

resolutions adopted by the United Nations could be fully implemented.

44. Mr. CHICHIZOLA (Peru) said that his delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1671, of which it wished to become a sponsor; it felt that by supporting Zambia it was contributing to the struggle against all forms of discrimination, which ran counter to the order of justice and equity established by the United Nations. It had followed Zambia's struggle with great sympathy and hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously and that the international community would continue to support all efforts to resist racism and colonialism.

45. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation, which strongly supported all countries struggling against colonialism, wished to reiterate its solidarity with Zambia in its efforts to overcome the difficulties created by its implementation of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, which was the country that should be held liable for the damage caused.

46. The recent visit by the President of Zambia to the Soviet Union had given fresh impetus to co-operation between the two countries. A long-term agreement on technical, cultural and commercial co-operation had been signed; the Soviet Union was already training Zambian personnel in such fields as energy, geology and public health, and there was to be a considerable expansion of trade between the two countries.

47. Ms. TURNBULL (Australia) said that her Government's abhorrence of racism in all its forms, in particular as practised in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, did not need to be emphasized. Her Government planned to expand its aid to the independent countries of Africa and was currently discussing ways of assisting Zambia with its development programme, which had been hampered by the closure of the southern border. It commended Zambia in its political struggle for a peaceful settlement to the situation

in Zimbabwe on behalf of the oppressed peoples of Africa. She hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

48. Mr. DINU (Romania) said that it was common knowledge that the economic difficulties that Zambia was experiencing were due to the persistence of certain forms of racism in southern Africa. His Government regarded Zambia's decision to break off economic relations with the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia as evidence of its devotion to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Romania greatly appreciated the solidarity shown by the international community with the struggle of the Zambian people to preserve its independence. The efforts being made by the organizations in the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia should, in his view, be increased by a mobilization of the available resources. Romania had provided material assistance to Zambia and was developing cordial relations with that country.

49. The PRESIDENT said that, in the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution E/L.1671 on assistance to Zambia by consensus.

*It was so decided.*

50. Mr. SAKALA (Zambia) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the able manner in which the representative of Guinea had introduced the draft resolution, of the constructive way in which the item had been discussed, and of the Council's decision to adopt the draft resolution without a vote. He had been heartened by the generous recognition of his country's efforts to promote peace, freedom and justice in southern Africa.

51. The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had concluded its consideration of item 6.

*The meeting rose at 12.5 p.m.*

## 1973rd meeting

Wednesday, 23 July 1975, at 3.30 p.m.

President: Mr. I. A. AKHUND (Pakistan)

E/SR.1973

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Longerstaey (Belgium), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

### AGENDA ITEM 4

#### Regional co-operation (*concluded*)\* (E/L.1670)

1. Mr. MARTÍNEZ (Argentina) introducing draft resolution E/L.1670 on regional co-operation on behalf of the sponsors, said that a number of changes in the draft text had been agreed upon in informal consultations.

2. Argentina, Iran, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Zambia should be added to the list of sponsors. In the second preambular paragraph, the whole of the latter part, from the words "relating to" to the word "co-operation" at the end should be replaced by "in connexion with resolution 1896 (LVII)". In operative paragraph 1, the words "adopted at" should be replaced by "of". In operative paragraph 2, the words "in the framework" should be replaced by "consistent with the aims and objectives"; and the words "those taken at" should be replaced by "the resolutions of". In operative paragraph 4, after the words "to take", the words "at these sessions" should be inserted; the word "identifying" should be

\* Resumed from the 1971st meeting.

replaced by "consultation with the United Nations Development Programme and the countries concerned in order to identify". In operative paragraph 5, after the words "to expedite", the words "in this connexion" should be inserted; and the word "aforesaid" should be replaced by "necessary". Operative paragraph 6 should be re-worded as follow:

*Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to utilize the services of the regional economic commissions at the request of the countries concerned for the purpose of making contributions to the forthcoming programme cycle, in particular to inter-country programming.

3. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that while his delegation was prepared to join in a consensus on the revised draft resolution, it could only do so on the understanding that there would be no financial implications for the regular budget arising from it.

4. Mr. FRAZÃO (Brazil) said that his delegation joined the consensus reluctantly. Calling on the regional commissions to act as executing agencies of UNDP would almost certainly give rise to duplication of effort. His delegation would, if necessary, re-open the question before the appropriate body, namely the Governing Council of UNDP.

5. Mr. ARNOLD (German Democratic Republic) said that his understanding of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution was that no increase in the regular budget would be involved.

6. Count YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation shared the reservations of the representative of Brazil and might wish to return to the question in the appropriate forum. In operative paragraph 1, his understanding of the word "relevant" was that the decisions in question related to regional co-operation. He had been unable, during informal discussions of the draft resolution, to obtain a similar assurance regarding the decisions referred to in operative paragraph 2, and he therefore felt bound to maintain the reservations which his delegation had entered to the decisions of the sixth special session as a whole (2229th plenary meeting of the General Assembly).

7. Mr. MUDHO (Kenya) said that, although his delegation had joined in the consensus, it had not had time to study the revisions to the draft resolution and reserved the right to speak on any or all of them at a later date, if necessary.

8. Mrs. HERRÁN (Colombia) said that, although her delegation had agreed to the consensus, she hoped that operative paragraph 3 would not give rise to any increases in the regular budget.

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt draft resolution E/L.1670 on regional co-operation, as orally amended, without a vote.

*It was so decided.*

10. Mr. BOURGOIS (United Nations Development Programme) said that the Governing Council of UNDP had fully supported the proposal by the Administrator<sup>1</sup> for

<sup>1</sup> See UNDP document DP/124.

strengthening relations between UNDP and the regional commissions. He quoted in that connexion paragraph 122 of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twentieth session (E/5703).

11. It was particularly important that operative paragraph 4 of the resolution just adopted, relating to the execution of projects, should be interpreted in accordance with Council resolution 1896 (LVII), referred to in the preamble, and in the light of the decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP. Those decisions, which reflected closely the basic legislation of the Programme, expressed by the Consensus of 1970,<sup>2</sup> required that the designation of the executing agency should be made on a case to case basis at the request of the Governments concerned and on the recommendation of the Administrator. The latter point was of importance, since it concerned an essential aspect of the authority conferred by the Consensus of 1970 on the Administrator, who carried over-all responsibility for UNDP operations.

12. The PRESIDENT noted that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 4.

## AGENDA ITEM 2

### Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (concluded)\*

#### PARTICIPATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL (E/5719)

13. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the note by the Bureau on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Council (E/5719) and in particular to the recommendations in paragraphs 3-8. He proposed to deal with the recommendations paragraph by paragraph.

#### Paragraph 3

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the recommendation in paragraph 3.

*It was so decided.*

#### Paragraph 4

15. Mr. CHANG Hsien-wu (China) said that some inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations associated with the Council, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), were still allowing the Chiang gang elements which had long been cast off by the Chinese people and were entrenched in Taiwan, a province of China, to usurp the name of China and carry out illegal activities. That was quite unacceptable. Those organ-

\* Resumed from the 1953rd meeting.

<sup>2</sup> Approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its tenth session (9-30 June 1970) and subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1530 (XLIX) of 22 July 1970, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970. For the text, see the annex to the aforesaid General Assembly resolution.

izations should rectify their incorrect attitude that there were "Two Chinas" or "One China, One Taiwan" and expel the Chiang gang elements in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council.

16. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the recommendation in paragraph 4.

*It was so decided.*

#### Paragraph 5

17. Mr. BUKHARI (Pakistan) pointed out that in paragraph 5 the words "to participate" appeared to have been omitted after the words "should be designated".

18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the recommendation in paragraph 5, with that correction.

*It was so decided.*

#### Paragraph 6

19. Mr. SCHWARTZ-GIRÓN (Spain) said that it had been agreed in consultations among countries of all groups that GATT should continue to participate on the same footing as before. There was therefore no need to take any action on paragraph 6.

*It was so decided.*

#### Paragraphs 7 and 8

20. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the recommendations in paragraphs 7 and 8.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 4.5 p.m.*

## 1974th meeting

Thursday, 24 July 1975, at 10.50 a.m.

*President:* Mr. I. A. AKHUND (Pakistan)

E/SR.1974

### AGENDA ITEM 5

#### International Women's Year (E/5725)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider agenda item 5, on International Women's Year.

2. Mrs. SIPILÄ (Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Secretary-General of International Women's Year and of the World Conference of the Year recalled that when, in December 1972, the General Assembly had proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year (Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII)), the holding of a conference had not been envisaged and any programme for the Year had had to be financed from existing resources. When the Economic and Social Council had called upon the Secretary-General, in 1974, to convene a conference within the context of International Women's Year (Council resolution 1849 (LVI)), there had been some scepticism about the prospects of a conference organized at such short notice and with a budget of only \$250,000. The World Population Conference, for instance, had been prepared over a four-year period and had had a budget of more than \$2 million. The Secretariat, however, had had confidence in the success both of the conference and of International Women's Year, and the results achieved so far had exceeded its most optimistic expectations.

3. Nothing was more powerful than an idea that came at the right time, as the past six months and the World Conference of the International Women's Year had clearly demonstrated. Success would have been impossible, however, without the interest shown by governmental and non-governmental circles in all parts of the world and without the active participation of the entire United

Nations system. Sixty-nine countries had announced the establishment of national committees consisting of representatives of ministries, government offices, non-governmental organizations and individuals. Eighty-nine countries had appointed liaison officers and it was hoped that they would continue beyond 1975 to keep the Secretariat informed of national developments affecting the situation of women.

4. International Women's Year was the first national and world-wide comprehensive effort to study the status and role of women in the light of internationally adopted standards for the achievement of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities. It was also the first real national and world-wide attempt to translate into action some of the important goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade<sup>1</sup> and it was a call for action to increase women's contribution to the development of friendly relations among States and to the strengthening of international peace. There was a realistic hope that before the end of the year national plans would have been adopted in almost all countries in order to achieve those goals.

5. The contribution of the national and international non-governmental organizations had been remarkable. The International Women's Year had also attracted strong support from voluntary workers, the world Press and other mass media. She wished to take the opportunity to thank the Governments and other donors from both industrialized and developing countries, even from the least developed ones, for the contributions they had paid or pledged to the

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), of 24 October 1970.