as distinct from basic salaries, paid to members of their contingents as a direct result of their service with UNEF in its area of operations, provided that such allowances can be considered reasonable, having regard to the circumstances in which the troops have been made available and to legal and other obligations devolving upon the Government concerned. Unless it should be the view of the General Assembly that no adequate authority in fact exists, and that no element of "extra costs" associated with pay and allowances can be accepted as a proper charge against the Special Account, the Secretary-General proposes to honour reimbursement claims presented in accordance with the foregoing formula and to adjust his budget estimates for UNEF accordingly.

87. On the basis of claims submitted and of data obtained directly from the field, it is estimated that for all contingents such "special allowances" involved, during the initial six-month period, an expenditure on the part of the Governments concerned of approximately \$330,000 per month. Reimbursement by the United Nations may thus be expected to result in an additional charge to the Special Account for the period in question of \$2 million.

88. In the event, however, of a contingent serving beyond the initial six-month period or of a replacement contingent being made available, the Secretary-General holds that the United Nations should agree to assume financial responsibility for all extra and extraordinary costs which a Government is obliged to incur in making forces available for UNEF service. Apart from the costs of equipment referred to below, acceptance of this principle would mean, in effect, reimbursement by the United Nations of expenditure incurred in respect of pay and allowances over and above those costs which the Government concerned would, in any event, have been obliged to meet. It would not, of course, preclude any Government, who chose to do so, from voluntarily assuming all or part of such expenses.

89. In commending this general principle to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is conscious of the fact that those Member States which have been maintaining UNEF contingents for more than ten months are finding it increasingly difficult to prolong the period of service of their troops, or to make replacements available in the absence of any firm assurance that identifiable direct expenses thereby incurred will be borne by the United Nations. It would seem to the Secretary-General, moreover, that beyond a limited emergency period, any arrangement under which a few Member States carry a disproportionately heavy financial burden does not represent a sound or equitable basis on which to discharge a collective United Nations responsibility.

90. Pending the receipt of more complete and documented statements from some of the participating Governments, it is difficult to furnish any reasonably exact estimate and analysis of the "extra and extraordinary costs" which, under the proposed new formula, would fall to be reimbursed by the United Nations. Assuming, however, that, apart from equipment costs, they would relate almost exclusively to pay and allowance expenditures which would not otherwise have been incurred, it would appear from the data available that the approximate current level of such expenditures (i.e., during the remaining period of eight months) amounts to some \$575,000 per month (inclusive of special allowances). This monthly estimate may be expected to be somewhat reduced, perhaps to a level of \$545,000, consequent on the anticipated readjustment in the strength and composition of the Force, following the withdrawal of the Indonesian

contingent during September 1957. Since the status of the various contingents and the conditions of their assignment differ very widely (e.g., in some cases, they are regular units of the country's armed forces, while in others, they are comprised of volunteers specially recruited for UNEF service) and since their rates of pay and other benefits are in accordance with national laws and regulations, which in themselves reflect wide variations, any subsequent changes in the composition of the Force could have a significant bearing on the future level of reimbursement costs. For the purposes of the first financial period, however (i.e., from November 1956 - 31 December 1957), the financial implications of the two reimbursement principles formulated above are tentatively and provisionally estimated as follows:

	United States dollars
For the first six months:	
Reimbursement of special allowances ..	2,000,000
For the remainder of the period:	
Extra and extraordinary costs relating to pay and allowances	4,500,000
TOTAL	6,500,000

91. It should also be pointed out that, because of the prolongation of the period of service, most of the participating Governments are faced with unforeseen costs in connexion with the equipment, material and supplies initially furnished to their contingents. The General Assembly has, therefore, also to consider whether the United Nations should assume financial responsibility for the replacement of equipment that is destroyed or worn-out and for such deterioration beyond that provided for under normal depreciation schedules as can be assessed at the conclusion of the total period of service of a Government's forces. In view of the fact that the main burden of furnishing much of the heavy and expensive equipment needed for the operations of UNEF, as a whole, has fallen on a limited number of Member States, the Secretary-General believes that, in the interests of an equitable sharing of costs, some appropriate recognition by the United Nations of this obligation is called for. The task of estimating possible claims that may eventually be made in this regard presents obvious difficulties. Some indication of the maximum liability, which the United Nations would be assuming, will be possible when detailed schedules recently supplied by the Governments concerned have been analysed and costs estimated.

6. Compensation in respect of the injury or death of members of the Force

92. The question of compensation in respect of the injury or death of members of the Force was first raised in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, dated 21 November 1956 (A/3383 and Rev.1), in the following terms (para. 13):

"With regard to troops of the United Nations Emergency Force, it has been assumed that in case of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the Force, such personnel or their dependants would qualify for benefits under their own national service pension or compensation regulations, and that they would not receive such benefits directly from the United Nations."

93. The matter was further considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which expressed the view, in its thirty-fifth report to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3456), that the Secretary-General's assumption, as stated above, appeared to be a valid one. It added in paragraph 5:

"The question therefore arises whether, and — if so — to what extent, the United Nations should accept liability in respect of claims from Governments

for the reimbursement of pensions and compensation paid by them. Although the acceptance of such a liability appears to be implicit in the Secretary-General's report (A/3383 and Rev.1, para. 13), on which previous discussion of this matter has been based, there would be advantage in the Fifth Committee's taking a firm decision on the point."

94. At the 541st meeting of the Fifth Committee, some members recommended further consultations between the Secretary-General and the Governments providing forces, with a view to determining the extent to which claims might be lodged, within the broader context of the overall operation.

95. Following upon such consultations, the Secretary-General advised Governments participating in the Force that the possibility would be explored of arranging an adequate system for compensation by the United Nations in the case of death, injury or illness as a result of service with UNEF; and that, until such a system was established and pending its confirmation by the General Assembly, the United Nations would reimburse indemnities paid by a participating Government based on national regulations.

96. According to the records available to the United Nations, a total of thirteen members of the Force have died or been killed to date: others have sustained injuries of lesser or greater degree. No claims for compensation payment have, however, yet been formally transmitted to the United Nations by the Governments concerned.

97. It is the considered view of the Secretary-General, upon further reflection, that the initially stated principle should be adhered to, namely, that, in the event of death or injury attributable to service with the Force, such personnel or their dependants would qualify for pension benefits or compensation under their own national service schemes; payments to beneficiaries would be made by the Governments concerned, which would in turn lodge claims with the United Nations. In the view of the Secretary-General, this plan is likely to prove the most feasible administratively, and the most equitable for all parties.

98. The Secretary-General would also recommend in regard to such compensation that:

(i) Claims of participating Governments should normally be restricted to cases of death or serious disability involving a material cost to the Government for medical costs and/or pension benefits;

(ii) No formal rules should be established at this time; but, until some experience is gained of the problems likely to arise, such claims should be dealt with as presented, based on the circumstances of each case;

(iii) So far as possible, administration of monthly or other periodic payments should rest with the participating Government; consideration would be given, as and when appropriate, to the working out between the United Nations and the Government concerned of an arrangement whereby the United Nations liability would be commuted to a lump sum payment.

7. Financial requirements

99. At 30 September, it is estimated that the expenses of UNEF for the fourteen-month period ending 31 December 1957 will total between \$24 million and \$30.5 million, depending on such arrangements as may be agreed or confirmed by the General Assembly for reimbursement of special allowances or other costs to Governments providing contingents to UNEF. At this time, however, only \$6,330,000 has been paid in cash into the UNEF Special Account, \$5,744,000 of this total having been paid in connexion with the initial assessment of

\$10 million, and the balance of \$586,000 paid as voluntary contributions. A further amount of \$3,213,000 has been pledged in voluntary contributions, but has not yet been paid in cash and, of this sum, \$2.7 million is dependent on the receipt of matching contributions from other Member States.

100. The wide disparity between the financial needs for the current period and the cash resources thus far made available or pledged to the Special Account by Member States makes it imperative that the General Assembly, in addition to determining the nature and extent of costs to be reimbursed to Governments providing contingents to UNEF, give urgent consideration to the three following problems.

101. The first of these relates to the authorization to be granted by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to incur expenses for the maintenance of the Force; the second to the basis for financing UNEF costs, whether by apportioning or assessing the expenses among the Member States or by other means; and the third to assuring adequate cash resources to the Secretary-General to cover expenses.

(a) Obligational authority

102. Regarding the Secretary-General's authorization to incur expenses for the United Nations Emergency Force, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 1090 (XI), authorized an amount of \$16.5 million for that purpose in respect of the period to 31 December 1957. Although the amount authorized corresponded with the amount requested by the Secretary-General, subject to the reservations noted earlier, his request was predicated on covering expenses for a twelve-month period rather than a fourteen-month period as provided in the General Assembly's resolution.

103. However, developments in UNEF's operation and composition subsequent to the General Assembly's authorizing action (such as the necessity which was unforeseen at the time of the Secretary-General's request to provide for the transportation costs involved in the single or double rotation of all the UNEF contingents) have necessitated revised and increased estimates of costs likely to be incurred to 31 December 1957.

104. On the basis of the latest estimates of financial requirements which are given in annex A to this report, and in the light of the decisions that the General Assembly will take on the question of costs to be reimbursed to Governments providing contingents, the Secretary-General requests that the General Assembly authorize him to incur expenses for UNEF:

(i) For the period ending 31 December 1957, up to a total of \$23,920,500, plus such additional amount as may be authorized or required to implement such arrangements as may be agreed or confirmed by the General Assembly with reference to reimbursements of costs to Governments providing contingents;

(ii) For any 1958 period, not more than a total of \$20 million, plus such additional amount as may be authorized or required with reference to reimbursement of costs to Governments providing contingents, it being understood that, so long as UNEF continues on its present basis of operations, the expenses of maintaining the Force would not normally exceed \$2 million for any single month.

(b) Basis for financing UNEF costs

105. Perhaps the most important single issue calling for urgent consideration and decision arises as a result of paragraph 4 of resolution 1090 (XI), under the terms of which the General Assembly decided that, at its twelfth session, it would consider the basis for financing

any costs of the Force in excess of \$10 million not covered by voluntary contributions. It will be observed from the figures cited above that, as of the end of September, the shortfall in contributions received and assured (in excess of the \$10 million assessed) as against estimated costs through 31 December 1957, is of the order of \$12.8 million, without taking account of the estimated cost of reimbursing "special allowances" during the first six months (\$2 million) or, should the General Assembly so decide, of reimbursing all "extra and extraordinary" pay and allowance expenses during the balance of 1957 (estimated at \$4.5 million).

106. The Secretary-General holds to the view which he has previously expressed to the General Assembly that decisions which are taken by the Assembly itself and which have important financial consequences carry with them an obligation on the part of all Member Governments to make available the requisite resources or other means for their implementation. In the light, however, of the extremely limited response to date by Member States to the appeal for voluntary contributions, and of the complexity and scope of the operations in which UNEF is involved, he is constrained to question whether it is either feasible or prudent to place any undue reliance for the future on this method of obtaining the necessary budgetary provision. The Secretary-General is bound to stress the grave risks inherent in the present inadequate and insecure basis of UNEF financing. Unless, indeed, the possibility of UNEF successfully completing its mission is to be seriously jeopardized, it is essential that this vital United Nations undertaking be assured of the same degree and certainty of financial support as afforded to other United Nations activities which have as their purpose the maintenance of security and peace.

(c) Cash requirements

107. Regarding the need for assuring adequate cash resources to cover the expenses of UNEF, the Secretary-General considers that the existing authorizations may not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation, unless they are broadly construed to permit loans from Member States and unless there is a reasonable expectation that these will be forthcoming when needed. He considers it essential, nevertheless, to retain the authority granted to him in resolution 1090 (XI), (a) to advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account may require to meet expenses chargeable to it; and (b) to arrange, where necessary, for loans to the Special Account from other appropriate sources.

108. The authority to advance sums from the Working Capital Fund has been constantly resorted to during the current year, and the amount of such advances, outstanding at 30 September 1957, totalled \$3,775,000. It seems likely, however, on the basis of past experience, that, unless such advances to the UNEF Special Account are substantially reduced from their present level of \$3,775,000 before the early months of next year, there will not be a sufficient balance of funds in the Working Capital Fund or in the Central Fund to cover the costs of the normal activities of the Organization.

109. While the necessity to arrange for loans to the Special Account from other funds under the control of the Secretary-General has been narrowly avoided up to the present time, it would appear that such loans could, in any case, only provide temporary relief for limited amounts and should not be relied on as a means of assuring the financial solvency of UNEF's operations.

110. In view of the necessity to cover the shortfall between the estimated financial requirements and the cash resources of UNEF indicated above, the Secretary-General believes it will be necessary to appeal for

advances from Member States which may be in a position to make funds available, pending receipt of assessed or other contributions.

8. Summary of decisions requested by the Secretary-General concerning the Force

111. Matters requiring action by the General Assembly in terms of the UNEF report may be summarized as follows:

(i) The method or methods by which the funds required for the maintenance of the Force are to be obtained;

(ii) The need for increasing the Secretary-General's obligational authority for the period ending 31 December 1957;

(iii) The provision of appropriate obligational authority in respect of any 1958 period during which the Force may continue on its present basis of operation;

(iv) The problem of assuring the availability of necessary cash resources, pending receipt of contributions or other payments to the UNEF Special Account;

(v) The Secretary-General's interpretation of his financial authority in the matter of reimbursement of special allowances paid by Governments to members of their UNEF contingents for the first six months of service;

(vi) The proposed formula under which, in respect of any period subsequent to the first six months of service, the United Nations would assume financial responsibility for all "extra and extraordinary" costs incurred by a Member Government as a direct result of furnishing a contingent to UNEF;

(vii) The proposal that, in respect of equipment furnished by a participating Government to its contingent, the United Nations should be financially responsible for its replacement in the event of its being destroyed or worn out, or for such depreciation (beyond that provided for under normal depreciation schedules) as can be assessed at the conclusion of the total period of service of a Government's forces;

(viii) Arrangements for payment of compensation in the event of injury or death attributable to service with the Force.

ANNEX A

**Estimated costs of the Force for the first financial period
(November 1956 - 31 December 1957)**

SUMMARY

<i>Section</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
I. Salaries and wages	1,621,200
II. Welfare and recreation	683,000
III. Transportation of military personnel	2,073,000
IV. Overseas allowance to military personnel	1,924,000
V. Travel and subsistence of non-military personnel	480,300
VI. Rental, reconditioning and maintenance of premises and equipment	1,374,000
VII. Transportation and operational equipment	2,314,000
VIII. Operation and maintenance of motor transport and operational equipment (including petroleum, oil and lubrication)	2,840,000
IX. Rental of aircraft (including petroleum, oil and lubrication)	946,000
X. Miscellaneous equipment	202,000
XI. Stationery and office supplies	80,000
XII. Operational supplies	2,012,000
XIII. Food supplies for military personnel	4,410,000
XIV. Communications services (telephone, telegraph, wireless, teletype communications and postage)	150,000
XV. Freight, cartage, express and air freight	1,023,000
XVI. Miscellaneous supplies and services	609,000
XVII. Insurance	175,000
XVIII. External audit costs	4,000
XIX. Contingencies and unforeseen expenditures	1,000,000
TOTAL	23,920,500

Section I. Salaries and wages \$1,621,200

(a) Consultants (\$46,800)

This estimate provides for the cost of the salary of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General and travel and subsistence in respect of the Special Adviser and his staff of three military officers. The travel estimate is based on the cost of original travel to Headquarters and return and one round-trip to the mission area for each of the four officers at the rate of \$1,000 per round trip. Subsistence has been estimated at the rate of \$15 per day for the Special Adviser until 31 August 1957, when his assignment came to an end; \$16 per day for a twelve-month period for two

of the three members of his staff, whose assignments were scheduled to terminate at the end of September 1957; and \$16 per day for the fourteen-month period for one member of the staff, whose assignment continues. The latter three officers have been serving without honoraria.

(b) Staff (\$1,396,000)

This estimate provides for the salaries and wages of the following categories of staff:

(i) 4 international staff members recruited for service with UNEF;

(ii) 42 staff members detailed to UNEF from Headquarters and other United Nations Offices;

(iii) 63 Field Service personnel serving in the mission area;

(iv) 790 locally recruited staff in the mission area consisting of:

(a) 200 secretarial, administrative, clerical and fiscal personnel;

(b) 590 local employees, such as batmen, mess personnel, tradesmen, common labourers and watchmen. The use of local employees has made it possible to keep the number of internationally recruited staff to a minimum and to release military personnel for the operational requirements of the Force (the salary scale for most local employees is that established by UNRWA, with some upward adjustment for specially qualified personnel in procurement and finance);

(v) 31 posts established in New York and Geneva to alleviate the additional workload caused by UNEF operations. The manning-table in annex B shows the posts indicated in paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

(c) Common staff costs (\$178,400)

This estimate provides for dependency allowances, education grants and related travel, contributions to the Joint Staff Pension Fund and contributions to medical and other social insurances payable in respect of internationally recruited staff, Field Service personnel and staff detailed to UNEF from Headquarters and Geneva.

Section II. Welfare and recreation \$683,000

Provision is made in this account for the estimated cost of various welfare activities designed to maintain the morale of military personnel. The total estimate is made up of the following items:

	United States dollars
(a) Transportation to leave centres by sea	126,000
(b) Transportation to leave centres by air	18,000
(c) Leave centre facilities, including billeting, food, sightseeing guides and tours	441,000
(d) Purchase of recreational and sports supplies	18,000
(e) Printing of 1,500,000 airletters	10,000
(f) Rental of films, the present average being 22 films per month	50,000
(g) Live shows to be sent to mission area on the basis of approximately one show per month	20,000

The leave centres referred to are a leave centre organized, as from the end of April 1957 for a period of six months, in Beirut and, for a period of a further two months, in another location in the area, as yet unselected.

Section III. Transportation of military personnel \$2,073,000

The greater part of the costs under this heading have been borne in the form of voluntary contributions by Governments providing transportation facilities.

The following expenditures remain to be provided for:

	United States dollars
(a) Initial transportation to the area of the Yugoslav contingent	145,000
(b) Rotation of Yugoslav contingent	200,000
(c) Rotation by air of the Scandinavian contingents	340,000
(d) Rotation of the Colombian contingent	230,000
(e) Rotation of the Brazilian contingent	131,000
(f) Rotation of the Indian contingent	287,000
(g) Repatriation of the Indonesian contingent	200,000
(h) Second rotation of the Scandinavian contingents	340,000
(i) Rotation of military personnel from mission to home country, due to incapacitation or other reasons, as distinct from regular contingent rotation	200,000

In section XIX, some margin for contingencies and unforeseeable expenditure, not included above, has, however, been allowed.

Section IV. Overseas allowance to military personnel \$1,924,000

This estimate is based on the payment to approximately 6,000 officers and other ranks of a daily allowance of 86 cents paid from 17 December 1956, in accordance with the principle decided upon by the Fifth Committee at its 541st meeting on 3 December 1956. In arriving at this estimate, due allowance has been made for the fact that the Force had not reached full strength during the early stage of the operation. Allowance has also been made for the fact that, during the last two months of the financial period, the size of the Force will have been reduced to approximately 5,500 men after the departure of the Indonesian contingent.

Section V. Travel and subsistence of non-military personnel \$480,300

United States dollars

(a) Travel of Field Service personnel	
(i) Travel on recruitment and reassignment	52,800
(ii) Home leave travel in respect of 20 persons to points in Europe, South America and Asia, at an average cost of \$1,000 per round trip	20,000
(iii) Installation allowance for 8 Field Service members assigned to Geneva (additional radio operators to ease increased workload due to UNEF)	5,000
(b) Travel of international staff	
(i) Travel to and from Naples and the mission area of United Nations personnel detailed for periods of service with the Force, as well as staff members proceeding to these points for purposes of inspection, observation, financial control and other official business	164,600
(ii) Travel of staff from Egypt to Europe in connexion with procurement, calculated on the basis of 10 round trips at \$300 each	3,000
(c) Subsistence	

A total of \$234,900 is provided for the payment of subsistence to international staff in Naples and the mission area 234,900

Section VI. Rental, reconditioning and maintenance of premises and equipment \$1,374,000

United States dollars

(a) Rental of houses, messing facilities, hospitals, offices, stores and cold storage, situated in Cairo, Gaza, Rafah, Port Said, Abu Suweir, El Ballah and El Arish	160,000
(b) Reconditioning and maintenance, including cost of alteration and construction, of the following premises at:	
Abu Suweir	5,100
El Ballah	18,400
El Arish	37,900
Rafah	434,800
Gaza	54,700
(c) Miscellaneous equipment for military contingent installations (included in this figure are spare parts for wireless equipment, telephone equipment, generators and test equipment)	463,100
(d) Rental of hotel for Royal Canadian Air Force contingent of 391 men based in Naples (air crew and movement control)	190,000

(e) Rental and maintenance of other premises in Naples 10,000

Section VII. Transportation and operational equipment \$2,314,000

Provision is made for the cost of vehicles procured since the start of operations in Egypt and in Naples. These costs are estimated as follows:

United States dollars
(a) 1956 procurement 1,207,000
(b) 1957 procurement 957,000
(c) Replacement of vehicles not taken into account under (b) above 150,000

Section VIII. Operation and maintenance of motor transport and operational equipment (including petroleum, oil and lubrication) .. \$2,840,000

United States dollars
(a) Maintenance of vehicles by civilian contractors in the mission area 140,000
(b) Spare parts and tyres for approximately 1,000 vehicles 1,500,000
The greater part of these vehicles are of a type that is costly to maintain. These include roadbuilding vehicles, bulldozers, wreckers, 3- to 4-ton trucks, water trailers, armoured vehicles, generators on wheels, mobile machine shops and others of similar calibre. The rough desert terrain on which the vehicles operate considerably increases normal wear and tear.
(c) Petroleum, oil and lubricants 1,200,000

Section IX. Rental of aircraft (including petroleum, oil and lubrication) \$946,000

United States dollars
(a) Handling fees and charter costs of a United States Air Force DC-3 aircraft for the Commander of UNEF during the period December 1956 - April 1957 46,000
(b) Petroleum, oil and lubrication for the UNEF Squadron in Egypt and Lebanon and refuelling in Naples of Italian aircraft participating in the UNEF airlift 900,000
The UNEF squadron consists of 10 aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, provided by the Canadian Government. (The squadron at present comprises 4 C-119s, 4 Otters and 2 DC-3 Dakotas). No estimate has been included for the cost of refuelling the aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force in Naples, since it is uncertain whether the United Nations will be charged.

Section X. Miscellaneous equipment \$202,000

This estimate provides for the procurement of miscellaneous equipment of a capital nature required by the Force in the following categories:

United States dollars
(a) Telecommunications equipment, including replacement of non-expendable equipment, such as wireless, telephone, generators and test equipment 75,000
This category also includes a transmitter, a diesel generator, telegraphic typewriters, perforators, auto head oscilloscopes, small transmitters and receivers to replace radio jeep equipment.
(b) Engineering, signal and medical equipment, procured under United States Government assistance in 1953, from the United Kingdom Government, and by direct procurement as follows:

United States dollars

Small items of engineering equipment 35,000
Signal equipment 62,000
Medical and dental equipment, including water purification testing equipment 10,000
Other miscellaneous equipment 20,000

Section XI. Stationery and office supplies \$80,000

This estimate covers rental and maintenance of office equipment, purchase of stationery, office supplies and internal reproduction supplies and the cost of printing of forms, cards and manuals.

Section XII. Operational supplies \$2,012,000

This estimate is based on the actual cost of local procurement and the estimated cost of procurement abroad. It includes a great variety of technical, general and defence supplies, such as tents, fencing, cots, blankets, tools, medical and dental supplies and ammunition.

Section XIII. Food supplies for military personnel \$4,410,000

During the first weeks of the operation, troops were fed by drawing on 300,000 emergency rations procured from the United States Governments, supplemented, in certain instances, by additional provisions, at a total cost of \$690,000 at the rate of \$2.30 per ration. From approximately the beginning of the current year, normal rations, procured locally and overseas, were utilized. The 300,000 emergency rations mentioned above would have served for 6,000 men for fifty days, from 11 November to 31 December 1956. As the Force was not up to its full strength during that period, however, it is estimated that approximately one month's emergency rations remain in reserve. The normal rations for the current year have been calculated on the basis of \$2.00 per day for 6,000 men until the end of October and 5,500 men thereafter, amounting to a total of \$4,320,000. For purposes of the estimate, this amount has been reduced by 10 per cent to allow for economies which it is hoped it will be possible to effect. A further reduction of \$168,000 has been made for rations consumed by members of the Force while on leave at the leave centres and for which provision is made in section II, leaving a final estimate of \$3,720,000 for normal rations. In considering the level of the daily rate of \$2 per man, the nature, size and composition of the Force, as well as its location, should be taken into account. The presence of various national groups requires special attention to national dietetic requirements. Moreover, the bulk of the provisions have to be imported, as only a limited number of items are available locally.

Section XIV. Communications services (telephone, telegraph, wireless, teletype communications and postage) \$150,000

This estimate consists of the following:

United States dollars

(a) Commercial telephone charges in Egypt, Naples and New York and cable and telegraph forwarding charges to points not serviced by the United Nations network. Of this amount, \$58,000 is the direct additional contractual cost involved in placing the radio link between New York and Geneva on an emergency 24-hour basis. It is hoped to reduce this expenditure by such reductions of the 24-hour basis, as circumstances may allow 118,000
(b) Mail and postage to countries of participating contingents 32,000

Section XV. Freight, cartage, express and air freight \$1,023,000

This provision consists of the following:

United States dollars

(a) Commercial sea and air shipments from Headquarters to Italy and from Europe to Egypt (including related handling charges) 923,000

United States dollars

- (b) Transportation and handling costs of military equipment from ports of entry in the mission area to camp locations, as well as movements between camp locations 100,000
- Extensive use of railroads for extended distances is required, since the Gaza harbour is not equipped for freight handling, and the ports of Beirut and Port Said have to be utilized.

Section XVI. Miscellaneous supplies and services \$609,000

United States dollars

- (a) Flags, newspapers, periodicals and other items 45,000
- (b) The cost of uniforms and clothing for military personnel and Field Service, (including winter and summer uniforms for 50 Field Service personnel at \$200 per set, and summer uniforms for the military personnel 200,000
- (c) Contractual maintenance costs in connexion with uniforms and personal equipment of the Force (including cobbling, tailoring, laundering and barbering services), at the rate of \$47 per member 280,000
- (d) Miscellaneous items, such as contractual services as may be required for the transportation of deceased personnel from the mission area to the home country, supplies and services for the photographing of personnel for identification cards 10,000
- (e) Contractual services to be incurred through the Department of Public Information (the latter estimate includes personal services and produc-

United States dollars.

- tion expenses for radio, photographic and motion picture services, radio circuits to and from Cairo, tapes, recordings, films, photographic supplies, music and distribution costs) 25,000
- (f) Production of medals and ribbons which may be authorized in connexion with UNEF service 15,000
- (g) Rental of vehicles for local transportation between various operational centres in Egypt and in Naples area .. 34,000

Section XVII. Insurance \$175,000

This estimate covers:

- (a) The commercial insurance policy costing \$110,000 in respect of the troops during the period 12 November - 20 December 1956;
- (b) Certain third-party vehicular coverage to be carried in Naples;
- (c) Certain protective cargo marine insurance, where a vital necessity exists because of the perishable nature of cargoes, and miscellaneous insurance premiums.

Section XVIII. External audit costs \$4,000

Section XIX. Contingencies and unforeseen expenditures \$1,000,000

This estimate seeks to provide for the following:

- (a) Expenditure which is foreseen, but cannot be calculated with any precision at present. Among these items is the rotation of the Canadian contingent;
- (b) Unforeseen expenditure, such as compensation claims and adjustments which might be presented, as well as *ex gratia* payments which may be required;
- (c) The cost of obligations already incurred, but which are in the process of verification and review before an allocation to the appropriate sections of the estimates can be made.

ANNEX B

Manning-table of the personnel of the Force

Number of posts	Functional title	International recruit	Detail from Headquarters or Geneva
MIDDLE EAST			
1	Commander	1	—
1	Chief Administrative Officer	—	1
1	Senior Legal Officer	—	1
1	Chief Finance Officer	—	1
1	Chief Supply Officer	—	1
6	Administrative Officers	2	4
2	Information Officers	—	2
1	Welfare Officer	—	1
1	Food Supervisor	1	—
23	General Service staff	—	23
59	Field Service personnel	—	59
		4	93
NAPLES			
2	Administrative Officers	—	2
6	General Service staff	—	6
4	Field Service personnel	—	4
		—	12

Document A/3694/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[21 November 1957]

1. In the interval between 9 October 1957, the date of the issuance of the Secretary-General's report (A/3694), and 20 November 1957, the following changes have occurred in the status of contributions to the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force under resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956 and 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957:

Assessments (para. 65 of the report)

2. One additional Member State has paid \$50,000 in respect of the initial assessment of \$10 million, bringing

the total of such payments to \$5,793,644 from thirty-three Member States.

Voluntary contributions (para. 68 of the report)

3. A voluntary contribution in the amount of \$370,500 has been pledged by the Government of France, and a matching payment has been received from the Government of the United States of America.

4. As of 20 November 1957, the amount pledged or paid as voluntary contributions, including only that part of the United States pledge required for matching purposes, totals \$1,841,700.

DOCUMENT A/3745**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[19 November 1957]

1. Since 9 October 1957, the date of the issuance of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Emergency Force (A/3694), there has been an important development relating to the financing of the Force which is called to the attention of the General Assembly.

2. Although considering that the expenses of the Force are a United Nations obligation which should be met by assessment against the Members in the proportions of the regular scale of assessment, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have made offers in the amounts of \$12 million and \$1 million respectively, as "special assistance" to be applied towards reducing those expenses of the Force outstanding for the period ending 31 December 1957.

These offers are made on the assumption, in accordance with the line taken in the report, that any balance of expenses of the Force for 1957 and all of its expenses for 1958 will be assessed against the Members by the General Assembly in the proportions of the regular scale of assessment. Other such offers, in lesser amounts, have been or appear likely to be made.

3. Sums received through special assistance complement the special resources noted in sections 3 and 4 of part III of the Secretary-General's report, which have been made available by States providing contingents in the Force or contributing to it without charge services, facilities and supplies in substantial amounts.

DOCUMENT A/3761**Twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

[Original text: English]
[3 December 1957]

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) (A/3694 and Add.1) in the light of General Assembly resolution 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, by which the General Assembly:

"...

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend an additional amount for the Force, for the period ending 31 December 1957, up to a maximum of \$13.5 million and, as necessary, an amount for the continuing operation of the Force beyond that date up to a maximum of \$25 million, subject to any decisions taken on the basis of the review provided for in paragraph 5 below;

"...

"5. Requests the Fifth Committee to examine, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in the light of the present resolution, the cost estimates for maintaining

the United Nations Emergency Force contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to make such recommendations as it considers appropriate concerning the expenditure authorized under paragraph 3 above."

1957 estimates

2. During the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee held a preliminary examination of administrative and financial aspects of the Force, including financial rules, and stated in its twenty-second report to that session (A/3402, para. 26) that it would keep the various problems under review. In July 1957, the Committee examined a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing expenditure estimates for UNEF for the first financial period ending 31 December 1957, and made certain recommendations to the Secretary-General for his guidance. The action taken by the Secretary-General is reflected in the revised estimates for the first financial period, submitted as annex A to document A/3694.

3. General Assembly resolution 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957 authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenses during 1957 up to \$16.5 million. Resolution 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957 has now authorized the expenditure of a further \$13.5 million, making a total authorization of \$30 million for the first financial period. The latter resolution also approved the principle that the United Nations should reimburse participating Governments, first, for any special allowances paid to members of their contingents as a direct result of service with UNEF, and, secondly, in the event of a contingent's serving beyond an initial six-month period or of a replacement contingent being made available, for all extra and extraordinary costs incurred. This principle involves eventual reimbursement, not only for extra costs relating to pay and allowances, but also for costs incurred in the replacement of equipment destroyed or worn-out and for such deterioration beyond that provided for under normal depreciation schedules as can be assessed at the conclusion of the total period of service of a Government's forces. While no large equipment depreciation charges will be reimbursed in 1957, the Secretary-General estimates the obligations for special allowances and for extra and extraordinary costs relating to pay and allowances, at \$6.5 million which, when added to the basic common expenses of almost \$24 million, gives a total estimated cost of about \$30.5 million. Considering that this figure includes \$1 million for contingencies and that various other items in the estimates contain some margin, the Advisory Committee believes the authorization of \$30 million should be adequate for the first financial period ending 31 December 1957.

1958 estimates

4. In the current review, the Advisory Committee has been principally concerned with the expenditures which will be incurred against the \$25 million authorized by resolution 1151 (XII) for the continuing operation of the Force beyond 31 December 1957. According to testimony given to the Committee, 1958 expenditure will be higher than in 1957 for two categories of expenses — transportation of military personnel (mainly in connexion with rotation), and welfare and recreation — but lower for almost all of the remaining seventeen categories. The largest probable reductions are expected in maintenance of premises and equipment (\$1 million), purchase of transport and operational equipment (\$1.5 million), operation and maintenance of motor transport (\$1.5 million), miscellaneous equipment and operational supplies (\$1 million), and food costs, which the Secretary-General hopes to be able to reduce from a daily rate of \$2 to approximately \$1.60 per man.

5. The Advisory Committee has been handicapped in its review of anticipated expenditure for 1958 by the lack of more formal budget estimates for that year. While the Committee realizes that uncertainties have existed concerning the sharing of charges between the participating Governments and the United Nations, and also concerning the extent to which Governments would seek reimbursement for supplies and services furnished, it nevertheless believes that a formal budget for the Force in 1958 should be prepared and published at the earliest feasible moment. The Committee recommends that, initially, the budget should cover the first half-year, in effect reflecting the allotments made by the Secretary-General for that period. In view of the lower rate of expenditure foreseen for many items, the Committee considers that the total for that period should not exceed \$9 to \$10 million, exclusive of extra and extraordinary expenses, as approved for reimbursement by the Organization, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1151 (XII). Estimates for the full year should subsequently be made available to the

Advisory Committee in time for review during its first session of 1958. Financial statements and an audit report for 1957 will aid in the review. At that time, the Committee may give further suggestions to the Secretary-General and make recommendations for final action on the 1958 UNEF budget as a first item of business at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

Administrative organization and controls

6. In its review of the 1957 estimates, the Advisory Committee centred its attention on the administrative organization and controls of the Force. The Committee's impression is that, with a few exceptions of which the Commander of the Force is fully aware, the administrative controls are well conceived and adequate, if fully applied. Because of the emergency situation in late 1956 and early 1957, it proved necessary to send the military personnel and equipment in advance of the administrative staff. Consequently, the records on which administrative control depends were more difficult to establish and to bring up to date. This difficulty has been further increased by the fact that the administrative staff are split among the nine participating contingents which, with two exceptions, rotate every six months with the consequent necessity for a continuing indoctrination of new personnel. Furthermore, because civilian financial and administrative personnel have been borrowed from other regular tasks, they have been in the field with the Force normally for assignments of no more than six months. At Headquarters, in the earlier stages, arrangements for over-all direction in the field of administration and finance were somewhat diffuse, and the problem has been to clarify and exercise fully the several responsibilities for supervision and control.

7. The paramount need now is to make special efforts to ensure that the existing procedures are adequately implemented and enforced. It is apparent that the lack of a published budget detailed under the various heads of expenditure means that there is no standard against which the achievement of control can be measured. Unless needs can be related to available resources, the logistics staff and the civilian administrators lack common terms of reference within which they can agree on the reasonableness of requests for supplies and services. It is for this reason that the Advisory Committee has, in paragraph 5 above, emphasized the compelling need for the Secretary-General to produce, as soon as feasible, a budget for the first six months of 1958. The Committee strongly recommends that he work within an over-all limitation of \$9 to \$10 million for this period, and suggests that a plan of operation at the lower level would be in the interest of all concerned.

8. The Advisory Committee believes that, now the initial emergency has passed, emphasis should be placed on obtaining competitive bids for supplies and services, whenever possible. However, since rule 106.4 (b) of Article VI of the provisional financial rules for the Special Account provides eight different grounds for awarding contracts without either competitive bidding or advertising, the Committee has requested that it be provided with a list of all contracts placed under that rule during 1958.

Areas of expenditure deserving further attention

9. In its detailed examination of the 1957 estimates, the Advisory Committee learned of certain areas of expenditure which offered possibilities for reducing the current rate of expenditures during 1958.

10. Food supplies for military personnel, at a cost of \$4,410,000,² are the largest single item of expenditure

² Estimates for the first financial period ending 31 December 1957.

for the Force. The Committee was informed that the Secretary-General hoped to reduce the current level of expenditure from a daily rate of \$2 per man to \$1.60 in 1958. Menus have been standardized to a considerable extent, and it is doubtful if there is much variation between contingents in the average cost per man. Nevertheless, the Committee is not convinced that the difference between this cost and the average daily amount for rations in national units with high standards is wholly attributable to the special circumstances confronting UNEF. Now that the Force is operating on a more routine basis, additional attention should be given to procurement in the open market at best prevailing prices. Longer-term contracts for such items as meat and fish might help to reduce costs. The quantities served by the mess personnel should be more closely supervised by the central administrative services in order to ensure that there is no waste. Consideration might be given to the possibility of centralizing control of food purchases and menus in the hands of a highly qualified specialist who would be responsible for achieving a lower average cost per man.

11. The petrol, oil and lubricants for the UNEF planes cost \$900,000² and a further \$190,000 is provided in respect of a hotel rented for the squadron based in Naples. The Committee understands that the more normal operation of UNEF may make it possible in February 1958 to dispense with the air lift of four planes from Naples. It is recommended that the need for the six additional planes, based at El Arish, be kept under continuous review to determine the possibility of further reductions.

12. Evidence given to the Committee indicates that \$1,000 to \$1,500 a month could be saved by reducing the

² Estimates for the first financial period ending 31 December 1957.

twenty-four hours a day operation of the Geneva to New York link of the United Nations radio network. It is recommended that the Secretary-General urgently pursue the possibility of achieving further substantial savings by installing at Gaza a more powerful transmitter which could reach New York directly without being relayed by the General Office.

13. It is estimated that the reimbursement of extra and extraordinary costs relating to pay and allowances, as approved by General Assembly resolution 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, may average \$95 a month for each member of the military personnel. This charge for military personnel will be more than doubled by the costs of transportation, food, leave, housing, etc. On the other hand, wages paid unskilled local labour average less than \$35 a month, while local clerical and trades personnel received about \$100. Consequently, the Committee recommends that a continuous review be made of the possibilities of making more extensive use of local employees for non-military duties.

14. The operation and maintenance of motor transport and equipment cost \$2,840,000.² Evidence indicates that there is need for more extensive control over records concerning the consumption per vehicle of fuel and equipment. The Committee supports the desire of the Commander of the Force to cut costs by achieving a higher standard of maintenance for the automotive equipment.

15. A provision of \$50,000² has been made for travel of members of the Headquarters' Secretariat to the mission area in connexion with substantive inspection, observation and financial control purposes. A further \$15,000 has been budgeted, mainly for travel to Europe in connexion with procurement. Now that the operation of the Force is on a more routine basis, the Committee considers that future expenditure of this nature might be substantially curtailed.

DOCUMENT A/3790

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original text: English]
[12 December 1957]

1. At its 720th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1957, the General Assembly requested the Fifth Committee, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to examine in the light of Assembly resolution 1151 (XII), the cost estimates for maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/3694 and Add.1), with a view to making such recommendations as it considered appropriate concerning the expenditure authorized under paragraph 3 of that resolution.

2. The Fifth Committee undertook the requested examination at its 639th meeting. The views of delegations³ on the several aspects of the matter, which were commented on in the discussion, are set out in the records of that meeting. The present report is confined solely to questions directly related to the cost estimates and to the recommendation which the Fifth Committee decided to propose for adoption by the General Assembly at its current session.

3. To assist in its consideration of the matter, the Committee had before it the twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3761).

³ Delegations of Albania, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

4. In dealing with the estimates for the first financial period ending 31 December 1957, the Advisory Committee pointed out that earlier estimates had been submitted by the Secretary-General in July 1957, and that the actions taken by him on certain recommendations it had made on that occasion were reflected in the revised estimates presented as annex A to document A/3694. In this connexion, the Advisory Committee had concluded that, on the basis of the estimates now presented, and taking into account the financial obligations expected to arise in 1957 as a result of the Assembly's decision to reimburse participating Governments for the special allowances paid by them to members of the contingents serving with UNEF, as well as for extra and extraordinary costs relating to pay and allowances, a sum of \$30 million for the first financial period would be adequate.

5. The Advisory Committee's report was concerned principally, however, with the expenditures which would be incurred against the \$25 million, authorized by the General Assembly, for the continuing operation of the Force beyond 31 December 1957. In this regard, the Committee reported that, according to testimony which had been given to it, 1958 expenditures were expected to be higher than in 1957 for two categories of expenses (transportation of military personnel and welfare and recreation) but lower for almost all the remaining seventeen categories. It pointed out that it had been handicapped in its review of anticipated expenditure for 1958 by the lack of more formal budget estimates for that

year. In the circumstances, although it realized that the extent to which Governments would seek reimbursement for supplies and services furnished was uncertain, the Committee recommended that a formal budget for 1958 should be prepared and published as soon as possible. It recommended further that, initially, the budget should cover the first half-year and that, in view of the lower rate foreseen for many items, the total for that period should not exceed \$9 to \$10 million, exclusive of extra and extraordinary expenses, as approved for reimbursement by the Organization, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1151 (XII). The Advisory Committee also recommended that estimates for the full year should subsequently be made available to it in time to be reviewed during its first session of 1958.

6. On the question of the administrative organization and controls of the Force, the Advisory Committee recognized the problems created by the emergency situation that existed in 1956 and early 1957, and stated its impression that, with a few exceptions, the administrative controls were well conceived and adequate, if fully applied. The Committee indicated, therefore, that the paramount need now was to make special efforts to ensure that the existing procedures were adequately implemented and enforced.

7. The Advisory Committee, in the final section of its report (A/3761, paras. 9-15), pointed out a number of areas of expenditure which it felt were deserving of further attention with a view to reducing the current rate of expenditure during 1958.

8. The representative of the Secretary-General gave an assurance that a budget in respect of the first six months of 1958 would be prepared and published in the early future; a budget in respect of the full year would, moreover, be submitted in time for consideration at the Advisory Committee's first session in 1958.

9. During the ensuing discussion, a number of the members of the Fifth Committee expressed satisfaction with the report of the Advisory Committee and announced

their intention of supporting the recommendations it contained. Some members expressed concern at the high cost of the Force. They welcomed therefore the Advisory Committee's indication, in paragraph 4 of its report, that the Secretary-General anticipated a lower level of expenditure for 1958 for most of the categories of the budget. They also endorsed that Committee's recommendation, in paragraph 7 of its report, that special efforts should be made to ensure that existing procedures for the administration and control of the Force were adequately implemented and enforced, and approved the recommendation in paragraphs 9-15 of the report that attention should be paid to certain specific categories of expenditure where they believed there were possibilities of reducing the current rate of expenditure. Members referred specifically to such matters as the desirability of obtaining competitive bids for supplies and services, whenever possible, now that the initial emergency had passed; the achievement of a lower cost average per man for rations; the increased employment of locally recruited personnel for the performance of non-military tasks; the possibility of abandoning the airlift between Naples and the Middle East; more extensive control of the consumption of fuel; curtailment of travel by members of the United Nations Secretariat, now that the operation of the Force was on a more routine basis.

10. Attention was drawn to the fact that the expenditures incurred to date would have been appreciably higher without the generous provision by a number of countries, without charge, of special assistance in the form of supplies and services.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

11. The Committee decided, by 45 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 721st plenary meeting, on 22 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (A/L.235 and Add.1). For the final text, see resolution 1151 (XII) below.

At its 729th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee (A/3790, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 1204 (XII) below.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1151 (XII). UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956, 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957 and 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957 concerning the establishment, organization, functioning and financing of the United Nations Emergency Force,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the Force, dated 9 October 1957 (A/3694), and

the effective assistance rendered by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force,

Mindful of the contribution of the Force to the maintenance of quiet in the area,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the assistance rendered to the United Nations Emergency Force by Members of the United Nations which have contributed troops and other support and facilities, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be continued as necessary;

2. Approves the principles and proposals for the allocation of costs between the Organization and Members contributing troops as set forth in paragraphs 86, 88 and 91 of the report of the Secretary-General, and authorizes

the Secretary-General in connexion therewith to enter into such agreements as may be necessary for the reimbursement of appropriate extra and extraordinary costs to Members contributing troops ;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend an additional amount for the Force, for the period ending 31 December 1957, up to a maximum of \$13.5 million and, as necessary, an amount for the continuing operation of the Force beyond that date up to a maximum of \$25 million, subject to any decisions taken on the basis of the review provided for in paragraph 5 below ;

4. *Decides* that the expenses authorized in paragraph 3 above shall be borne by the Members of the United Nations in accordance with the scales of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for the financial years 1957 and 1958 respectively, such other resources as may have become available for the purpose in question being applied to reduce the expenses before the apportionment for the period ending 31 December 1957 ;

5. *Requests* the Fifth Committee to examine, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative

and Budgetary Questions and in the light of the present resolution, the cost estimates for maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to make such recommendations as it considers appropriate concerning the expenditure authorized under paragraph 3 above.

721st plenary meeting,
22 November 1957.

1204 (XII). COST ESTIMATES FOR MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

The General Assembly

Takes note with approval of the observations and recommendations contained in the twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3761).

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 65 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3302	Second and final report of the Secretary-General on the plan for an emergency international United Nations Force requested in resolution 998 (ES-I), adopted by the General Assembly on 4 November 1956	Official Records of the General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 5
A/3383 and Rev.1	Report of the Secretary-General on administrative and financial arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force	Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 66
A/3402	Twenty-second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: administrative and financial arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force	Ibid.
A/3456	Thirty-fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: possible claims in respect of death or disability attributable to service with the United Nations Emergency Force	Ibid.
A/3560 and Add.1	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.
A/3568	Second report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 1124 (XI) and 1125 (XI)	Ibid.
A/3670	First report of the General Committee	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8
A/3683	Second report of the General Committee	Ibid.
A/C.5/L.499	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Mimeographed
A/L.235 and Add.1	Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	For the text of this document, see resolution 1151 (XII) above

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 65 WAS DISCUSSED

Fifth Committee : 639th meeting

Plenary meetings : 720th, 721st and 729th meetings

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records



ANNEXES

TWELFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1957

Agenda item 66: Declaration concerning the peaceful coexistence of States

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DOCUMENT A/3673

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: Russian]
[20 September 1957]

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The USSR delegation, on the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, requests that the following question should be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly as an item of an important and urgent character:

"Declaration concerning the peaceful coexistence of States".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure I attach an explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution on this question.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Chairman of the delegation
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The policy of "negotiation from strength" pursued by certain States; the unprecedented armaments race which they have set in train, particularly in regard to atomic and hydrogen weapons production; and the systematic attempts by these States to impose their will on the peoples of several countries in Africa and the Near

East by military means: all these factors have led to a vast increase in military budgets, which lay a heavy burden on the peoples; to the division of States into antagonistic military groupings; to the creation of a tense international situation; and to an intensification of the threat of a new world war.

2. The application of this policy by the Western Powers has also led to a serious disruption of the economic relations established among States; to a system of discrimination in international trade and to an almost complete cessation of business, scientific and cultural contacts among certain States. Matters have reached a stage at which some Powers apply the criterion of the policy of "negotiation from strength" even to travel by scientific, technical and cultural personalities of one country for the purpose of establishing contacts with their colleagues in another country, thus creating major obstacles to the development of co-operation among States.

3. The international situation thus created calls for the adoption of effective measures by the United Nations to end the armaments race and to develop peaceful co-operation among States.

4. The peaceful coexistence of all countries without exception, regardless of differences in their economic and political systems and based on equal rights and mutual respect for the sovereign rights of every State: this is the course of development of international relations which

will deliver mankind from the horrors of a new war, and which consequently serves the interests of all peoples.

5. It is the experience of recent years that the proclamation of certain principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs on any economic, political or ideological grounds whatsoever; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence—principles which found expression, in particular, in the decisions of the Conference of twenty-nine Asian and African countries at Bandung—is exerting a favourable influence on the development of relations among the countries, which have explicitly recognized those principles.

6. In the Soviet Government's opinion, an appeal addressed by the General Assembly to the States Members of the United Nations to be guided in their relations one with another by the foregoing principles of peaceful coexistence would produce a marked improvement in the whole international situation, would serve to strengthen still further the forces in all countries which are calling for the preservation of peace and the lessening of international tension, and would assist in converting the United Nations into an effective instrument for the consolidation of peace.

7. On the basis of the above considerations, and animated by a desire to assist in assuring international security and mutual understanding among peoples, the Soviet Government proposes that an item entitled: "Declaration concerning the peaceful coexistence of States" should be included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

8. The Soviet delegation, on the instructions of the USSR Government, presents the attached draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly.

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF STATES

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the most important purposes of the United Nations is to strengthen universal peace and to develop friendly relations among States, irrespective of their social structure,

Noting with satisfaction that many States have recently begun to base their relations one with another upon the following principles:

- (1) Mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs on any economic, political or ideological grounds whatsoever;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit;
- (5) Peaceful co-existence,

Recognizing that the application of these principles in relations among all States would be of exceptional importance in reducing international tension and extending international co-operation,

Calls upon States to be guided by the aforesaid principles in their relations one with another and to settle solely by peaceful means any disputes which may arise among them.

DOCUMENT A/3802

Report of the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[14 December 1957]

1. By letter dated 20 September 1957, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion of the item "Declaration concerning the peaceful coexistence of States" in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly (A/3673). Attached to the letter was an explanatory memorandum, submitted in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, and a draft resolution. In the explanatory memorandum, the view was expressed that the proclamation in recent years, and particularly at the Bandung Conference, of certain principles of peaceful coexistence (enumerated in the draft resolution) had exerted a favourable influence on the development of relations among the countries which had recognized such principles. In the opinion of the Government of the USSR, an appeal by the General Assembly to the States Members of the United Nations to be guided in their mutual relations by those principles would produce a marked improvement in the international situation, strengthen the forces of peace and assist in converting the United Nations into an effective instrument for the consolidation of peace.

2. The draft resolution which was attached to the letter from the USSR would have the General Assembly note with satisfaction that many States had recently begun to base their relations with one another upon the following principles: mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs on any economic,

political or ideological grounds whatsoever; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence; recognize that their application in relations among all States would be of exceptional importance in reducing international tension and extending international co-operation, and call upon States to be guided by them in their relations with one another and to settle disputes between them solely by peaceful means.

3. At its 696th plenary meeting on 1 October 1957, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda and referred it to the First Committee.

4. The First Committee considered the item at its 935th to 940th meetings inclusive, held between 12 December and 14 December 1957.

5. The Committee had before it, in addition to the USSR draft resolution (A/3673), a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.198) sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia which was circulated on 11 December 1957. By this draft resolution, the General Assembly, considering the urgency and importance of strengthening international peace and of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States irrespective of their divergences or the relative stages and nature of their political, economic and social development, recalling that the fundamental objectives of the Charter of the United Nations were the maintenance of international peace and security and friendly co-operation among States, realizing the need to promote these

objectives and to develop peaceful and tolerant relations among States, in conformity with the Charter, on the basis of mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, and to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter, recognizing the need to broaden international co-operation, reduce tensions, and settle differences and disputes by peaceful means, would call upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peace, and to develop friendly and co-operative relations and to settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter and as set forth in the resolution.

6. At the 940th meeting on 14 December 1957, the representative of the USSR, in response to a request from the representative of India that he agree that the joint draft resolution be put to the vote first, stated that he had no objection to having priority given to the joint draft resolution.

7. The joint draft resolution (A/C.1/L.198) was thereupon put to the vote and adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to none, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,

Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: China.

8. Following the adoption of the joint draft resolution, the representative of the USSR announced that he would not press the draft resolution submitted by his delegation to a vote.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted without change by the General Assembly. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 731st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee. For the final text, see resolution 1236 (XII) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

1236 (XII). PEACEFUL AND NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS AMONG STATES

The General Assembly,

Considering the urgency and the importance of strengthening international peace and of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States irrespective of their divergences or the relative stages and nature of their political, economic and social development,

Recalling that among the fundamental objectives of the Charter of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security and friendly co-operation among States,

Realizing the need to promote these objectives and to develop peaceful and tolerant relations among States, in conformity with the Charter, based on mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity and non-intervention in one another's internal affairs, and to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognizing the need to broaden international co-operation, to reduce tensions and to settle differences and disputes among States by peaceful means,

Calls upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peace, and to develop friendly and co-operative relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter of the United Nations and as set forth in the present resolution.

731st plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 66 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/805	Draft resolution adopted by the First Committee at its 940th meeting	Adopted without change. See A/3802, para. 9, above
A/C.1/L.198	India, Sweden and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH ITEM 66 WAS DISCUSSED

First Committee : 935th to 940th meetings

Plenary meetings : 696th and 731st meetings



Agenda item 69: Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace

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A/L.226	Syria: draft resolution	3
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DOCUMENT A/3699

Syria: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the twelfth session

[Original text: English]
[16 October 1957]

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1957 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF SYRIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Syrian delegation, acting upon instructions of its Government, has the honour to request the inscription on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly of an item entitled:

"Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace."
An explanatory memorandum is hereto attached.

The Syrian delegation would appreciate greatly an urgent meeting of the General Committee for the purpose of considering the inscription of the proposed item and its examination by the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Salah BITAR
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Chairman of the Delegation

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

For more than a year now, foreign actions affecting Syria and endangering its security and independence, as well as general peace, have been continuing. These actions have been increased and intensified during the last months, and more so during the last two weeks.

At present there exists an actual military threat to Syria, resulting from the heavy, unprecedented and unwarranted concentration of Turkish troops, up to several divisions, in close proximity to the Syrian-Turkish border. These troops are being constantly reinforced. They are now massed mainly in a small sector, and have taken a disposition which presages imminent attack. The Turkish troops have apparently been given a slogan, "To Aleppo!" which they now publicly repeat.

There have been acts of a provocative nature. Foreign military airplanes have recurrently flown over Syrian territory near the Turkish border and at the Syrian coast, thus violating Syrian air space. Armed raids from Turkey into Syrian territory, clashes and shooting on the border and similar actions have become frequent.

The military pressures on Syria and threats to its security are connected with other actions, such as interference in the affairs of Syria to sway its policy or overthrow its Government. Foreign activities of that nature have been going on. One of them was discovered, and those implicated in it were turned over to the courts of justice, convicted and condemned. More recently, another attempt to overthrow the Government of Syria by violent action was discovered.

Some of the accused in these attempts were able to escape justice. They have somehow gathered in Turkey. From there they have been active in their efforts to overthrow the Government of Syria with foreign help, and to set up for Syria a government which would fall in line with the policies of some foreign Powers.

A few days ago substantial amounts of hidden arms were discovered. They had been smuggled into Syria and were intended for use in violent action prepared against Syria and its Government.

The above-mentioned actions have been accompanied by other foreign pressures on the Syrian people and Government, in order to create conditions which would bring about internal unrest and international strife. Besides pressures of a political nature, there is a campaign of propaganda that has been mounted, ordained and directed to create animosity towards Syria, in order to pave the way for adventurous action against Syria.

It is evident that the security and independence of Syria are being endangered. The present situation has indeed reached the point whereby measures by the United Nations, in fulfilment of its Charter, are necessary. Serious international frictions have developed. A war starting in the Middle East would, we are certain, cause wide international complications. The present situation is one which actually endangers general peace.

As this situation was developing, and in order to prevent any deterioration in it, the Syrian Government through diplomatic channels repeatedly called upon the Member States concerned to end their activities against the

security of Syria and general peace. Unfortunately, no fruitful results were realized.

The Syrian Government also called attention to the concentration of Turkish troops near the Syrian-Turkish border, by the letter of the Syrian delegation to the Secretary-General dated 8 October 1957.

Despite all diplomatic and other efforts, the situation went on deteriorating rapidly in the last few days, until it now has become intolerably dangerous.

In the circumstances, the Syrian delegation feels it necessary that the General Assembly deal urgently with the proposed item, and take such measures as called for by the Charter of the United Nations.

The Syrian delegation deems it appropriate that a commission be set up by the General Assembly to investigate the situation of the Syrian-Turkish border and report to the Assembly. An impartial and international investigation of that nature would surely help to lay the facts before the United Nations.

In proposing this item, the Syrian Government is moved by its responsibility to its own people and to the international community. All that Syria seeks is to live securely in peace and to co-operate with other countries in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT A/3700

Letter dated 16 October 1957 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the General Assembly

[Original text: Russian]
[17 October 1957]

The situation arising in relation to Syria is a very tense one, and it is fraught with the possibility of an armed conflict which may break out at any moment.

This is borne out by the continuing military preparations made by Turkey on its frontier with Syria where large forces of the Turkish army, known as the Hatai mobile group, are now concentrated. This group is at present composed of two infantry divisions, including a division of gendarmerie, four separate infantry regiments, three armoured brigades, approximately 500 tanks and self-propelled guns, aircraft and artillery. The concentration of Turkish forces on the Syrian frontier is continuing, and now numbers 50,000 men. There is reliable information that the Turkish General Staff, together with American military advisers, has worked out detailed plans for an attack by Turkey on Syria, which they intend to carry out immediately after the elections in Turkey on 27 October of this year. The present attempts to make it appear that the tension in connexion with Syria has decreased is mere camouflage designed to mislead public opinion, both in Turkey itself and in other countries, and to ensure the element of surprise in the attack on the peace-loving Syrian State.

Armed interference in the domestic affairs of Syria, a Member of the United Nations, has as its purpose the extinction of the independent State of Syria which, with the support of its Parliament and people, is pursuing a consistent policy of defence of national independence and non-participation in aggressive blocs.

It must be recognized that if an armed attack is made on Syria by Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic bloc, the conflict is bound to extend to other countries. The United States of America, leading member of that bloc, situated on another continent some 9,000 kilometres from Syria, is already openly declaring its intention to intervene directly with its armed forces on the side of Turkey in

the hostilities against Syria and it is prodding Turkey to commit aggression against Syria. Such a declaration, which is in flagrant contradiction to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, testifies to the intention of the United States to involve other countries of the North Atlantic bloc in the armed conflict.

One must be devoid of all sense of reality not to realize that Syria would not remain alone in its struggle against aggression. We know that the Government of Egypt has already declared it would give unlimited support to Syria if aggression were committed against that country.

It is known also that a number of other Arab countries have spoken in support of an independent Syria and of the necessity of giving assistance to Syria if aggression were committed against it. Also on the side of Syria are the peace-loving peoples of other countries, in particular of the Soviet Union which cannot regard impassively the military provocations that are being planned in the immediate proximity of the southern frontiers of the USSR.

The Soviet Government has authorized me to state that it is highly disturbed by the alarming situation that is developing in the Near and Middle East in connexion with the developments in relation to Syria. The Soviet Government believes that the unleashing of the armed conflict that is being planned in that area by the ruling circles of Turkey and the United States is fraught with grave danger to the maintenance of general peace. The United Nations cannot by-pass such events; it cannot remain passive.

Furthermore, the fact should be taken into account that the United States, while prodding Turkey to commit aggression against Syria, is urging that this operation should be carried out with lightning speed and that the

United Nations should be confronted with a *fait accompli* so that it may have no time to take steps to prevent aggression. Evidently, the United States intends in this case to apply in Syria the methods already used by it to suppress the independence of Guatemala.

In these circumstances the duty of the Member States of the United Nations, clearly provided for by the United Nations Charter, is to intervene immediately to eliminate the possibility that war may break out and spread.

The Soviet Government supports the proposal by Syria that the General Assembly should consider without delay the threat of an armed attack on Syria which would endanger general peace. The Soviet Government also supports the proposal that a special United Nations commission be set up forthwith to investigate thoroughly the situation on the Syrian-Turkish frontier. The commission should be requested to submit its conclusions and considerations to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations within two weeks.

Moreover, the Soviet Government, in view of the growing military danger in the Near and Middle East area

and the need to take effective steps to put a stop to possible aggression, makes the proposal that, should Turkey break the peace on the Syrian frontier and attack Syria, the Member States of the United Nations should immediately render Syria the armed assistance necessary to put a stop to aggression. The Soviet Government, for its part, declares that the Soviet Union is prepared to take part with its forces in suppressing aggression and punishing the violators of peace.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to stress, furthermore, that the interests of maintaining peace and of the security of the countries situated in the vicinity of the area in question will demand immediate action by States in case of the violation of the Syrian frontier and of the invasion of Syria by Turkish forces.

The Soviet Government expresses its confidence that the General Assembly of the United Nations will consider with due attention this matter which has the closest relation to the interests of peace and the security of nations.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Chairman of the Delegation

DOCUMENT A/L.226

Syria : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[30 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the complaint by the Government of Syria regarding threats to the security of Syria and to international peace,

Considering that the General Assembly may take appropriate measures for the purpose of maintaining peace in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Décides to :

1. Constitute a fact-finding commission for the purpose of investigating the situation on the spot in the area of the Syrian-Turkish border both within the territory of Syria and the territory of Turkey, the said commission to be composed of representatives of seven Member States, two of which are to be designated by Syria, two by Turkey

and three by common agreement between Syria and Turkey within a period of three days from the date of the adoption of the present resolution ;

2. Invite Syria and Turkey each to appoint a representative to assist in the work of the Commission in a liaison capacity ;

3. Request the Commission to proceed to the area immediately, and to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council a preliminary report on the said situation within two weeks from the date of the adoption of the present resolution ;

4. Request the Secretary-General to provide the commission with such staff and facilities as may be deemed necessary for the prompt and effective fulfilment of its task.

DOCUMENT A/L.227

Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Peru and Spain : draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[30 October 1957]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the complaint of Syria regarding threats to its security and to international peace,

Recalling Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations which provides that parties to any dispute shall first of all seek a solution through peaceful means of their own choice,

Noting that efforts consistent with Article 33 of the Charter are being made,

Desiring to bring about an easing of tension in the area,

Expresses its confidence that the Secretary-General, in the exercise of his responsibilities under the Charter, and without prejudice to efforts being made under Article 33, will be available to undertake discussions with representatives of Syria and Turkey, in consultation with such other representatives as may be useful, and can proceed, if necessary, to the countries concerned in connexion with the performance of his task.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 714th plenary meeting on 1 November 1957, the General Assembly decided not to put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by Syria (A/L.226) nor the draft resolution submitted by Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Peru and Spain (A/L.227).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE This check list includes all the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 69 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/3594/Add.1	Introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (16 June 1956 - 15 June 1957)	Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1A
A/3702	Fifth report of the General Committee	Ibid., Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8
A/3717	Letter dated 1 November 1957 from the Acting <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> of the Permanent Mission of Syria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/3724	Letter dated 6 November 1957 from the Acting <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> of the Permanent Mission of Syria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto
A/3739	Letter dated 13 November 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto

LIST OF MEETINGS AT WHICH AGENDA ITEM 69 WAS DISCUSSED

Plenary meetings : 706th, 708th, and 710th to 714th meetings