



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 3 July 1972  
at 3.25 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

*President: Mr. SZARKA (Hungary)*

*Opening of the session*

1. The PRESIDENT, declaring open the fifty-third session of the Economic and Social Council, welcomed the Secretary-General and the participants in the session.

2. The Council's summer sessions were traditionally devoted mainly to aspects of the world economy and a general analysis of economic and social policies. The unprecedented degree of interdependence and interrelationship in the present-day world meant that no single event could be considered out of context. That applied especially to the interconnexion between questions of war and peace and those of economic and social development, and between the international political climate and progress in individual countries. Although that political climate had become more favourable in some parts of the world, especially in Europe, critical situations in other regions adversely affected their economic and social development. Discrimination, which significantly influenced international relations, seemed to have increased in a number of major fields.

3. Under the Charter of the United Nations the Council was responsible for discharging the economic, social and humanitarian functions of the Organization, under the authority of the General Assembly. It should therefore give appropriate guidelines of a political nature for the implementation of the International Development Strategy and create the most favourable conditions for that purpose. It had been made responsible for the review, control and co-ordination of all activities connected with the implementation of that programme, which could if necessary be modified in the light of an over-all mid-term review carried out by the Council. Its policy-making and co-ordination functions, although distinct, were closely related. At its fifty-first session, the Council had provided in resolution 1621 (LI) for the establishment of two standing committees to prepare guidelines for action by the Council in connexion with the implementation of the International Development Strategy. He hoped that both committees could soon begin their substantive work.

4. At its 1818th meeting, on 2 June 1972, the Council had decided to establish an informal working group to consider rationalization of its working methods and structure. In the course of four meetings held from 5 to 19 June 1972 the Working Group had concluded that the problems facing the Council were twofold. Firstly, there were short-term problems concerned mainly with documentation and procedures, on which the Working Group considered

that action could be taken at the Council's present session. Delegations should therefore make formal proposals along the lines they had indicated during the Working Group's discussions. Secondly, there were long-term problems of structure and institutional arrangements. It had been felt that certain structural changes were needed to enable the Council to discharge its functions effectively. The most frequently mentioned structural problems concerned the Council's co-ordination machinery. No consensus had been reached on that issue, because of different approaches rather than divergent views, and a decision would have to be taken in the Council.

5. The Working Group had felt that relevant Chapters of the Charter and certain resolutions and decisions already adopted by the Council provided an appropriate basis for the Group's work on many aspects of improvement. In view of its limited mandate and its open-ended character, the Group had not proposed to take any action itself. He therefore hoped that delegations would submit action-oriented proposals. The Group's discussion had nevertheless been useful and would facilitate decision-making in the Council.

6. He hoped that more representatives of developing countries would participate in the debates at the present session and make their views known. The Council had many important matters to deal with at the present session and had a heavy agenda despite the decision to postpone consideration of some of the items.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda  
(E/5150 and Corr.1, and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

7. The PRESIDENT, introducing the provisional agenda, drew attention to the fact that there was no item dealing specifically with the United Nations Volunteers programme, as that programme was dealt with in the report of the Governing Council of UNDP, and would thus be considered under agenda item 9 (a).

8. Mr. GORSE (France) said that the proposed agenda was entirely acceptable. He wondered, however, whether there would be sufficient time to deal adequately with item 11 on science and technology, especially sub-item (a) (Terms of reference of the Committee on Science and Technology), which involved controversial issues but was proposed for consideration only in the third and fourth weeks of the session. He therefore hoped that delegations would prepare adequately for the debate and consult their Governments well in advance to ensure that it would be useful.

9. M. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) thought that, in view of their importance, sub-items (a), (b) and (c) (World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development) of item 11 might be taken up sooner than was proposed in the note by the President on the organization of the work of the fifty-third session (E/L.1496) (Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development), in either the Co-ordination Committee or the Economic Committee. His delegation would also like the Council to postpone its consideration of item 5 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries) until the report prepared, by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV), (E/5170), had been studied, and the other reports that had been requested on different aspects of the subject were available, and until the non-aligned countries had fully discussed the subject at their meeting in August.

10. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that, in discussing international economic and social policy under agenda item 2, the Council, if it was to be up to date, could not avoid dealing with three topics of immediate interest: the third session of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the world monetary situation. If it was not to have a static, academic role in the economic and social fields, the Council should concentrate on those three topics in 1972. He asked whether it would be possible to issue an addendum to the *World Economic Survey, 1971* (E/5144) dealing in some detail with those three subjects, which were of primary concern to all the Governments represented at the session.

11. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) agreed that the discussion under agenda item 2 would be meaningless if the Council could not discuss the three major topics mentioned by the representative of Tunisia. His own delegation would certainly refer to them in its general statement. He assumed, however, that the Council would make a thorough study of the outcome of the third session of UNCTAD and of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at its resumed session.

12. He assumed that the representative of Kenya was not proposing that item 5 should be deleted from the agenda of the current session but that it might be taken up later in the session when the report of the Secretary-General had been studied. While he attached importance to the forthcoming meeting of non-aligned countries, which might shed new light on the subject, he felt that it could still be usefully discussed at the Council's present session on the basis of the material available.

13. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that he agreed with the Tunisian representative on the importance of the three topics he had mentioned. However, the *World Economic Survey, 1971* dealt with the world monetary situation at some length. It was true that some delegations had not attended the third session of UNCTAD and were not fully informed on the resolutions adopted at that session, the reservations entered and the way in which participants had voted, but the Conference had discussed virtually all the

items on the Council's present agenda. The three topics in question would be fully discussed at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly and there was no need for a detailed discussion at the present session of the Council if all the necessary material was not yet available.

14. He agreed with the representative of Kenya that the consideration of agenda item 5 might be postponed until the report of the Secretary-General had been studied. That subject, too, would be fully discussed by the General Assembly.

15. He shared the French representative's apprehensions about the time available for discussing agenda item 11 and thought that it might be better to take that item up earlier in the session.

16. Mr. IGNATIEFF (Observer for Canada) supported the Kenyan suggestion about agenda item 5. His Government had only just received the Secretary-General's report on the subject and would prefer to defer consideration of the item until the resumed fifty-third session of the Council.

17. M. NESTERENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that item 5 should not be removed from the agenda of the present session, although it might be taken up later in the session. It was an issue which affected the interests of many countries and the information available at any particular time was never likely to be complete. It would be unwise for the Council to assume that cardinal decisions could be reached at some later stage, and to miss an opportunity of making some progress at the present session. The material already available offered a basis for a useful discussion. The subject would undoubtedly be under consideration for many sessions to come.

18. M. GORSE (France) said that in his main statement he proposed to deal with the three subjects mentioned by the Tunisian representative in connexion with agenda item 2. Although he agreed that the Council must consider them if it was to keep abreast of current events, the reports necessary for a detailed discussion were not available. He observed that the Tunisian representative had not made a formal proposal on the matter and he wondered whether it might not be sufficient to agree that the discussion on agenda item 2 should specifically cover the third session of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the international monetary situation.

19. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he agreed with the French representative about agenda item 2.

20. His delegation opposed any postponement of the discussion of agenda item 5. The Conference of non-aligned countries was important but he would remind the Kenyan representative that all the non-aligned countries were also members of the Group of 77, which had incorporated in the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme adopted at Lima by its Second Ministerial Meeting,<sup>1</sup> a

<sup>1</sup> TD/143. The text will be reproduced in *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

principle on permanent sovereignty over natural resources. That principle had also been approved at the third session of UNCTAD, through the adoption of resolution 46 (III)<sup>2</sup> with the support of all the developing countries. The attitude that the non-aligned countries would adopt on the subject was therefore fairly predictable. The problem of permanent sovereignty over natural resources was one of the main issues of economic and social development. His delegation would appreciate an opportunity to express its views.

21. Mr. NATORF (Poland) said that his delegation attached great importance to agenda item 5. A few years previously, Poland had introduced in the General Assembly a resolution placing that subject on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council. He agreed with the Kenyan representative that after the conference of non-aligned countries it would be possible to consider the question in more detail and at a higher level, but it was not a problem to be solved at one session of the Council. The subject should therefore be left on the agenda of the present session and should be considered with the assistance of the Secretariat documents, which he trusted would soon be available to delegations.

22. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs) said that the Secretariat had distributed two weeks previously the report by the Secretary-General on the application of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. The Secretariat was currently working on the other reports referred to by the Kenyan representative. The topics with which they dealt were complex and the recommendation that such studies should be carried out had been made by the Committee on Natural Resources only at its February session.

23. Mr. ALZAMORA TRAVERSO (Peru) said that his delegation considered that the subject of national sovereignty was becoming increasingly important. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session had adopted resolution 46 (III) stressing the need to strengthen the application of that principle. Although he understood the reasons which had prompted the Kenyan representative to suggest the deferment of agenda item 5, he considered that a discussion of the subject by the Economic and Social Council would be enriched by contributions from the developing countries and that it was politically undesirable to withdraw the item from the agenda. It might, however, be expedient to postpone the discussion until later in the session.

24. Mr. OLMEDO (Bolivia) said that he agreed with the French representative that the discussion on agenda item 2 should include a general consideration of the results of the third session of UNCTAD and of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

25. His delegation attached great importance to item 5, since Bolivia had had considerable experience of the struggle to obtain permanent sovereignty over its natural resources. Although the contribution from the Conference of non-aligned countries and the technical studies by the Secretariat would undoubtedly prove valuable, his delegation wished to see the item retained on the agenda.

26. Mr. WANG (China) said that, when the matter had been discussed at the fifty-second session of the Council, it had been decided, on the advice of the Bureau, to retain item 5 on the agenda. His delegation considered that it should also be kept on the agenda of the fifty-third session. The question was an important one for the developing countries and it would be valuable to have an exchange of views on the basis of the Secretariat studies and the opinions of developing countries.

27. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) said that permanent sovereignty over natural resources was a long-standing problem. General Assembly resolution 627 (VII), the first on the subject, dated back to 1952. Since that date the struggle had continued and the stage had now been reached when the majority of non-aligned countries were about to adopt a decision which would have the full weight of their political authority. Such a decision would give the matter higher priority in the Council's deliberations. He would, however, bow to the wishes of his colleagues and withdraw his proposal that the discussion of agenda item 5 should be deferred.

28. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no further objections, he would assume that the Council was prepared to adopt the provisional agenda.

*The provisional agenda (E/5150 and Corr.1) was adopted.*

## AGENDA ITEM 2

### General discussion of international economic and social policy (E/5124, E/5132, E/5144, E/5145, E/5160, E/5161)

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Secretary-General to open the discussion on agenda item 2.

30. The SECRETARY-GENERAL said that he was happy to have the opportunity to share with the Council some of his thoughts about world development and the role of the United Nations, and more specifically the role of the Council in promoting equitable world development.

31. The year which had elapsed since the Council had last met in Geneva had been marked by significant events and preoccupations which had revealed, often in new ways, the fragility, obstacles, disappointments and hope that characterized the world development situation. On the whole, the development scene was disquieting. The confidence of the 1960s had turned into the doubts of the 1970s. Uncertainty had led to apprehension, and apprehension could

<sup>2</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes*, annex I.

breed divisiveness. Some of its effects were already apparent, particularly in intellectual debates over the future of the economic order. A lack of determination, perhaps even a lack of interest, concerning world development appeared to be increasing.

32. It was against that background that the current realities had to be viewed. Those realities included the disruption of the Bretton Woods monetary system, which had proved successful for many years but which had failed when the political, economic and social realities on which it had been based 27 years previously had changed rapidly during the 1960s. Another reality was that the social and economic development of many emerging countries was keeping pace neither with their own needs nor with the growth of world trade, resulting in extreme population pressure, widespread poverty, mass unemployment, endemic malnutrition and inadequate education for the large mass of their people.

33. It had been clear for some time that the perception of the problems of the developing countries must change. It was possible that the division between economic and social progress, which had always been arbitrary and theoretical, might have become an impediment to effective development action. Poverty and mass unemployment in many of the developing countries was so widespread and so critical for the social equilibrium of the nations concerned that they constituted in themselves impediments to further development. It was no longer possible to proceed on the easy assumption that an expanding modern sector would eventually absorb the mass of people and provide them with decent living standards. Poverty, poor health, unemployment and lack of education must be tackled head on. Rural life must be improved to slow down the drift of the population to the cities and development programmes must be reviewed in that light. The international community must deal sympathetically and energetically with those new requirements.

34. The problem of the least-developed among the developing countries was closely related. Such nations, some of them land-locked, had a physical and social infrastructure insufficient to enable them to benefit materially from any trade and other concessions that the world community might make to the emerging nations. Special programmes on the most concessionary of terms would have to be developed by UNDP and other international organizations, as well as by bilateral donors, to bring such countries to a point where they could participate more actively in an expanding world economy. The resolutions adopted at the last session of the General Assembly and more recently at the third session of UNCTAD provided a good framework for moving ahead speedily in that area.

35. The United Nations had a major stake in solving such problems. The United Nations system constituted the world's greatest reservoir of development skills and indeed of devotion. Its method of work – which was to proceed along lines of broad consensus – though imperfect, was still the best available to the world community. It was an approach which should be used to a much greater extent in solving the immense problems that confronted mankind.

The United Nations had a unique outlook, a set of principles, almost a doctrine, which differed from other doctrines in one vital respect: the views of the United Nations were those agreed to by its Member States. They thus constituted the closest approximation so far achieved to a world-wide consensus.

36. The cornerstone of the United Nations economic and social doctrine was the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which had been adopted unanimously on the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations by 127 Member States. That historic document was the first attempt to set out a comprehensive and integrated programme of action related to development. Perhaps it was even more important that Member States should continuously recall that in adopting the Strategy all Governments had committed themselves to do all in their power to ensure its success. It might be useful to review some of the principal provisions of the Strategy.

37. The Strategy said that the developing countries should double their average income per head over the next twenty years. It also said that, since developing countries must import capital goods at steadily increasing rates, they must be given access to markets for their export products so that they could progressively pay their own way in the world.

38. Those provisions meant that any new emerging economic order should make allowance for a sufficient flow of aid on the most reasonable possible terms and should also be sufficiently flexible to allow exports from developing countries the freest possible access to industrialized markets.

39. The over-all implications of those and other provisions in the Strategy were plain. What happened in one country affected other countries. The future could no longer be viewed in purely national terms. Problems must be solved in a global perspective. However, that did not necessarily involve confrontation between rich and poor nations. The interests of the developed and developing countries could and should converge towards that end. The United Nations must promote a true awareness of the co-responsibility of all countries of the world for the present and the future.

40. More specifically, the Strategy meant that no new world trade and monetary systems could be constructed to meet the needs of the industrialized countries alone. One of the basic purposes of such systems must be to enhance the possibilities of development for the two thirds of the world population who were living on the margins of the modern economic world. That had been stressed again most recently in a number of resolutions adopted by UNCTAD at its third session most notably resolution 84 (III)<sup>3</sup> dealing with the participation of the developing countries in any forthcoming monetary and trade negotiations and requesting the study of a possible link between development assistance and special drawing rights.

41. Mankind was in an increasingly ambivalent and potentially dangerous situation. There was today a greater

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

realization than even before of the oneness of the planet and of the need for world solidarity, since the fates of countries and peoples everywhere were increasingly linked. At the same time, however, public opinion was going through a period of growing disenchantment and disinterest which baffled the logical mind.

42. He had no doubt that, if the will existed, the world community could deal with and overcome the most difficult and complex problems. The reconstruction after the Second World War was an obvious example of the success of international co-operation. A more recent example of a different kind was the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. For the first time, measures to contain the pollution of the ocean and of the atmosphere, to preserve and foster the world's natural resources and to improve the quality of life in human settlements had become a matter for international consensus and action. The success of that Conference was brought into even sharper focus when it was compared to the outcome of the third session of UNCTAD. He was delighted that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment had produced such results and that a good start had been made in that important area. He was distressed, however, that the international community had apparently not been able to show the same determined solidarity at the third session of UNCTAD. He wondered whether it was a reflection of a more fundamental situation and represented an imbalance in the prevalent system of values.

43. Those were some of the issues which currently preoccupied the United Nations system because they preoccupied Governments of Member States. Other issues were under continuous scrutiny and debate. New issues would arise as solutions to current problems took shape and revealed problems that could not be anticipated. More than ever before, the future was a kind of non-man's land.

44. It was the business of the United Nations to promote change effectively, humanely and reasonably. Nowhere in the system would the traditional skills of diplomacy — precision, clear-thinking and readiness to compromise — be more needed than in the social and economic spheres. The international community was facing a decade of intense negotiations over the future of the world economic order. The United Nations must rise to the occasion and must play its part effectively.

45. It might be asked how well equipped the United Nations was to deal efficiently with the complex issues that were likely to confront it. He had the highest confidence in the diplomatic skills of the delegations and in the technical competence of the Secretariat. The United Nations draws enormous strength from its sister organizations. One of its greatest assets was its multiplicity of expertise.

46. That was also on occasions its weakness. Diversity, which at its best could be a spur to creativeness, at its worst could lose itself in sectarian concerns. The principal organizational problem of the United Nations was how to combine the creativeness of multiplicity with the discipline of concerted purpose. That was also the reason for the current discussion about the role of the Council.

47. There seemed to be unanimous agreement that the Council was not functioning as it should, but there was no doubt that the need for the Council was great, perhaps greater than ever before, since the issues with which the United Nations was dealing were far broader and more complex than they had ever been.

48. The founding fathers of the United Nations had shown remarkable wisdom and foresight in creating at the centre of the system a principal organ responsible for ensuring international economic and social co-operation and for ensuring coherence of policies as well as co-ordination of work. Perhaps the Council had been at its most dynamic a few years after the establishment of the United Nations. Early reports and resolutions such as those on full employment and development showed that the Council could play its role and propose policy measures even on highly controversial issues.

49. The authors of the Charter of the United Nations could not have foreseen the tremendous changes which had taken place since 1945 as a result of the diffusion in the constellation of forces making up the world political scene, the geometric growth of technological progress and the rising awareness among all people. The consequences of all those elements had been that the United Nations and the system as a whole had evolved in a somewhat different manner from that which had been envisaged in the Charter. It also explained the tendencies towards proliferation of policy-making processes and towards pluralism of decision-making bodies, the emergence of the Group of 77 and the increasing emphasis on development. All those factors had affected the role of the Council.

50. While such transformation of the United Nations system constituted proof of the evolution of world affairs, it was a cause for some concern in that it did not in itself contribute to the formulation of a coherent set of policies and measures of international co-operation. Governments had of course been aware of that fact for some time. The adoption of the International Development Strategy represented a major milestone towards overcoming that deficiency. Revitalizing the Economic and Social Council would be another important step in that direction.

51. It would be useless and irrelevant to look back and stress the deficiencies and shortcomings of the Council. What was needed — and that was how resolution 1621 (LI) providing for the enlargement of the Council, and the establishment of the Committees on Review and Appraisal and on Science and Technology should be understood — was a reaffirmation of the fundamental responsibilities of the Council and a redefinition of its basic role in the light of the realities of international co-operation.

52. In that connexion, it seemed relevant to recall resolution 2880 (XXVI) of the General Assembly, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. In that resolution, the Assembly declared that the United Nations should evolve a concept of collective economic security. That proposal, which had been introduced by the Brazilian representative, was a further recognition of the world's growing interrelationship, and of the fact that development issues which in the past

might have been local or regional in character today affected the entire world and should therefore be dealt with at the international community level. It was also a recognition that economic problems, just as much as political and military disputes, affected world security. Collective economic security was therefore a necessary correlate to the concept of collective political security. The concept of collective economic security would give added life and meaning to the International Development Strategy and its review and appraisal mechanism.

53. It was most timely and appropriate that, at a time when the Council was in the process of self-renewal, it should give serious and careful consideration to the idea, and to the practical way it could be realized.

54. In his view, the Economic and Social Council was logically the organ of the United Nations to be entrusted with the responsibility for collective economic security. The Council could make a very significant contribution towards the achievement of a larger degree of coherence of policies and of co-ordination of work if it were to act as a focal point in which Governments could establish general guidelines regarding the direction of international economic co-operation and general approaches to specific problems which would then serve the United Nations system as a basis for detailed examination of such problems and for the formulation of practical measures. In that way, the deliberations of the Council would not necessarily constitute an attempt to solve each and all of the economic and social problems but would rather be an expression by the United Nations – through its principal intergovernmental body for economic co-operation – of its concern about such problems, and a manifestation of the political will to tackle the various issues involved within the proper specialized body or bodies. The Council would monitor the manner in which the matter was subsequently dealt with, in order to ensure continuing support to the efforts towards the solution of specific problems, and would keep itself informed of the progress achieved. There would be no overlapping of functional duties; there would be more effective interaction within the system and a much clearer concept of what each component of the system should do. It was obvious that other measures – such as the streamlining of the Council's subordinate bodies and of its agenda, adjustments in its calendar of meetings and improvement in the quality and thrust of documents – were also necessary, but it was essential at the present stage to agree on the fundamental role and responsibilities that should devolve upon the Council during the current decade.

55. He considered himself fortunate to have assumed the office of Secretary-General at a time when one of the principal organs of the United Nations was ready to take such well-conceived steps to revitalize its role and to fulfil the hopes placed in it by the Charter.

56. Before concluding his statement, he wished to refer to the operation for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of Sudanese refugees, on which the Council had made recommendations at its fifty-second session. During the recent meeting of OAU, he had consulted the President of the Sudan about the way in which the United Nations

could contribute most effectively to the integration of the refugees, and had requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assume primary responsibility for co-ordinating an immediate United Nations relief programme for the southern Sudan during the first twelve months, after which UNDP would assume responsibility for the subsequent stages of the programme. The High Commissioner had sent a field mission to the southern Sudan in order to assess the requirements, and was acting in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and with the Sudanese Government. He appealed to the international community to help the High Commissioner to find the \$22 million in cash and kind needed to meet the urgent needs of the 500,000 displaced persons in the southern Sudan and the 180,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, a detailed breakdown of whose requirements would shortly be available. He hoped that the relief operation would represent a valuable pre-investment programme for development in the long term of a viable and united Sudan.

57. Mr. ABDULLA (Observer for Sudan), thanked the Secretary-General for what was his second appeal for contributions to the relief operation. His delegation, which greatly appreciated the High Commissioner's efforts over the years on behalf of the refugees in the southern Sudan, also wished to thank the Secretary-General and UNDP for the survey of requirements they were carrying out. At its preceding session the Council had adopted resolution 1655 (LII) noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Government of the Sudan and recognizing his country's need for assistance. He believed that those measures provided a model which, if generally followed, might lead to a peaceful solution of similar problems in other areas of the world.

#### *Organization of work (E/L.1496)*

58. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to his note on the organization of the work of the session (E/L.1496). The suggestions made therein were based on the agreement reached by the Council at its 1818th meeting. The schedule of work proposed should not be regarded as rigid. The Bureau of the Council would be meeting regularly to appraise progress and to ensure the most efficient use of the available time.

59. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) asked why agenda item 11 had been allocated to the Co-ordination Committee instead of to the Economic Committee.

60. In view of the importance of the United Nations, IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic, he hoped that it would be possible to take up agenda item 6 earlier than was scheduled in the President's note, preferably as the second item to be discussed by the Economic Committee.

61. The PRESIDENT said that, in order to achieve an efficient distribution of work between the sessional committees, the Bureau had assigned item 11 to the Co-

ordination Committee, which had dealt with that item in the preceding year.

62. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council), referring to the remarks of the representative of Kenya on agenda item 6, explained that the Bureau had scheduled discussion of the item as in the President's note, so that the views of UNCTAD's Committee on Shipping, which was currently meeting, could be taken into account, as the Council had decided at its fifty-second session.

63. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that, although from the point of view of its subject matter item 11 could be discussed equally appropriately in either the Economic or the Co-ordination Committee, he considered that, in view of the other very important items on the Economic Committee's agenda, it was more practical to assign item 11 to the Co-ordination Committee.

64. Mr. NAIK (Observer for Pakistan) hoped that delegations would make an early beginning with informal consultations on agenda item 11 with a view to preparing a

consolidated draft resolution for adoption by the Council at its present session, as a further advance from the two draft resolutions mentioned in resolution 1674 (LII).

65. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) asked whether item 14, (Implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), would be discussed in plenary as well as in the Co-ordination Committee.

66. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) replied that that agenda item would be considered by the Co-ordination Committee in the fourth week of the session and would also come before the plenary in the course of the consideration of the sessional committee reports in the same week.

*The schedule of work suggested in the note by the President (E/L.1496) was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 5.5 p.m.