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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1976

13-15 January 1976

SIXTIETH SESSION

13 April-14 May 1976

Summary records of plenary meetings



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1976

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Summary records of plenary meetings



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1976

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* consist of the summary records of the plenary meetings, incorporating corrections requested by delegations and any necessary editorial modifications, the supplements and the lists of delegations.

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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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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1976

**Adopted by the Council at its 1982nd meeting
on 13 January 1976**

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session
4. Basic programme of work of the Council for 1976
5. Election of members of subsidiary and related bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions
6. Provisional agenda for the sixtieth session

AGENDA OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION

**Adopted and revised at the 1985th meeting
on 13 April 1976**

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia*
3. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination**
4. Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*
5. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*
6. Housing, building and planning**
7. Human rights questions**
8. Narcotic drugs**
9. United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985**
10. Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976*
11. Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar*
12. Assistance to Mozambique*
13. Natural resources*
14. Elections*
15. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session*

* Item considered without reference to a sessional committee.

** Item considered by the Social Committee.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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<i>Document number</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
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E/5757	Issues relating to world food trade: note by the Secretariat		
E/DEC/137-143 (ORG-76) and Corr.1	Decisions adopted by the Council during its organizational session for 1976		For the final text, see E/5850, decisions 137 (ORG-76) to 143 (ORG-76)
E/L.1678	Election of ten members to the Executive Board of UNICEF: note by the Secretary-General	5	
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E/5453/Rev.1 and Add.1	Note by the Secretariat transmitting relevant information and appropriate texts in connexion with the review of the terms of reference of the subsidiary bodies of the Council	5	
E/5758	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its ninth session	6	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
E/5759 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	3	

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E/5766	Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in Lesotho: note by the Secretary-General	7	
E/5767	Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of Experts prepared in accordance with Council decision 84 (LVIII)	7	
E/5768	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-second session	7	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 3
E/5769	Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1975 (E/INCB/29)	8	
E/5770	Annotated provisional agenda for the sixtieth session	1	
E/5771	Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fourth special session	8	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 4
E/5772	Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General	9	
E/5773	Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General	9	
E/5774	Report of the Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board	8	
E/5775 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6	Election of the members of the International Narcotics Control Board: note by the Secretary-General	14	
E/5776	Election of the members of the International Narcotics Control Board: note by the Secretary-General	14	
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E/DEC/144-157 (LX)	Decisions adopted by the Council during its sixtieth session		For the final text, see E/5850, decisions 144 (LX) to 157 (LX)
E/INCB/29	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1975		United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.2
E/INF/134/Rev.1/Amend.1	Decisions of the Council regarding calendar of conferences, agenda and documentation: note by the Secretariat		
E/INF/151 and Add.1 and 2	Notification of meetings of ACC and its Preparatory Committee: note by the Secretary-General		
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E/L.1713	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution	3	
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E/RES/1982-2008 (LX)	Resolutions adopted by the Council during its sixtieth session		For the final text, see E/5850, resolutions 1982 (LX) to 2008 (LX)
E/SR.1982-2005	Summary records of the plenary meetings held by the Council during its organizational session for 1976 and its sixtieth session		<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Organizational Session for 1976 and Sixtieth Session, 1982nd to 2005th meetings</i>

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1976

**Summary records of the 1982nd to 1984th plenary meetings, held at
Headquarters, New York, on 13 and 15 January 1976**

1982nd meeting

Tuesday, 13 January 1976, at 11.05 a.m.

Temporary President: Mr. Iqbal A. AKHUND (Pakistan).

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1982

Opening of the session

1. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT declared open the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council for 1976 and welcomed the new members of the Council.

Tribute to the memory of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

2. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT said that the death of Chou En-lai had grieved all mankind. In his person and his life he had represented all that was best and most universal in his country and its ancient civilization. With his fortitude of spirit, clarity of mind and profoundly humanistic wisdom, he had never faltered in his struggle to lead his country out of feudalism and to free it from foreign domination, and during his lifetime he had seen China emerge from its long travail and set out on the road to becoming a modern, prosperous and powerful State. Joining the people of China in mourning the loss of their great leader and statesman, he offered them, on behalf of the members of the Economic and Social Council, deepest condolences and sympathy in their bereavement.

On the proposal of the President, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

3. Mr. CHANG Hsien-wu (China) said that Chou En-lai, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, had been a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a loyal revolutionary fighter and an outstanding, long-tested leader of the Chinese Communist Party and State. His death was a gigantic loss to the cause of China's revolution and construction as well as to the cause of human progress. He expressed, on behalf of

his delegation, heartfelt thanks to the President of the Council and to the representatives of many countries who had extended deep condolences on the death of Premier Chou En-lai, and said that he would convey their sympathy to the Chinese Government and people and to the bereaved family.

Statement by the Temporary President

4. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT, reviewing the work of the Council over the past year, said that, while 1975 had begun in turbulence and uncertainty, the world economic situation had eased during the year. That had not, however, been due to any real effort to determine and correct the cause of the problems, but rather had resulted from piecemeal efforts and fortuitous circumstances. An effort to understand the cause of the problems had been initiated at the seventh special session of the General Assembly (1-16 September 1975), during which it had been agreed that the malaise in the world economy was of a fundamental nature; while views differed as to means and ends, the consensus was sufficient to permit negotiations on specific problems. That new perception was a good augury for the future. The Economic and Social Council, although criticized for and aware of its shortcomings, had carried out important preparatory work essential to the success of that special session of the General Assembly.

5. Related developments included the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, which would soon be under way in Paris; in spite of the great difficulties facing the Conference, it was encouraging that its composition and objectives had been enlarged beyond what had originally been proposed. Recommendations submitted by the World Food Council were also awaiting implementation, and major reforms of the monetary system had been agreed on at the fifth meeting of the Interim Committee of IMF, on 7 and 8 January 1976, in Jamaica. While those developments

were welcome and showed that one part of the world had come to terms with its problems, the burden had been shifted to some extent to other parts of the world. While the deficit of the poorer countries had declined slightly over the past year, it was nevertheless 350 per cent more than three years previously, and the situation was likely, under current circumstances, to deteriorate still further. Effective action was needed to redress that situation. The world population was growing, perhaps beyond potential resources. The discrepancies in gross national product between rich and poor countries were increasing, making normal trade difficult, while the culture and technology gap was creating unbridgeable differences between peoples. The task of defining objectives and seeking means of achieving them was a continuing one. The Economic and Social Council was a suitable forum for providing further impetus in that direction, and economic debate must lead not to contention but to negotiation.

6. He expressed appreciation to the members of the Council for the co-operation they had shown him during his term of office as President, and thanked the Secretariat for the unstinting support afforded him at all times.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Election of the Bureau

7. Mr. LONGERSTAEY (Belgium) nominated Mr. Siméon Aké (Ivory Coast) for the office of President.

Mr. Aké (Ivory Coast) was elected President by acclamation.

Mr. Aké (Ivory Coast) took the Chair.

Statement by the President¹

8. The PRESIDENT expressed appreciation to the members of the Council for electing him President, and said he was aware of the heavy responsibilities entrusted to him at a time when action was required to implement the new international economic order proclaimed in May 1974 by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3201 (S-VI). His election showed that the economic and social development of Africa was still in the forefront of the international community's concerns, and it was also a tribute to his country for its efforts to contribute to the creation of a world of peace, progress and social justice. With the help of the members of the Council, he would endeavour to discharge his functions in a manner consonant with the trust placed in him.

9. Referring to the statement made after his election in January 1975² by his predecessor, to whom he paid tribute, he said that the proper role and functions of the Economic and Social Council in the economic affairs of the international community remained to be defined and agreed upon; that should encourage the Council to continue its consideration of the important question of the rationalization of its work and the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. The latter reform would make the Council once again what it had originally been intended to be, namely, a central organ for considering, formulating, co-ordinating and supervising United Nations policies and activities in the economic and social

field, and would give it a much greater role than in the past in international economic relations and the establishment of social justice throughout the world.

10. The United Nations had often responded to the concerns of its Member States by drawing attention to blatant economic and social inequality in international economic relations and had taken decisions that were lofty in intention but incapable of redressing the situation, simply because of a lack of political will to implement them. In the troubled times prevailing, it was no longer enough to deal with economic developments as they arose; efforts must be made to control the course of events. Most countries, particularly developing countries, were vulnerable to grave crises which could be a threat to domestic tranquillity and therefore to world peace. Under those circumstances, sterile confrontation must be replaced by frank and constructive dialogue, seeking practical and realistic solutions and taking account of the interests common to all the parties concerned. The positive outcome of the seventh special session of the General Assembly should provide a stimulus in that direction.

11. The development of the third world was still a prime concern of the United Nations, which had an obligation under the Charter to establish conditions for the promotion of economic and social progress and development. The international community had now become aware of the interdependence of national economies and the need to seek a global solution to the serious problem posed by economic imbalance or disparities in the level of development between the rich countries and those of the third world. The decisions taken at the sixth special session of the General Assembly (resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)) and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)) could, despite reservations on the part of some Member States, be considered a solution to the problem, provided that they were followed by practical measures whose implementation presupposed a political will on the part of all Member States. That political will had been manifested at the seventh special session in the unanimous adoption of resolution 3362 (S-VII), in which the Assembly advocated measures in specific fields designed to accelerate the development of the developing countries and thus to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries. The lesson of the seventh special session was that, with imagination, political will and political courage, it was possible to find practical solutions to all the difficulties facing the international community. Negotiations would continue in 1976 at various international conferences, such as the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris and the fourth session of UNCTAD, which was to be held in May at Nairobi.

12. Turning to the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for the current year, he drew attention to the notes by the Secretariat (E/5753 and E/L.1684) on the basic programme of work of the Council for 1976 and actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. In his view, item 9 of the suggested agenda for the sixty-first session (see E/L.1684, part II, sect. A), entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and revision of the International Development Strategy", continued to be the most important matter before the Council. Among other things, it would allow an assessment of progress

¹ The verbatim text of the President's statement was later circulated as document E/L.1700.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Organizational Session for 1975, Summary records of plenary meetings*, 1935th meeting.

in implementing General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) and of the results of the fourth session of UNCTAD and the Paris Conference. It might be advisable, as the Secretariat had suggested, to establish an *ad hoc* sessional committee or working party of the whole to consider that item.

13. Pursuant to its resolution 1768 (LIV), the Council should select the area or problem on which it would concentrate during the year. The seventh special session had provided the basic data, but the fourth session of UNCTAD and the Paris Conference would limit the Council's options to some extent. Nevertheless he felt that the Council might select, in addition to item 9, one of the following subjects: transfer of resources, transfer of technology, co-operation among developing countries, reform and adaptation of development assistance, guarantees for the export earnings of developing countries, assistance in industrialization and access of manufactured products from developing countries to markets in industrialized countries, and the role of the Council in international economic relations. Those were simply a few suggestions, to which more might be added during the informal consultations on the programme of work for 1976.

14. Although he had participated in the work of the Council for only three years, he had been impressed by the atmosphere in which it worked, by the spirit of dialogue and conciliation among its members, and by the frequent recourse to informal consultations and negotiations in order to narrow differences of view so as to reach decisions acceptable to all. He trusted that that atmosphere and that spirit would continue to prevail; he himself intended to consult informally with members, individually or in regional groups, that being a well-tested method of overcoming difficulties, and he would urge the Chairmen of the sessional committees to do likewise.

15. He had noted that very often, when the Council was considering reports of deliberative bodies of the United Nations system, representatives of States which were members both of the Council and the body concerned tended to repeat the same statements. Since the positions of their Governments were already known and were on record elsewhere, they might well reduce the length of their statements. Members of the Council which had not participated in the deliberations of the body concerned could state the positions of their Governments at reasonable length, thus increasing the information available to the Council and facilitating the drafting of resolutions. Similarly, in the case of reservations, if they reflected the position of a number of States belonging to the same geographical economic or political group, it would surely suffice for the Chairman or spokesman of the group to express those reservations on behalf of the group, without each State repeating them.

16. Lastly, in connexion with procedure, he suggested that statements which did not deal with the subject of the debate but constituted acrimonious exchanges on questions unrelated to the item under consideration should be avoided as far as possible so as not to waste the time of the Council, which had the vital problems of development to grapple with.

17. In making those procedural suggestions, his intention was not to infringe the legitimate rights of members but simply to enable the Council to gain time for reflecting on the problems before it and negotiating an effective consensus on all the decisions it would have to take during the year.

18. Referring to documentation, he said that delays in issuing documents in all the official or working languages often seriously handicapped small delegations; all delegations should receive documents at the same time, so that they could forward them to their Governments for comments and instructions. He trusted that the Secretary of the Council would do his best to spare such delegations the difficulties he had mentioned. As President, he would not be in favour of beginning consideration of any item unless the relevant documents were available, if not in all the official languages, at least in all working languages of the Council.

19. He looked forward to receiving the full co-operation of all members of the Council, as the success of the Council's work depended on all of them.

20. He invited the Council to proceed to the election of the Vice-Presidents. Under rule 18 of the rules of procedure, the Council should elect four Vice-Presidents for 1976; he was informed that, on the basis of informal consultations, the regional groups had agreed on the following three nominations: Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Rafael Rivas (Colombia) and Mr. Edouard Longerstaey (Belgium).

Mr. Smíd (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Rivas (Colombia) and Mr. Longerstaey (Belgium) were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation.

21. The PRESIDENT suggested that the election of the other Vice-President should be postponed until a later meeting.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 2

Adoption of the agenda (E/5755 and Add.1/Rev.1)

The provisional agenda for the organizational session (E/5755 and Add.1/Rev.1) was adopted.

Organization of work

22. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in accordance with past practice, after the Secretary of the Council had introduced the relevant documents, the members of the Council should begin at once to hold informal consultative meetings on agenda items 3 and 4 with a view to reaching agreement on texts which the Council could discuss and adopt concerning the programme of work for 1976 and related matters. If the consultative meetings were concluded by Wednesday, the Council could take up item 5 on the morning of Thursday, 15 January, and revert to items 3 and 4 on Thursday afternoon.

23. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) said that his delegation intended at a later stage to propose that the question of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be singled out from among other human rights questions and be discussed in plenary meetings.

24. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) expressed surprise at the apparent omission from the Council's agenda of an item entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States".

25. Mr. MAKEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) asked whether it was the President's intention that the Council should have a discussion on item 4.

26. The PRESIDENT replied that it was customary for the Council to discuss its basic programme of work informally in the first instance and to settle all minor problems; subsequently, it usually held a formal debate to hear statements on substantive issues. However, if any delegation wished to make a statement at the current meeting, it was free to do so.

27. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Council agreed to the suggested arrangements concerning informal consultations.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (E/L.1684, E/L.1687)

AGENDA ITEM 4

Basic programme of work of the Council for 1976 (E/5753, E/L.1685)

28. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) explained that documents E/5753 and E/L.1684 had been prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the rules of procedure.

29. With reference to document E/5753, he recalled that the Executive Director of UNFPA had made a statement in the Second Committee of the General Assembly³ in which he had indicated his intention to submit a report on the Fund's priorities in allocation of resources to the Economic and Social Council. Subsequently, the secretariat of the Fund had been approached by a number of delegations which had questioned the advisability of submitting such a report to the Council before it had been considered by the Governing Council of UNDP. Following consultations with the Office of Legal Affairs, it had been established that it would be legally proper to submit the report in the first instance to the Governing Council of UNDP and subsequently to the Economic and Social Council. Consequently, the Secretary-General wished to suggest that question 13 of the annotated list of questions (E/5753, chap. I) should be integrated into item 15 of the agenda for the sixty-first session of the Council (Operational activities for development).

30. In connexion with question 4 of the annotated list, the Council was required to develop the procedures concerning the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI)) in accordance with articles 16-22 of the Covenant. The Secretariat had suggested that the Council might wish, at the current session, to request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a document giving the background of the matter and some recommendations concerning the procedures which the Council might wish to see adopted. The Council's attention was drawn in that connexion to article 17 of the Covenant, which provided that a programme should be established by the Economic and Social Council within one year of the entry into force of the Covenant, after consultation with the States Parties and the specialized agencies concerned. At the same time as

requesting a note on procedures, the Council might wish to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf the consultations envisaged in that article.

31. The Secretariat had recently received a communication from UNCTAD to the effect that, in view of the workload involved in preparing for the fourth session of the Conference, UNCTAD was unable at the current stage to submit the report envisaged under question 44 of the annotated list of questions, and wished the matter to be postponed until the following year, when it would be possible to take into account, *inter alia*, the conclusions reached at the forthcoming session of UNCTAD.

32. The year 1976 being an "alternate" year in the sense of Council resolution 1768 (LIV), when in principle no review of the International Development Strategy was required, the Council might wish to concentrate on a problem or area of significance for development and international co-operation, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolution he had cited. However, since the General Assembly at its thirtieth session had decided that there should be a revision of the Strategy, the Council might wish to consider whether, in the circumstances, the normal procedures of the "alternate" year were applicable.

33. With regard to the comments made by the representative of Egypt, he pointed out that all the suggestions in document E/5753 were of a tentative nature, although they were based on the relevant legislative authority and also on the relevant past practices of the Council. The question raised by the representative of Egypt had been the subject of a Council decision during 1975, which the Council might wish to follow up during the current year; however, it was free to decide otherwise if it so wished.

34. Document E/5753, part I, contained a first outline of the Council's agenda for 1976, which took into account sources of legislative authority established prior to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. In accordance with the Council's rules of procedure, which required the items to be arranged in an integrated manner so that similar or connected issues could be discussed in one debate under a single heading, the Secretariat had included an item for the sixtieth session entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", under which the Council, at its sixtieth session, would consider exclusively the rationalization of its own work. That arrangement was intended to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), section VII, which required the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring and the work of the Council on rationalization to be conducted concurrently. At a later stage, during the resumed sixty-first session, the Council would consider under that item the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

35. The annex to document E/5753 was intended to assist the members of the Council, and particularly those which were new to its work, to follow the process of rationalization. In that connexion, he drew attention to paragraph 3 of the annex, which outlined three institutional matters requiring review at the Council's sixtieth session. More generally, the Council would no doubt wish to discuss how it might proceed in a manner which would be consistent with the work being carried out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

36. Document E/L.1684 embodied the results of the deliberations of the General Assembly at its thirtieth

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Second Committee*, 1678th meeting, para. 47.

session and added some 34 questions to the programme of work of the Council, making a total of 88 questions scheduled for discussion during 1976. There was a typographical error in the first sentence of paragraph 2, where "part II" should be replaced by "part I". It would be noted that the document did not contain those decisions of the General Assembly which gave directives to the Secretariat, all of which were implemented in accordance with established procedures.

37. In connexion with question 9, in part I of that document, he noted that the necessary procedures were under way for the adoption of the statute establishing a new specialized agency, to be named the International Fund for Agricultural Development. On the assumption that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries would meet in the spring of 1976, adopt a statute and establish a preparatory commission, the Council might wish, either at the current session or at the sixtieth session, to appoint the members of the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies. The membership of that Committee varied according to the tasks assigned to it; in 1973, when it had been reconstituted to negotiate an agreement relating to WIPO, it had consisted of nine members and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee had acted as chairman. In the current instance, it was hoped that the agreement with IFAD would be concluded by the summer and that the question could be discussed at the sixty-first session of the Council.

38. Question 11 of the same list concerned institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology. In view of the scope of those arrangements, the Secretariat was suggesting that the question should be integrated into item 3 of the proposed agenda for the sixtieth session (Science and technology) and that the item as a whole should be deferred until the sixty-first session.

39. Under question 12, the Secretariat had drawn attention to a number of important decisions taken by the General Assembly. In the first instance, the Council would be required to decide whether it would be able to consider the recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery concerning the work of CPC. If the Council was unable at the current stage to consider those recommendations, it would have a further opportunity to do so at its sixtieth session, since CPC would not meet before May. One of the Working Group's recommendations was that CPC should meet for six weeks in "plan years" and four weeks in "budget years". If the Council approved that recommendation, CPC would, in principle, meet for six weeks if the necessary services could be arranged. The Secretariat had suggested that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Conferences in time to allow arrangements to be made for an extended session of CPC. It should be borne in mind that the documentation was extremely complex and had to be fitted in to a certain cycle. That and other constraints of a practical nature would make it impossible for CPC to begin its session before 10 May or to continue beyond 28 May. The Council would no doubt wish to consider the matter with a view to finding a practical solution and giving some guidelines to the Committee on Conferences.

40. The Secretariat had suggested a number of possible courses of action which the Council might take in connexion with criterion 9 of question 23, concerning meeting records of United Nations bodies. It would be

recalled that the Council had recently decided that the Commission on Transnational Corporations would meet away from recognized United Nations conference centres and consequently would be affected by the stipulation in that criterion.

41. With regard to the dates of the Council's own sessions in 1976, the Secretariat had suggested two possible courses of action, in view of the forthcoming session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York. First, the dates of the spring session might be changed, as had been envisaged in decision 125 (LIX) of 31 July 1975. However, since at the resumed fifty-ninth session a number of members had felt that the suggested change, involving as it did an overlap with the fourth session of UNCTAD, would create problems for their delegations, the Secretariat suggested, as an alternative, that the dates of the sixtieth session should be maintained (30 April-14 May). In that case, because of the workload at Headquarters at that time, only two meetings per day would be held. In the circumstances, the Council might wish to postpone until the summer session all the items pertaining to economic matters and to take up at the spring session the items for consideration in plenary meetings and in the Social Committee, on the understanding that plenary meetings and meetings of the Social Committee could not be held concurrently. The Secretariat further suggested that the Council should suspend its rules of procedure and open its sixty-first session two days earlier, namely on 5 July instead of 7 July. In view of the workload involved, the Council might wish to establish at its sixty-first session an *ad hoc* sessional committee, which could be serviced without additional financial implications provided that it did not have summary records.

42. Document E/L.1684, part II, contained a provisional reformulated agenda which reflected the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. He drew the attention of the representative of Mexico to the agenda suggested for the sixty-first session, in which a separate item was devoted to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as prescribed by the General Assembly.

43. As pointed out by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 3 and 5 of document E/5756, which was before the Council under agenda item 5, the Council was required to take two specific decisions under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: first, to fix the date on which the International Narcotics Control Board as constituted under the amendments contained in the Protocol should enter upon its duties and, secondly, to approve a procedure for elections to the Board.

44. Mr. MAKEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the basic programme of work of the Council for 1976 should implement the principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the progressive decisions of the General Assembly so as to create a new international economic order. Efforts had to be continued to establish the necessary political conditions for the social and economic development of all countries regardless of level of development or social and economic structure. The resolutions of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly had emphasized that peace and security, peaceful coexistence of States, disarmament, relaxation of international tension and the elimination of colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation were important preconditions

for international economic co-operation. Concern had been expressed at that session with regard to the continuing and increasingly expensive arms race. A lessening of international tension would make it possible to limit the arms race and thereby release vast resources for the economic and social development of all countries, including the developing ones. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had also strongly condemned *apartheid* and all forms of racism as serious obstacles to development. Those decisions should be the political basis for the Council's economic and social activities in 1976.

45. The elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequality in world economic relations and in world trade, the abolition of unequal terms of trade, the safeguarding of national sovereignty over natural resources, and restriction of the tyranny of foreign capital, especially of transnational corporations, were still important tasks. The Council and its subsidiary organs must help developing countries to curtail the interference of foreign monopolies in their internal affairs. Its prestige within the United Nations system as a whole would ultimately depend on its success in that respect.

46. It was more important than ever to implement article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: "No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights". The same applied to Article 17 of that Charter, which stated that assistance to developing States should in no way derogate from their sovereignty.

47. It was important to note that the current serious economic and financial crisis of the capitalist countries was seriously hindering implementation of the economic goals of the developing countries. Therefore progressive measures aimed at improving the world economic situation had to be of central importance in the Council's programme of work and especially in the fourth session of UNCTAD, to be held in May 1976.

48. Another problem of continuing urgency for the Council was that of human rights, especially their continued violation in Chile as a result of the political terror inflicted by the junta. The Council must continue to focus attention on implementing the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex) and must also play an important role in implementing the resolutions and decisions adopted at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, especially the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975.⁴

49. Efforts must be continued to strengthen the coordinating role of the Council in respect of the economic and social organs, so as to enhance their efficiency and avoid duplication of effort and unnecessary expense. That was the proper context for discussing the rationalization of the Council's work and the relevant aspects of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, as well as the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets.

50. The Soviet delegation was prepared to support the recommendations made in the Secretary-General's report, submitted to the General Assembly at its

thirtieth session, on publications and documentation of the United Nations⁵ with respect to possibilities for further reducing or eliminating meeting records for a number of United Nations subsidiary bodies. That measure would make it possible to save several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

51. There was no point in deferring a decision on the question of programme aspects of the secretariat arrangements for narcotics control (E/L.1684, part I, sect. A, item 33) by referring it to CPC. The Council could agree without further delay to the reasonable proposal of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to combine the separate secretariats for narcotics control in one organizational unit.

52. His delegation wished to call the attention of the Secretariat to the fact that the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, an extremely important matter, had not been included in the provisional agenda for the Council's sixtieth session, even though it had been indicated in document E/5753 that that question might be dealt with under the item entitled "Human rights questions". The implementation of the Programme for the Decade would be better served if it were treated as a separate agenda item; that would also be more in keeping with General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), in which it had been recommended that the Council consider the question in plenary meetings.

53. The Soviet delegation felt it essential to call attention to the partiality shown by the Secretariat in determining the Council's programme of work on the question of the World Conference of the International Women's Year. Under item 32 of document E/L.1684 (part I, sect. A) only two resolutions of the Conference, out of a total of 34, were mentioned. The Secretariat had given prominence to certain decisions of that Conference at the expense of more important ones and the Council should join the General Assembly in rejecting that selective approach.

54. The Soviet Union would continue to support the progressive aspirations and legitimate interests of the developing countries and the Soviet delegation would continue to make every effort to promote the adoption of decisions intended further to develop international co-operation, in order to ensure the social and economic progress of all countries.

55. His delegation was opposed to limiting certain discussions to informal consultations. Each delegation had the right to express its views in plenary meetings, and such discussion would be useful for subsequent informal meetings.

56. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) explained that the report as a whole and all the resolutions adopted at the Mexico City Conference had been considered by the Council at its fifty-ninth session, and that the two resolutions referred to in document E/L.1684 had been included to comply with requests by the General Assembly for specific action.

57. The PRESIDENT said that he hoped that the Soviet representative was satisfied as to the objectivity of the Secretariat.

58. Mr. MAKEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would be satisfied by the total, rather than selective, pursuit of all the progressive resolutions adopted at the Mexico City Conference.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

⁴ E/CONF.66/34 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

⁵ A/C.5/1670.

1983rd meeting

Thursday, 15 January 1976, at 11.10 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1983

Tribute to the memory of Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Prime Minister of Malaysia

1. The PRESIDENT expressed condolences to the Malaysian delegation and to the people of Malaysia on the death of Prime Minister Abdul Razak.

On the proposal of the President, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

2. Mr. AZZAT (Malaysia) thanked the President and the members of the Council for their expression of sympathy.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Election of the Bureau (concluded)

3. The PRESIDENT said he had been informed that, on the basis of informal consultations, the Group of Asian States had nominated Mr. Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran) for the office of Vice-President for 1976.

Mr. Ehsassi (Iran) was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

4. The PRESIDENT said that, as a result of the consultations which he had held in accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure, it had been decided that Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia) would be Chairman of the Economic Committee, Mr. Edouard Longerstaeey (Belgium) would be Chairman of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, Mr. Rafael Rivas (Colombia) would be Chairman of the Social Committee and Mr. Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran) would be Chairman of the Special Economic Committee.

5. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the annotations to agenda item 5 in documents E/5755 and Add.1/Rev.1, and invited the Council to proceed to the election of members of the bodies concerned.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Election of members of subsidiary and related bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions

ELECTIONS (E/5756, E/L.1678, E/L.1683)

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/L.1678)

6. Mr. LONGERSTAEY (Belgium) requested, on behalf of the Group of Western European and other States, that the elections to the Executive Board of UNICEF be postponed until the sixtieth session, as the Group had not yet submitted a full list of candidates. There was no urgency, because the new Executive Board was not scheduled to meet until the beginning of the following year and the term of office of the current members did not expire until July 1976.

7. Mr. DE MOURA (Brazil) proposed that the Council should act immediately on the three candidates presented by the Latin American and Eastern European

Groups, while postponing the other elections until the spring session.

8. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) and Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported by the Brazilian proposal.

9. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) pointed out that the Executive Board of UNICEF was not elected on the basis of strict geographical distribution, and said that it would be improper to act as if it were.

10. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) and Miss COURSON (France) supported the statement of the United States representative.

11. Mr. TUKAN (Jordan) said that if there were partial elections the Asian Group would be in the same position as those of Latin America and Eastern Europe, since it also had a candidate.

12. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that, if the composition of the Executive Board would not be affected, there should be no objection to proceeding with the election of those candidates who had already been selected. Each candidate would be filling the vacancy for his own regional group, and there were precedents for partial elections.

13. Mr. KOSSEV (Bulgaria) supported the Brazilian proposal, since partial elections would not affect the future composition of the UNICEF Executive Board.

14. Mr. YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) said that, if the Asian candidate was Japan, there arose the question whether it was a donor country or an Asian country. As a donor country it would fall within the Western group.

15. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Asian group had agreed on Japan as a candidate, and there was no reason to postpone the election of those candidates who could be elected forthwith.

16. The PRESIDENT suggested that, if the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France had no objection, the Council should proceed to elect the candidates from Eastern Europe and Latin America, on the understanding that that would have no effect on the composition of the UNICEF Executive Board.

It was so decided.

17. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the only candidates of which the Council secretariat had so far been informed were Brazil and Japan, and that no communication had been received from the Eastern European Group.

18. Mr. KOSSEV (Bulgaria) said that Poland and the USSR were the candidates for Eastern Europe.

19. Mr. YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) asked whether Brazil was in fact the Latin American candidate and, if so, whether Venezuela had withdrawn its candidacy.

20. Mr. VOLPE (Venezuela) confirmed that Venezuela had withdrawn its candidacy.

21. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that Brazil, Japan, Poland and the USSR were elected for a term of three years beginning on 1 August 1976 and expiring on 31 July 1979, and that elections to fill the remaining six vacant seats on the Executive Board of UNICEF would be postponed until the sixtieth session.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
(E/L.1683)

22. The PRESIDENT said that the election of members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes would take place in two stages. First, a member from among the African States would be elected for a term of office effective immediately and expiring in 1978. Three more members would then be elected, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX), for terms of one year, two years and three years respectively, as decided by the drawing of lots.

23. In electing members to the Committee, the Council was requested, in resolution 3404 (XXX), paragraph 4, to take into account the need for the balanced representation of economically developed and developing countries and other relevant factors, such as the representation of potential participating countries, both contributing and recipient, equitable geographical distribution and the representation of both developed and developing countries having commercial interests in international trade in food-stuffs, especially those highly dependent on such trade.

24. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the Secretariat had not been informed of any candidature for the seat allocated to African States. The announced candidates for the three other vacancies were Argentina, Belgium—with the endorsement of the Group of Western European and other States—and the Philippines.

25. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) said he understood that the three new seats must be filled by contributors, but he believed that geographical distribution was also a factor and wished to know whether or not the African States had a right to one of those seats.

26. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that she was not in a position to clarify that point. However, she noted that the annex to document E/L.1683 contained a list of members elected by the FAO Council, including the other three additional members, and that the names of three African States appeared on that list. The list of members elected by the Economic and Social Council would also have included three African States if there had been a candidate for the vacant seat. However, as in the case of the Executive Board of UNICEF, there was no fixed geographical distribution of seats.

27. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that Argentina, Belgium and the Philippines were elected and that the election, for a term of three years, of one member from African States would be postponed until the sixtieth session.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

28. The PRESIDENT announced that lots had been drawn to establish the terms for which the new mem-

bers would serve, effective immediately. Belgium would serve for three years, the Philippines for two years and Argentina for one year.

International Narcotics Control Board (E/5756)

29. The PRESIDENT drew attention to document E/5756, paragraph 3. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt a decision in the form suggested by the Secretary-General in that paragraph.

It was so decided (decision 138 (ORG-76), para. 1).

30. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished, as suggested in document E/5756, paragraph 5, to set up a Committee on Candidatures for Election to the Board, which could meet at Geneva on 25 and 26 March 1976 and report to the Council at its sixtieth session.

It was so decided (decision 138 (ORG-76), para. 2).

31. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the Secretary-General had been notified of the following candidates for the Committee on Candidatures: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America. He understood that all but Japan had the endorsement of the Group of Western and other States.

32. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said that he himself might wish to become a candidate for the Committee on Candidatures. He wondered what was the position of the current members of the International Narcotics Control Board, as listed in annex III to document E/5756.

33. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) noted that the previous Committee on Candidatures had been composed of 13 members, but that there were only eight candidates for the new Committee. In that connexion, he asked whether the Committee on Candidatures was to meet only once, in March 1976, or whether it would be possible to expand its membership later.

34. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the number of members of the Committee on Candidatures was not fixed; while its predecessor had had 13 members it was for the Council to decide whether it could function with a smaller membership. As the Committee was to meet only once and to report to the Council at its sixtieth session, its members would have to be elected at the current session.

35. The PRESIDENT invited delegations of Governments interested in becoming members of the Committee on Candidatures to inform the Secretary of the Council without delay. He suggested that the election should be deferred until the following meeting.

It was so decided.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
(E/5755, item 5)

36. The PRESIDENT said that the election was pending of one member of CPC from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1977. He drew attention to General Assembly resolution 3392 (XXX), in which the Assembly had encouraged Member States to be

represented in CPC at an adequate level in order to raise the expertise of that Committee.

37. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that no notice of candidature had been received from the Asian Group.

38. Mr. EHSASSI (Iran) suggested that, as the Asian Group had not agreed on a candidate, the election should be postponed until a future session.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

Committee on Science and Technology for Development
(E/5755, item 5)

39. The PRESIDENT said that the election was pending of three members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development from Asian States whose election had been postponed at a previous session, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1979 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1978.

40. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that no notice of candidature had been received.

41. The PRESIDENT suggested that the election should again be postponed until a subsequent session.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

Committee on Natural Resources (E/5755, item 5)

42. The PRESIDENT said that the election was pending of one member of the Committee on Natural Resources from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1978.

43. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that no notice of candidature had been received.

44. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) suggested that the election should be postponed only until the following meeting, as he understood that the Asian States did have a candidate.

It was so decided.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
(E/5755, item 5)

45. The PRESIDENT said that the election was pending of one member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations from African and Asian States and one member from Latin American States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1978.

46. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that no notice of candidature had been received from African and Asian States. In the case of Latin American States, Cuba had submitted its candidature.

47. Mr. GUTIERREZ (Bolivia) said that the Latin American States had not met officially to consult or to endorse the candidature of Cuba. He himself, as Chairman of the Latin American Group, had no objection to the candidature of Cuba, provided that it were not regarded as the official candidate.

48. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said that he had no objection to the candidate for the vacant Latin American seat, provided that there were no objection on the part of others.

49. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Council elected Cuba and postponed the election of a member from African and Asian States until a subsequent session.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (E/5755/Add.1/Rev.1)

50. The PRESIDENT said that, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, one member of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund was to be elected from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1978. The candidate proposed by the group of Western European and other States was Japan, and if there were no objection he would take it that the Council elected Japan.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

51. The PRESIDENT noted that another member remained to be elected from Western European and other States, as decided by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. As there was no candidate for that seat, the election would be postponed until a later session.

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

52. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to appoint the members of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established under Council resolution 11 (I).

53. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the candidates were Canada, France, Greece, Italy and Japan. She recalled that in the past the Committee had had nine members.

54. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) said that his Government did not intend to present itself as a candidate for membership in the Committee, but did intend to be part of the negotiating team for IFAD.

55. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) suggested that the Council might decide to postpone until its spring session the formal establishment of the Committee. Like the United States representative, some members of the Council might wish to be members of the IFAD Committee, and in that connexion he suggested that members should first take a decision on that point and then inform the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council, before the sixtieth session, if they wished to become members of the Council Committee.

56. He recalled that in the past the President of the Council had been Chairman of the consultations and thus could not be a member of either negotiating team. The two Committees should be established by spring, as negotiations should, in principle, finish before the summer session.

57. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) suggested that the formal constitution of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies should be deferred until the sixtieth session.

58. Referring to the question of elections in general, he said that the procedure followed was somewhat unorthodox and confusing, for example in the case of the election of one member to the Committee on Non-

Governmental Organizations. He suggested that in future members should inform the Secretary-General if they wished to become candidates, and that chairmen of regional groups should submit the names of candidates in order to allow the Council to proceed in a more orderly fashion.

59. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) stressed the importance which his Government attached to the issue under consideration and said that it would have to reconsider its position if postponing the election would lead to any delay in negotiations.

60. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the negotiating schedule would not be affected if the election were postponed until the sixtieth session, as the statute of the International Fund for Agricultural Development would not be approved before spring. He requested authorization from the Council to seek information from the IFAD secretariat on the establishment of the IFAD negotiating team before the spring session.

61. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) accepted the statement made by the Secretary of the Council. He expressed the hope that members would decide before the spring session whether they wished to participate in the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies or in the IFAD Committee.

62. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Council postponed until a future session the election of members of the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies and authorized the Secretary of the Council to obtain the necessary information on the constitution of the Fund's negotiating team.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 1).

CONFIRMATION (E/5752 AND ADD.1-3, E/5754)

Functional commissions of the Council
(E/5752 and Add.1-3)

63. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to confirm the names of the representatives on the functional commissions listed in document E/5752 and Add.1-3. There was an error in document E/5752; foot-note 4 should indicate that Mr. Garment had replaced Mr. Hoffman at the thirty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights.

64. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) drew attention to an omission in document E/5752; the names listed under the heading "Population Commission" should include that of Mr. Kauko M. Sipponen of Finland, whose curriculum vitae would be circulated as soon as possible.

65. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Council confirmed the names of all the persons listed in document E/5752 and Add.1-3, with the addition of Mr. Sipponen.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 2).

Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and Working Group of the Sub-Commission (E/5754)

66. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to confirm the names of one member of the Sub-Commission and one member of the Working Group of the Sub-Commission. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Council confirmed the names of those members, which were listed in document E/5754, paragraphs 2 and 3.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76), para. 2).

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

1984th meeting

Thursday, 15 January 1976, at 3.45 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast)

E/SR.1984

AGENDA ITEM 4

Basic programme of work of the Council for 1976 (concluded)* (E/5753, E/L.1685, E/L.1686)

1. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the programme of work as outlined in paragraph 1, sections A and B, of document E/L.1686.

It was so decided (decision 137 (ORG-76), para. 1).

2. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that, given the importance of the items on the agenda for its sixty-first session, the Council should know how long the resumed sixty-first session would last and when it would be held.

3. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) replied that, in principle, the resumed session consisted only of plenary meetings and that it was customary to discuss the arrangements for such a session towards the end of the summer session.

4. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that he was content to follow the normal practice. However, he reminded the Council that a decision in principle had been taken the previous year to dispense with resumed sessions, which usually contributed little to the Council's work. In 1976 the Council would have a great deal to do, particularly in connexion with item 6 of the agenda for the sixty-first session, and it would have to consider the report on rationalization which it was to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

* Resumed from the 1982nd meeting.

5. The PRESIDENT said that the United Kingdom representative's comments would be borne in mind.

6. Mr. NEUGEBAUER (German Democratic Republic) recalled General Assembly resolutions 3409 (XXX), 3488 (XXX) and 3508 (XXX), speedy implementation of which would determine the political and economic activities of the Council for 1976. His delegation was convinced that neither the establishment of a new international economic order nor the solution of development problems would be possible unless the principles endorsed in the decisions adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)) were taken into consideration. It therefore hoped that the Council would focus its attention on those documents at its sixty-first session. In that connexion, the Council should make great efforts to enforce the principles of equality and sovereignty in international economic relations, particularly in view of the opposition of transnational corporations to their implementation. The Council should devote great attention to the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and should support all efforts geared to speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 3514 (XXX) on measures against corrupt practices of transnational and other corporations. In that connexion, his delegation supported the opinion voiced by the representatives of Peru and Mexico.

7. Recalling that the continuing crisis in the capitalist economic and monetary system had added considerable insecurity to international economic relations, he said that the basic demands of the developing countries to reform the international capitalist monetary system remained unfulfilled. The Council, in its current programme of work, should devote greater attention to analysing the negative effects of the crisis. He welcomed the decision to consider the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as a separate item on the agenda of the sixtieth session, in the light of the alarming facts of overt military aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, and he stressed the importance of further international détente for the development of international economic relations, adding that political détente could be complemented by military détente. In conclusion, he expressed support for the basic programme of work of the Council and voiced the hope that the Council would be guided by the aforesaid considerations in implementing that programme.

8. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the decision proposed in paragraph 2 of document E/L.1686 was adopted.

It was so decided (decision 137 (ORG-76), para. 2).

The decisions in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were adopted (see decision 137 (ORG-76), paras. 3-7).

9. Mr. PALMA (Peru) drew attention to a typographical error in paragraph 5 (d) of the Spanish text, which mentioned the year 1976 instead of 1977.

AGENDA ITEM 3

**Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (concluded)*
(E/L.1684, E/L.1687-1690, E/L.1692)**

**DRAFT DECISION PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT
(E/L.1692)**

10. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that, in the second line of subparagraph (a) of document E/L.1692, recommendation 3 should be included among the other recommendations mentioned and that, accordingly, subparagraph (e) should be deleted.

11. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) said that some of the decisions reflected in document E/L.1692 were of great importance for the future work of the Organization. His delegation was particularly pleased that the Council, within its sphere of competence, would approve the recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery.¹ With the exception of recommendation 4, implementation of the Working Group's recommendations and of General Assembly resolution 3392 (XXX) required no additional decisions by the Council at that time. However, according to recommendation 4 the Council should, from time to time, recommend to CPC that it undertake a review and appraisal of the implementation of important legislative decisions to determine the degree of co-ordinated effort undertaken system-wide in the United Nations in certain priority fields. Also, the procedures for joint CPC-ACC consultations should be strengthened. Since, according to General Assembly resolution 3392 (XXX), the Council should implement recommendation 4 in 1976 and report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, it might be advisable for the Council to recommend to CPC that it should undertake a review to determine the degree of co-ordinated effort in a priority field such as economic co-operation among developing countries. In addition, his delegation suggested that, pursuant to recommendation 4, CPC and ACC should during their joint meetings in July 1976 consider ways and means of strengthening the procedures for consultations between them. His delegation therefore proposed the addition of the following two subparagraphs to the draft decision of the President:

"(e) It requested CPC, in accordance with recommendation 4 of the Working Group, to undertake, at its sixteenth session, a review and appraisal of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, entitled 'Economic co-operation among developing countries' to determine the degree of co-ordinated effort undertaken system-wide in the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Council at its sixty-first session.

"(f) It also recommended that, at their next joint meetings, CPC and ACC consider ways and means of strengthening the procedures for consultations between them, and that they report on the matter to the Council at its sixty-first session."

12. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) suggested that the question of economic co-operation among developing countries could be considered under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation" at the sixty-first session. He hoped that the Secretariat would bear that in mind when preparing the documents for that item.

* Resumed from the 1982nd meeting.

¹ A/10117 and Corr.1, para. 77.

13. Mr. QUINTELA PAIXAO (Portugal) and Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) supported the Greek proposal.

14. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) pointed out with reference to subparagraph (c) that, since CPC might have a rather short session, the Council should take care not to overburden its agenda.

15. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft decision E/L.1682, as orally amended.

It was so decided (decision 139 (ORG-76)).

DRAFT DECISION PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT
(E/L.1688)

16. The PRESIDENT said that his country would be honoured if the Council would hold part of its sixty-first session—possibly the first part—at Abidjan.

17. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) welcomed the invitation and accordingly proposed that subparagraph (a) of draft decision E/L.1688 should be amended along the following lines: "To accept with deep appreciation the invitation of the Ivory Coast Government to hold the first part of the sixty-first session of the Council at the ministerial level at Abidjan from 1 to 9 July 1976". He was proposing an earlier starting date because some delegations felt that the session should conclude earlier than scheduled.

18. Mr. MWANGAGUHUNGA (Uganda), Mr. HOSNY (Egypt), Mr. ACHACHE (Algeria), Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia), Mr. ROUGE (France), Mr. QUINTELA PAIXAO (Portugal), Mr. NOTHOMB, (Belgium), Mr. EHSASSI (Iran), Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria) endorsed the proposal.

19. Mr. VALDES (Bolivia), speaking on behalf of the Latin American members of the Council, expressed appreciation for the invitation.

20. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) thanked the representative of the Ivory Coast for his invitation, adding that his delegation fully approved of the proposed date and level of the meeting.

21. Mr. STOFORPOULOS (Greece) expressed gratitude for the kind invitation extended by the Ivory Coast.

22. Mr. STURKEY (Australia) expressed pleasure at the invitation, which he would convey to his Government. He assumed that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), which stipulated that United Nations bodies might meet away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved, would be relevant.

23. The PRESIDENT said that his Government was prepared to bear the additional cost of holding the first part of the session at Abidjan rather than at Geneva.

24. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that, after the consultations and agreement required under paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), the Government of the Ivory Coast would meet all additional costs incurred. There would therefore be no additional cost under the regular budget.

25. Mr. MAKEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, although his delegation understood the political importance of convening the first part of the sixty-first session in Africa and although it supported the invitation in principle, it had certain misgivings since the agenda for the summer session was very heavy and the work of the Council might be affected by a decision to hold meetings away from New York or Geneva. It had therefore proposed that the spring session should be held at Abidjan and regretted that its proposal had not been supported.

26. He supported the proposal by the representative of Pakistan. As to the proposal that Governments should be represented at the ministerial level, he pointed out that countries would be represented at the level decided on by the respective Governments.

27. His delegation was prepared to support the proposals that had been made on the understanding that the provisions of paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) would be respected.

28. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) said that, although his delegation would be pleased to concur with the consensus, he wished to recall his Government's position that for a number of practical reasons meetings of principal organs should be held at Headquarters. He assumed that the first part of the sixty-first session would be devoted to the general debate.

29. The Council would need to decide whether the joint meetings referred to in subparagraph (b) of document E/L.1688 would have to be rescheduled.

30. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would accept the consensus that had been reached but agreed with the views of the United States Government regarding meetings of principal organs.

31. He suggested that the new wording of the decision should specify that the first part of the session would be devoted to a debate of a general nature and that the words "ministerial level" should be replaced by "ministerial or other high level". As to subparagraph (b), it would be necessary to decide whether the joint meetings could be held concurrently with the Council session or whether they should precede it.

32. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) suggested that subparagraph (a) might be worded as follows: "To accept with deep appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Ivory Coast to hold the first part of the sixty-first session at Abidjan, in plenary meetings at the ministerial or other high level from 1 to 9 July 1976; to hold the second part of the session at Geneva from 12 July to 6 August 1976; and, for this purpose, to suspend rule 2 of the rules of procedure of the Council regarding dates of convening and adjournment".

33. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) wished to know whether there would be any committee meetings at Abidjan.

34. The PRESIDENT said that only plenary meetings would be held at Abidjan and that the committees would begin work on 12 July.

35. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt subparagraph (a), as amended.

Subparagraph (a), as amended, was adopted (see decision 140 (ORG-76)).

36. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said there seemed to be only two possibilities with regard to subparagraph (b): to reschedule the joint meetings or to dispense with them. Since he had not himself participated in the work of CPC, he sought advice from the Secretariat.

37. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) explained that the joint meetings of ACC and CPC were usually held immediately before the Council session in order to facilitate the participation of the members of the two Committees in the work of the Council. He suggested that the Council might wish to request the Chairman of CPC and the Secretary-General to inform it at its sixtieth session of their views regarding the timing of the joint meetings.

38. Mr. ROUGE (France) said that a number of delegations, including his own, attached great importance to the joint meetings. The Council should not give the heads of the specialized agencies the impression that it was not interested in meeting them. Furthermore, from the point of view of co-ordination, it was very important to the Council that CPC and ACC should meet before the Council session. He suggested, therefore, that the Council should seek the views of those concerned in order to find a solution.

39. The PRESIDENT said that, in inviting the Council, his Government had not intended to exclude the agency heads and hoped that they too would be able to meet at Abidjan.

40. He suggested that a decision concerning subparagraph (b) should be postponed until the sixtieth session.

It was so decided (see decision 140 (ORG-76)).

DRAFT DECISION PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT (E/L.1689)

The draft decision was adopted (decision 141 (ORG-76)).

DRAFT DECISION PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT (E/L.1690)

The draft decision was adopted (decision 142 (ORG-76)).

41. Mr. CHAVANAVIRAJ (Thailand) said that his delegation had been pleased to support draft decision E/L.1690 and wished to thank UNCTAD for preparing the report entitled "Issues relating to world food trade" (E/5757). His delegation wished to point out, however, that the first report of UNCTAD to the World Food Council dealt with only two major food commodities, wheat and coarse grains. He wished to draw the Council's attention to the fact that General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) also called upon the international community to continue intensive work in connexion with the International Undertaking on World Food Security, particularly in the area of world food-grain reserves of both wheat and rice, the latter of which was an important staple food for millions of people, particularly in Africa and Asia. He expressed the hope that rice would be dealt with in the next report of UNCTAD.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Provisional agenda for the sixtieth session (E/L.1691)

42. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that document E/L.1691 was self-explanatory and was based on the programme of work adopted by the Council. He pointed out, however, with regard to item 4, that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had received the necessary ratifications and would also enter into force on 23 March 1976. Although it did not at that time appear that the Council would need to study detailed procedures for the implementation of the Covenant, if subsequent developments indicated otherwise the Secretary-General would propose the necessary revisions in the provisional agenda.

43. He also pointed out that the wording of item 1 was slightly different from that of previous years. The reason was that the Council was usually required to consider a number of procedural and organizational matters which it was difficult to place under other items. It had therefore been felt that the best solution would be to group those matters under item 1 in future.

44. In addition, the presentation of the documents to be submitted to the Council in the current year would be altered somewhat and each document would contain a summary of its contents on the cover page. There would therefore be changes in the annotations to the agenda of the Council.

45. He informed the Council that the reports which the specialized agencies had been requested to submit concerning the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and concerning the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session would be combined.

46. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) recalled that the Council had decided that the Social Committee alone would meet during the sixtieth session and had therefore postponed four agenda items until the sixty-first session. Among them was the subject of natural resources. However, the Council might need to adopt provisions of an urgent nature as a result of the forthcoming United Nations Water Conference. If so, he reserved the right to reintroduce the item for consideration in plenary meetings.

47. The PRESIDENT said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft provisional agenda contained in document E/L.1691.

The provisional agenda for the sixtieth session was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Election of members of subsidiary and related bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions (concluded)

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (concluded) (E/5756)

48. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the situation remained unchanged and that there were no additional candidates for the seats to be filled on the Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board.

49. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) requested the Council to consider the candidature of his country. He also wished to know the status of the current membership of the Board as described in annex III to document E/5756.

50. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the current members of the Board would remain in office until 1 March 1977 and that their successors, who would be elected at the sixtieth session, would take office on 2 March 1977 in accordance with the Council's decision at its previous meeting.

51. The countries which had nominated candidates for the seats to be filled on the Committee were Japan, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Mexico.

52. The PRESIDENT suggested that, if there were no other candidates, the Council should elect the members that had been nominated to the Committee on Candidatures for Election to the Board.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76)).

53. Mr. DE MOURA (Brazil) said it was his understanding that the election which had just taken place

would not in any way prejudice the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES (*concluded*)

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that, since there was still no candidate for the Committee on Natural Resources, the Council should postpone the election of one member from Asian States until a future session in the hope that a candidate would be nominated.

It was so decided (see decision 143 (ORG-76)).

55. Mr. PALMA (Peru) and Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said they shared the concern expressed by the representative of Brazil concerning the lack of equitable geographical distribution.

56. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had merely accepted the candidates who had been put forward. If other regions wished to be represented, they should have nominated candidates.

Closure of the session

57. The PRESIDENT declared the organizational session for 1976 closed.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SIXTIETH SESSION

Summary records of the 1985th to 2005th plenary meetings, held at
Headquarters, New York, from 13 April to 14 May 1976

1985th meeting

Tuesday, 13 April 1976, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1985

Opening of the session

1. The PRESIDENT declared open the sixtieth session of the Economic and Social Council.

2. He said that the Council's programme of work for the current year was particularly weighty and that its session was taking place at a critical juncture in international relations. Important initiatives were being taken both within the United Nations and outside the Organization, and the Council, as the central organ of the United Nations for the co-ordination of economic and social policies, must be aware of progress achieved at all levels. The fourth session of UNCTAD would shortly be held at Nairobi (from 5 to 28 May 1976), and the Council would consider the results of that Conference at its sixty-first session, in the summer of 1976. The UNCTAD session would provide a further opportunity for the United Nations to encourage Governments to take concrete measures to promote development, within the framework of international co-operation.

3. The current session of the Council would be devoted primarily to social and human rights questions, representing two of the three major areas of responsibility of the Council. The Council would for the first time give substantive consideration to progress achieved within the framework of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It would no doubt wish to formulate procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and it would also consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights and ways and means of implementing the aims of the United Nations Decade for Women.

4. In considering the various agenda items, it was essential to bear in mind that all attempts to build a better society would be fruitless unless a concerted effort was made to eliminate social inequality and injustice, famine and ignorance, as well as violations of human rights, wherever they occurred. Governments must be encouraged to work towards that goal in the interests of peace and social progress.

5. Turning to the important question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, he expressed the view that, while an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the General Assembly was considering the matter with the active participation of most members of the Economic and Social Council, the Council itself must make a parallel effort to simplify its machinery and procedures. It was, in fact, the only body in a position to deal with certain specific questions and evaluate certain needs.

6. He referred to the tragic earthquake which had devastated Guatemala in February and noted the efforts made by the international community to provide emergency assistance. On behalf of the Council he expressed profound sympathy to the Government and to the people of Guatemala for the suffering they had experienced and also expressed appreciation of the assistance provided by Governments, United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to Guatemala. At its current session, the Council should, as requested by the Secretary-General (E/L.1703), include a supplementary item in its agenda and take action to ensure continued international assistance for Guatemala in its reconstruction efforts.

7. He called attention to a letter dated 18 March 1976 (E/5787), which was before the Council under agenda item 1, addressed to him by the Secretary-General in connexion with resolution 386 (1976) adopted by the Security Council in response to a request from the Government of Mozambique. The situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the stubborn refusal of the white racist minority to allow majority rule, and of the provocative acts of the illegal régime in Rhodesia against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique, had led the Government of Mozambique to sever its commercial relations and all communications with Southern Rhodesia, in conformity with the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

8. That courageous decision had entailed serious eco-

conomic consequences for the young State of Mozambique and, in his view, the Council should take the necessary steps to invite Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to overcome the difficulties it encountered as a result of its application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

9. Lastly he drew attention to document E/5788, which was also before the Council under item 1, and contained a letter dated 9 April 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar, requesting the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Council's agenda entitled "Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar". He was sure that the Council would agree to the inclusion of the item and would consider, in co-operation with the delegation of Madagascar, measures for the provision of prompt assistance to Madagascar.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters (E/5770, E/5787, E/5788, E/L.1703, E/L.1704 and Corr.1 and 2, E/L.1705)

10. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the provisional agenda (E/5770) had been prepared in strict conformity with the programme of work adopted at the organizational session for 1976. The supplementary item entitled "Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976" (E/L.1703) was being proposed by the Secretary-General on the basis of consultations he had held with Latin American representatives. It had been felt that, since the Council was about to meet, it would be preferable for the matter to be discussed by the Council itself rather than at an emergency session of ECLA. The supplementary item proposed by the Secretary-General and the one proposed by the representative of Madagascar (E/5788) appeared together in a supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda (E/L.1705).

11. As to the letter from the Secretary-General to the President (E/5787), it was for the Security Council to decide what action should be taken in pursuance of its resolution 386 (1976), whereby the Economic and Social Council was requested to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique. He informed the Council that the Secretary-General had appointed a mission to organize assistance which would enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme and increase its capacity to implement sanctions. The mission was expected to complete its work towards the end of April.

The agenda, as contained in document E/5770, including the supplementary items listed in document E/L.1705, and an item entitled "Assistance to Mozambique" (E/5787) was adopted.

12. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that, in adopting its programme of work for the current year, the Council had originally scheduled the item on natural resources for its sixty-first session. However, one delegation had pointed out that the Council might need to take action at its current session on some of the recommendations that might be contained in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first special session (E/5778). It was now apparent that the Committee's recommendations

should indeed be implemented before the sixty-first session. The Secretary-General proposed, therefore, that the item should be included in the agenda for the sixtieth session.

13. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) asked whether the report of the Committee on Natural Resources and the item relating to Mozambique would be considered in plenary meetings or whether the Economic Committee would meet to discuss them.

14. The PRESIDENT said that the two items would be considered in plenary meetings.

The agenda was revised to include an item entitled "Natural resources".¹

15. The PRESIDENT suggested, with regard to the supplementary items approved by the Council, that the items entitled "Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976" and "Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar" should be considered during the first week of May when the Council took up the item entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia"; he suggested that the report of the Committee on Natural Resources should be considered on 19 April and that the Council should decide on an appropriate time to discuss the item entitled "Assistance to Mozambique".

16. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) felt that the agenda adopted by the Council was not sufficiently heavy to justify a six-week session, and proposed that the session should be shortened in order to encourage the Council to work at a faster pace.

17. Mr. BRUCE (Canada) felt that it was important to consider the report of the Committee on Natural Resources at an early date since decisions had to be taken to enable the Secretariat to proceed with preparations for the United Nations Water Conference. With proper organization the Council should be able to complete its work in four weeks; he therefore supported the proposal by the representative of Malaysia.

18. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that delegations had not yet had time to consider the report of the Committee on Natural Resources or to refer it to their Governments for comments. The proposed date of 19 April therefore seemed too early for consideration of the item on natural resources. Besides, the items relating to Guatemala and Madagascar were more urgent. Although the proposal by the representative of Malaysia was a reasonable one, he considered it premature for the Council to decide when it would finish its work before it had even started it.

19. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that his country, as host to the United Nations Water Conference, hoped that decisions relating to the Conference would be taken urgently, on 19 April. The decisions needed were not substantive but merely organizational in nature.

20. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that he would defer to the wishes of the representative of Argentina.

21. The PRESIDENT said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council decided to consider the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on 19 April.

It was so decided.

¹ The revised agenda, as adopted at this meeting, was circulated as document E/5789.

22. The PRESIDENT said that the proposal by the representative of Malaysia could be implemented if the Council made the most efficient use of its time. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council approved the time-table proposed in document E/L.1704 and Corr.1 and 2, as amended.

The organization of work, as contained in document E/L.1704 and Corr.1 and 2, including the proposals made by the President, was adopted.²

23. Mr. MOURAD (Council of Arab Economic Unity), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked the Economic and Social Council for deciding that the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) be designated to participate in its work on a continuing basis (decision 109 (LIX) of 23 July 1975). It was to be hoped that such participation would be beneficial to both organizations.

24. The ultimate goal of CAEU was the attainment of complete economic unity through economic integration and trade expansion among Arab States and acceleration of their economic and social development.

25. CAEU had already taken a number of steps towards the creation of a free trade area, the establishment of a customs union, economic co-ordination, and planning of financial and monetary policies, social and labour affairs, and transportation and communication. In addition CAEU had established the Arab Common Market.

26. CAEU, comprising 13 Arab States, sought to achieve economic unity among Arab countries acting as an economic bloc. All its members were developing countries which were usually most vulnerable to prevailing world economic difficulties. In an effort to solve some of the problems besetting Arab countries, CAEU had urged the establishment of the Arab Monetary Fund, with an estimated capital of 250 million Arab accounting dinars, in order to restore equilibrium in the balance of payments of member countries, ensure stability in exchange rates of Arab currencies and encourage Arab monetary co-operation. To further the development of resources and increase output, the General Secretariat of CAEU had drawn up a programme providing for specific measures which would lead to co-ordination of Arab development plans as of 1981.

27. At the same time, CAEU advocated the establishment of Arab joint ventures as a practical and appropriate means of achieving Arab economic integration. Three joint companies had already been

established: the Arab Company for Mining, with headquarters at Amman, the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth, with headquarters at Damascus, and the Arab Company for Medical Supplies, with headquarters at Baghdad. In addition, a number of Arab specialized federations had been set up to ensure co-ordination among the existing industries.

28. Arab countries, and especially those that were dependent on agriculture rather than on industry, were seriously concerned about the world food problem, and recognized the need to place more emphasis on their agricultural productivity. Accordingly, CAEU was taking steps to establish an Arab Company for Agriculture and Food Production.

29. Realizing the difficulties encountered by the least developed Arab countries in the process of economic and social development, CAEU had established a Technical Assistance Section to study methods of offering assistance to those countries.

30. Relations between CAEU and other regional and international bodies, such as the Economic and Social Council and ECWA, were being established on the basis of mutual understanding and in a spirit of co-operation for the benefit of all concerned.

31. CAEU observed with satisfaction the efforts deployed by the Arab countries in assisting developing countries through the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries with a view to alleviating the burden of increasing oil prices. The Afro-Arab Fund for Oil Assistance had been established in January 1974 to assist African countries in particular, in the face of rising oil prices. Moreover, further economic aid by OPEC had been initiated with the recent establishment of a new special fund, with a capital of \$5 billion, to finance the development process in the developing countries of the third world. Arab countries had also participated in the establishment of three banks, all of which extended economic and technical assistance to African and other developing countries. In addition, loans granted by some Arab countries to the World Bank had helped the Bank to expand the scope of its assistance to developing countries in the third world. Moreover, many direct loans had been made by OPEC members as economic aid to the Governments of some Arab and other developing countries.

32. He expressed the hope that co-ordination and co-operation between the Council and CAEU would provide the necessary conditions for a new economic order, giving all countries an equal opportunity to achieve economic and social development that would benefit their peoples.

The meeting rose at 12.05 p.m.

² The organization of work, as adopted at this meeting, was also issued in document E/5789.

1986th meeting

Monday, 19 April 1976, at 10.55 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1986

AGENDA ITEM 13

Natural resources (E/5778 and Add.1)

1. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should concentrate on the recommendation, draft resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Committee

on Natural Resources at its first special session (E/5778, chap. I). He invited the Council to approve the recommendation of the Committee for a second special session to discuss proposals to be submitted to the United Nations Water Conference.

The recommendation was adopted.

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to take note of the decisions of the Committee on Natural Resources reproduced in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 1 of its report.

It was so decided.

3. Mr. ROSS (United States of America) congratulated the United Nations Water Conference secretariat on its exceptional achievements so far with minimum financial and personnel resources.

4. At its fifty-fourth session the Council had decided that there should be an international conference on water and at its fifty-ninth session had endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Natural Resources that the Conference should be held in Argentina in 1977. In its resolution 3513 (XXX) the General Assembly had endorsed the Conference. The report before the Council contained a number of helpful recommendations and two draft resolutions for consideration and approval.

5. His Government continued to take an active interest in the success of the United Nations Water Conference. It had supported it in the preparatory stages and was making vigorous national preparations for it. A national focal point for the planning, organization and co-ordination of United States participation had been established by the assignment of those responsibilities to the United States Water Resources Council, a cabinet-level body composed of representatives of the major federal agencies conducting water-related activities. Steps were being taken to inform and involve the non-governmental sector and the general public, including the Universities' Council on Water Resources, and briefing sessions for non-governmental institutions and the public had been scheduled. He was certain that United States non-governmental organizations would participate actively in the Conference.

6. The United States had participated in the work of the thirty-first session of ECE and of its Committee on Water Problems and intended to participate in the forthcoming seminar at Varna, Bulgaria, on long-term planning of water management, a matter which was directly related to preparations for the Water Conference. In its view, the Conference offered a unique opportunity to heighten global awareness of the nature and dimensions of water problems. The United States therefore intended to contribute policy-oriented thematic papers on major issues before the Conference, such as water pollution, its detection and control; low-cost treatment of water and waste-water; and optional regional water management, with emphasis on United States experience in dealing with such problems in developing countries through its foreign assistance programme.

7. His delegation hoped that the Council would be guided by the recommendations in the Preparatory Committee's report and would seek to maintain the spirit of co-operation that had become the hallmark of the preparatory process for the Conference. His delegation supported the draft resolutions before the Council and maintained the positions it had taken in the Committee on Natural Resources.

8. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) commended the statement by the representative of the United States of America.

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt draft resolution I, which appeared in chapter I, sec-

tion A, of the report (E/5778). He pointed out that the financial implications of the draft resolution had been included in the over-all budget.

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 1982 (LX)).

10. The PRESIDENT observed that the revised financial implications of draft resolution II were stated in document E/5778/Add.1.

11. Mr. KAISER (Bangladesh) said that, as a deltaic country in which all life was dependent on the river system, Bangladesh naturally attached the utmost importance to the development and management of water resources. Although not a member of the Committee on Natural Resources, his delegation had participated in the first special session as an observer and looked forward eagerly to participating in the forthcoming United Nations Water Conference.

12. While his delegation had no objection to the adoption of draft resolution II, on preparations for the Conference, it wished to explain its understanding of the issues covered by that draft resolution. His delegation welcomed the decision to convene a second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources to finalize the preparations for the Conference, to review the consolidated document to be prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings, and to finalize the provisional agenda and the organization of work of the Conference, including its structure. Some revisions in the provisional agenda for the Conference had been made at the Committee's first special session, but, in his delegation's view, the descriptive subitems under the four main topics of the provisional agenda, as it stood, were only illustrative and not exhaustive. Since the preparation of the agenda was most important in determining the outcome of any conference, his delegation felt that the utmost care should be given at the second special session of the Committee to ensuring that the agenda was strictly in accordance with the objectives of the Conference.

13. The forthcoming Water Conference would provide an additional opportunity for the international community to co-operate in solving some of the water problems of the developing world, and it was his delegation's earnest hope that that opportunity would not be missed. The need for rapid agricultural development made it imperative that law, usage and custom applicable to the use of international water resources should be constantly developed in fairness to all users, and that modern technology should be applied, while preserving the ecology and the traditional way of life of peoples. In many parts of the world water was a commodity of crucial importance, and universally accepted rules should be established to prevent shortages and ensure its rational and economic utilization.

14. In many instances in which national planning of water development within one country related to the programmes of neighbouring countries sharing the river basins, genuine co-operation would be most beneficial. It was therefore essential that the United Nations Water Conference should deal comprehensively with all aspects of shared water resources and evolve norms for the utilization of international water resources. It should identify policy options at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account regional characteristics in the use of water resources. The five regional meetings to be held in 1976 would be invaluable.

able in assessing regional issues and requirements and making recommendations for dealing with them, and those recommendations would be important inputs for the Conference. His delegation would present its views at the Bangkok meeting in July 1976. It would have preferred the Council to issue appropriate directives to the Committee on Natural Resources on the subject but, in order not to delay the Council's proceedings, it would submit a specific proposal on the Water Conference at a later stage.

15. His delegation endorsed the request in draft resolution II for the earliest possible distribution of documentation in all working languages for the second special session of the Committee.

16. He expressed appreciation for the efforts the Argentine Government was making to ensure the success of the Conference.

17. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that the importance his country attached to the United Nations Water Conference was reflected in its undertaking to serve as the host country.

18. His delegation was particularly grateful for the co-operation it had received from the United States delegation and from the Executive Secretary of the Conference. His delegation would continue to do its utmost to ensure the success of the Conference. It hoped that, in a spirit of international co-operation, additional national committees would be formed, that thematic papers would be submitted, and that regional and interdisciplinary co-ordination would be manifest. Co-ordinated action at all levels of the international community, particularly in appointing a Secretary-General of the Conference, was imperative.

19. His delegation endorsed draft resolution II. It was concerned, however, about the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/5778/Add.1), which differed from that submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources (E/5778, annex III). Paragraph 3 of document E/5778/Add.1 contained some disturbing new factors, and he requested clarification from the Secretariat. It was his understanding that such additional expenditures had in the past been covered by appropriations for recruiting staff locally.

20. Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil) said that the Committee on Natural Resources, as the preparatory committee for the Conference, had received directives with respect to the completion of preparatory measures for the Conference. His delegation was reluctant to have discussion on that subject reopened, and the fact that it had not spoken at the current meeting did not necessarily mean that it agreed with all comments which had been made on the matter.

21. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) supported the statement of the representative of Argentina. He hoped that preparations for the Conference would make rapid progress.

22. Mr. BAUM (Director, Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport), replying to the representative of Argentina, said that the Committee on Natural Resources had prepared a budget which it had felt would cover the needs of the Conference. However, as was stated in paragraph 4 of document E/5778/Add.1, a recent review had shown that it would not be possible to cover certain expenditures in the manner foreseen. The resulting costs would therefore have to be added to the budget.

23. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that, while he accepted the Secretariat's explanation, it was nevertheless very disturbing that the budget implications had almost doubled owing to factors which should really have been considered before. The matter deserved some study, and he asked whether it was absolutely necessary for the Council to decide on the matter immediately or whether a decision on the question could be taken at a later meeting.

24. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that a decision in principle needed to be taken immediately so as not to affect the progress of existing arrangements. He appealed to the representative of the United Kingdom not to insist that the Council postpone its decision. It was not an opportune time for a substantive discussion on the matter.

25. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that he was not satisfied that it was important for the Council to decide on the matter immediately. It was not wise, in any event, to take a decision in principle and say that the financial implications would be reviewed at the appropriate time. Draft resolutions I and II had been prepared on the basis of financial implications which had seemed valid at the time. In document E/5778/Add.1, however, it was suggested that those financial implications were no longer valid and would have to be increased. Paragraph 3 of E/5778/Add.1, for instance, indicated that the Conference would require rather elaborate arrangements, whereas the Council had previously decided that the arrangements would be kept as simple as possible. If the situation was in fact urgent, then it merited more careful study by the Council. Further explanation was needed from the Secretariat.

26. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should postpone its decision on draft resolution II. The added time would enable delegations and the Secretariat to study the revised programme budget implications.

It was so decided.

27. The PRESIDENT suggested that, since action on the remainder of the report (E/5778) would be affected by the decision just taken, the Council should resume its discussion of the item early in the following week.

It was so decided.

Organization of work

28. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) said that he understood that not all the documents for agenda item 3 (Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination) were yet available. He suggested that the discussion of item 3 should be delayed, therefore, until all documents were available and that the Council should move on to item 4 (Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), for which all the documents were ready.

29. Mr. KARIM (Bangladesh) supported the Egyptian suggestion.

30. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the report of the Secretary-General (E/5763), which was to deal with some logistic aspects of the forthcoming World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in Ghana, was not yet available. The Secretariat mission to Ghana had

only just returned with its information, and its report should be ready within two days.

31. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would take up item 4 at the following meeting, at which time

the Secretariat would report on the availability of documents for item 3.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

1987th meeting

Tuesday, 20 April 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1987

AGENDA ITEM 4

Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/5764)

1. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) said that the entry into force of the two Covenants on human rights on 3 January 1976 was an historic event and a signal achievement of the United Nations. It was especially significant because the prospects for the adoption of the Covenants had long been in doubt and it had not been until 16 December 1966, 18 years after work on the Covenants had first started, that the two documents had been adopted by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2200 (XXI), by 105 votes to none, with no abstentions. On that historic day, the Secretary-General, U Thant, had paid a tribute to the untiring efforts of distinguished humanitarians and jurists to draw up a legal document expressing the conscience of the world with regard to the legitimate aspirations of all men everywhere. The then President of the General Assembly had hailed the adoption of the Covenants as a major advance towards the new world which the United Nations was committed to building. Nevertheless, there had been even then sceptics who had predicted that the Covenants would never enter into force.

2. The predictions had been proved wrong, and with their entry into force, the Covenants legally bound the States parties to implement one of the principal purposes of the Charter of the United Nations: to promote respect for human rights. Moreover, not only did the Covenants make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) binding upon States parties, they broadened the scope of the provisions of the Declaration in certain respects. The Covenant under discussion would serve the Council as a powerful instrument for initiating further action to protect economic, social, and cultural rights without discrimination, within the framework of its primary objectives, namely, economic development, social progress and the establishment of a new international economic order. It would also enable the Council to monitor the progress of States parties in implementing those rights, to identify both advances and obstacles, and to take the international measures which would foster their implementation on the national level. In carrying out that decisive task, for which it bore the primary responsibility, the Council could be assisted by the Commission on Human Rights, the specialized agencies and the technical assistance organs of the United Nations system.

3. The system of implementation described in part IV of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/5764, annex I) was a complex one, and in working out a proposed programme (E/5764, chaps. II and III) for adoption by the Council at the current session in order to set the system in motion, as full account as possible had been taken of past decisions and of new ideas which were emerging concerning the organization of the Council's work and its future tasks. The Secretary-General's note (E/5764, para. 27) described the consultations held with States parties and the specialized agencies, and offered suggestions for action by the Council. In addition to consultations with the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and FAO, talks had been held with the World Bank, WIPO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF, all of which had expressed interest in helping to implement the Covenant. In order to ensure that the reports from States parties would be of high quality and sufficiently detailed, they would have to be presented in stages over a six-year period, so as to allow States parties time for adequate preparation and to enable the Council and the bodies which would assist it to discuss them thoroughly. That was the consensus which had emerged from the consultations.

4. The programme proposed by the Secretary-General (E/5764, para. 24) was acceptable to the specialized agencies, with one exception: UNESCO had requested that the report on the rights enumerated in article 15 of the Covenant should be included in the programme for the sixth year rather than that for the third. The agencies had said that they were prepared to comment on the reports of States parties transmitted to them by the Secretary-General and to provide the Council with the reports called for under article 18 of the Covenant.

5. In connexion with the financial implications of the system of implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Preparatory Committee of ACC had stressed that participation in that process would place a substantial additional burden on the specialized agencies which could not be absorbed from available resources. That Committee's view was that the problem should be brought into the open and if, as was likely, the United Nations was not prepared to finance the assistance provided by the agencies and it was agreed that the assistance constituted a contribution within the framework of their constitutional responsibilities to the common effort to promote human rights, that fact should be clearly recognized by all the intergovernmental bodies concerned. The 37 States parties to the Covenant had also been consulted (E/5764, para. 9). Moreover, since the issue of document E/5764, the Governments of the Federal

Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar had agreed to the suggested programme and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had replied to the inquiry, proposing certain procedures which differed somewhat from the six-year programme. He would welcome clarification of those procedures from the Soviet representative in the Council.

6. The implementation of the right to self-determination (article 1 of the Covenant) could be dealt with by the Human Rights Committee which was to operate within the context of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which contained an identical provision. Alternatively, reports on the implementation of that article or part of it might be taken up in the second year of the proposed reporting cycle (E/5764, para. 24).

7. In suggesting the time-table for the submission of reports and comments under articles 16 and 18 of the Covenant, the Secretary-General had been primarily concerned not to lose momentum in applying the implementation measures and to ensure that the system of implementation operated smoothly. The Council should note that articles 16 and 18 implied a number of stages, which made up the cycle for considering reports from Governments and specialized agencies. First, a request to Governments and agencies to submit their reports by a certain date; second, the preparation and presentation of the reports; third, the comments of the competent specialized agencies on the reports of Governments, which, while not specifically called for in those articles, would be very useful in view of the specialized knowledge and experience of the agencies; fourth, consideration of the reports from Governments and specialized agencies by the Commission on Human Rights, on which the Council was expected to rely heavily, as suggested in article 19 of the Covenant; fifth, submission to the States parties and the specialized agencies for their comments of any recommendations made by the Commission to the Council, as provided in article 20; and lastly, consideration by the Council of the reports of the Commission and comments of the States parties and the specialized agencies, which might, in turn, lead to reports by the Council containing general recommendations for action by the General Assembly. Consequently, as pointed out in the Secretary-General's note (E/5764, chap. III), the reports received in 1976 would not be before the Council until April-May 1979. Since the interval was unduly long in a rapidly changing world where information was soon outdated, it had been suggested (E/5764, para. 30) that the process could be accelerated by appealing to the specialized agencies to speed up their task, which was largely technical, by having the Council hold a special series of meetings to consider the reports of the Commission on Human Rights at the end of June or in August and/or by having the Commission hold a short special session towards the end of May. The action to be taken by the Council at its current session was described in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's note.

8. On the occasion of the thirty-fifth ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which had brought the instrument into force, the Secretary-General had emphasized that Member States had been given an important means of implementing the principle set out in the United Nations Charter, of respect for human rights without discrimination, and had urged States which had not yet done

so to sign and ratify the Covenants. The Council had the dual task of ensuring the effective implementation of the Covenant by existing States parties and of promoting signature and ratification by more and more States, thus rendering the Covenants truly universal legal documents.

9. Mr. VON KYAW (Federal Republic of Germany) asked whether, under part IV of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, it was the Council itself or the Commission on Human Rights which should consider the reports of States parties. Article 16 clearly assigned the responsibility to the Council, but article 19 authorized the Council to transmit both reports from Governments and those from the specialized agencies to the Commission. Irrespective of which organ discharged that responsibility, it was imperative to establish a subgroup of experts, primarily from countries which had ratified the Covenant, capable of dealing with the examination of the reports. On another matter, he had some doubts whether the role proposed for the specialized agencies was in keeping with the responsibilities assigned to them under articles 16 (b) and 18 of the Covenant. He had concluded from those articles that either the Council or the Commission on Human Rights, but not the specialized agencies, should be asked to examine and comment on the reports of States parties. The specialized agencies were merely to report on the progress made in the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within their competence.

10. Referring to paragraph 30 of the Secretary-General's note (E/5764), he emphasized that his delegation's primary concern was that there might not be enough time to establish the necessary institutional framework for a proper study of the reports. Since both the Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and particularly the latter, already found it difficult to cope with their heavy agenda, it was essential to establish the competent subgroup he had suggested.

11. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that the entry into force of the Covenants was gratifying in that it signified agreement among States having different social systems on the regulation of all important aspects of the legal position of individuals in society; the event was a major contribution to international peace and security.

12. His delegation accepted the six-year programme suggested in the Secretary-General's note and welcomed the fact that the reports on the right to work and right to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work would fall due in the first year of the cycle. Those rights were specifically safeguarded in the Czechoslovak Constitution and national legislation, which, moreover, established the prerequisites for their realization. Czechoslovakia had deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in December 1975.

13. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) emphasized the historic role of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was the first comprehensive international human rights instrument to be legally binding on States parties.

14. With regard to procedures for the implementation of the Covenant, his delegation agreed in principle with the six-year reporting programme proposed in document E/5764, but it considered that reports should be

submitted biennially rather than annually. For example, reports might be submitted on social issues (articles 2, 6 and 7) during the first two years; on family issues (articles 10, 11 and 12) in the second two-year period; and on cultural issues (articles 13, 14 and 15) in the third two-year period. Such a programme would facilitate the implementation of the Covenant without overburdening States parties, the Council or other bodies with the preparation of reports. The proposed reporting programme could replace the existing system under which Member States submitted periodic reports to United Nations organs, including the Commission on Human Rights, on economic, social and cultural rights. A similar procedure might be adopted in respect of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

15. With regard to the proposal contained in paragraph 27 (vi) of document E/5764, his delegation considered that since the Commission on Human Rights was already overburdened, the submission of reports to that body would further delay its work and would not be an effective method of promoting the implementation of the Covenant. The best arrangement would be to submit reports to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 19 and other articles of the Covenant.

16. He shared the view expressed by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Covenant did not contain specific provisions concerning the role of the specialized agencies, and he emphasized the importance of adhering to the spirit and letter of the Covenant in that respect.

17. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) agreed that article 16 of the Covenant clearly laid down that the responsibility for considering reports lay with the Economic and Social Council. That was not only a matter of jurisdiction but also a responsibility to ensure that the reports received would be examined in depth and appropriate measures would be recommended to ensure the realization of the objectives of the Covenant. Since the consideration of reports was essentially a technical task, it might be appropriate to establish a group of experts to study them. As suggested, that might be done at the level of the Council or that of the Commission.

18. The Commission on Human Rights had declared its readiness to assist the Council in that regard and had examined various possibilities. One of them was that, in view of its heavy workload, it might be advisable to convene an additional short session of the Commission for the purpose of assisting the Council under article 16 of the Covenant. The members of the Council would have to decide on the course of action to be followed.

19. With regard to the second point raised by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, he agreed that article 16 did not specifically define the role of the specialized agencies with regard to reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant which they were entitled to receive. However, it might be recalled that the specialized agencies had participated actively in the drafting of the Covenant, and their active participation in its implementation was always welcomed. Their study of reports submitted by Governments would provide the Council with the benefit of their expertise in their own fields.

20. Mr. BROAD (United Kingdom) said that article 20 provided clarification of the role of the specialized agencies. It was stated therein that they should submit comments to the Economic and Social Council after the reports had been considered by the Commission on Human Rights. Consequently, any suggestion that they should study the reports and submit comments prior to the deliberations in the Commission on Human Rights would give those agencies a more important role than was envisaged in the Covenant.

Organization of work

21. Mr. BROAD (United Kingdom), supported by Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy), proposed that an open-ended working group should be established with a view to preparing a draft resolution concerning arrangements for the implementation of the Covenant.

22. The PRESIDENT urged delegations to arrange consultations with a view to submitting a draft resolution on the item under consideration at the earliest possible date.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

1988th meeting

Wednesday, 21 April 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1988

AGENDA ITEM 4

Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (*continued*) (E/5764)

1. The PRESIDENT said that a number of delegations had urged that an informal exchange of views should be arranged on the item under discussion. If the Council agreed, he would adjourn the meeting after the statement by the speakers on his list so that the informal discussions could take place immediately.

It was so decided.

2. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) described his country's long-standing interest in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and pointed out that the rights included in the new Covenant had been recognized in the Mexican Constitution for 50 years. The dramatic changes that had taken place within the international community in the previous decade had led his Government to make a careful review of possible discrepancies between the prevailing international situation and the Covenant. In the light of its findings on the subject, his Government might suggest amendments or additions with a view to making the Covenant more

consistent with the economic and social realities of the contemporary world.

3. As in the past, his delegation would participate actively in the work of the Economic and Social Council relating to the implementation of the Covenant and in the efforts to secure ratification by the largest possible number of nations.

4. Mr. KANE (International Labour Office) said that for many years the ILO had been active at many levels in consultations relating to the Covenant and in the preparation of the text, particularly articles 6, 7 and 8. The ILO attached great significance to the Covenant and it intended to continue to co-operate with the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of the Covenant. His organization fully endorsed the report before the Council (E/5764) and would take all institutional and financial steps necessary for the fulfilment of any tasks that might be entrusted to it.

5. He had been surprised by the statements made in the Council by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in which they had questioned the propriety of seeking comments and recommendations from the specialized agencies on reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant. Within the ILO Governing Body and at the annual Conference representatives of those countries had urged that the ILO should be actively involved in the implementation of the Covenant.

6. While it was true that article 16 contained no reference to comments by specialized agencies, he considered it logical that that article, particularly paragraph 2 (b), should be read in conjunction with other articles, particularly 18, 19 and 20, which referred to reports, recommendations and comments by the specialized agencies. He drew attention also to article 17, paragraph 3, which stated that relevant information previously furnished to the United Nations or to any specialized agency by any State party to the Covenant need not be reproduced fully. That provision meant

that the Council might in some instances receive reports, not directly from States, but from the ILO or other specialized agencies.

7. It was essential to keep in mind the need for co-operation between United Nations organs and the specialized agencies. He stressed the high degree of competence of UNESCO, WHO and the ILO in the fields of education, health and labour. The specialized agencies were, as always, ready to co-operate fully with the Council.

8. Mr. WILDER (Canada) said that, after the many years of effort in drafting the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Economic and Social Council would have to live up to its trust of implementing the Covenant through the establishment of effective machinery. He noted that the submission of reports by States parties was envisaged in the Covenant as the principal means of evaluating its implementation. He urged that the experience of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination should be carefully considered; its use of a committee of experts might well be emulated by the Council.

9. The suggestion that, under article 19 of the Covenant, the Commission on Human Rights should examine the reports of States parties would be acceptable to Canada if sufficient resources were provided for the already overburdened Commission. The Commission should, if designated, be directed to establish a subgroup for the purpose. His delegation was prepared to support a proposal for the establishment of a subgroup of either the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights, although its preference would be for a subgroup of the Commission, which might embody greater expertise and to which Governments should be urged to send experts on the subjects covered.

10. His delegation reserved its right to comment at a later stage on the timing of reports and the involvement of the specialized agencies.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.

1989th meeting

Thursday, 22 April 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1989

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799)

1. The PRESIDENT appealed to delegations to co-operate in ensuring that the debate on the item under consideration took place in the calm atmosphere which was characteristic of the deliberations in the Council and to hold constructive consultations with a view to solving differences of opinion.

2. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) recalled that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination had been in the forefront of the preoccupations of the United Nations since its very

establishment. The Organization seemed genuinely determined to give a definite and, if possible, final blow to that scourge of the day. The admission of the newly independent African States to membership in the United Nations had accelerated the movement and had led to the adoption by the General Assembly first of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 1904 (XVIII)), then of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)), and further to the decision to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 2919 (XXVII)). He emphasized the impact the Convention had had and the fruitful co-operation which had developed between the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

and the 88 States parties to the Convention. That had led to a number of measures in the institutional, legislative and administrative fields. The questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General (see E/5759, annex) under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had improved the quality and increased the number of reports by Governments on progress achieved in the implementation of the Decade. To date, 43 replies had been received to the questionnaire, which was double the number received in previous years.

3. In his statement to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹ on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 19 March 1976, the Secretary-General had urged all Governments to give their unreserved support to the Programme. A new impetus might be necessary. The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1978, might provide such an opportunity by reviewing the progress achieved thus far and would give additional momentum to the final part of the Decade. The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/5763) on the consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning, *inter alia*, the organization of the Conference and the financial implications in the light of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV). The assumptions in that report, which were based on the experience of other conferences, particularly the highly successful International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, were, of course, subject to approval by the Council, which was acting as the preparatory body for the Conference.

4. Consultations with representatives of the Ghanaian Government were being conducted in a most constructive spirit of co-operation. As stated in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the report (E/5763), United Nations officials had recently visited Accra and reviewed the existing facilities. A communication had recently been received from the Government of Ghana, the text of which was reproduced in paragraph 15. It confirmed the Government's decision to invite the United Nations to hold the Conference in Ghana. It informed the United Nations of the Government's intention to build new premises for the Conference and hotel facilities, and suggested that the United Nations itself should bear part of the expenses attributable to the fact that the Conference would not be held at one of the established seats of the United Nations. That was a delicate question which involved the application of General Assembly resolutions and might have to be resolved by the Assembly itself after further study.

5. Recommendations concerning organizational matters and preliminary estimates relating to the holding of the Conference were reproduced as annexes I and II to the report.

6. Mr. ABDEL MEGUID (Egypt) said that the introductory statement by the Director of the Division of Human Rights, the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the debate on the Programme for the Decade in plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council would be important contributions to the realization of the goals and objectives of the Decade.

7. He endorsed the statement by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

in which the latter had urged all Governments to give their full support to the Programme for the Decade, which represented a major response to the conviction of the international community that constant national, regional and international efforts were needed to eliminate racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

8. The Council's review of the activities in the Programme for the Decade was taking place against a background of significant developments in southern Africa. The accession of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique to independence demonstrated the inevitability of the triumph of peoples against the powers of colonialism, racism and foreign domination and was a clear indication that the days of the Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia were numbered. In that connexion, he welcomed the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 385 (1976) condemning the continued illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia by South Africa, and of resolution 388 (1976), the aim of which was the tightening of United Nations sanctions against the minority racist Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia. The international community had every right to expect that all States, especially those which maintained relations with those racist régimes, fully complied with the provisions of the Security Council and other relevant resolutions.

9. He observed that at a time when the international community was mounting a campaign to isolate the racist South African régime, the Prime Minister of that country had visited Israel at the invitation of the Israeli Government, a clear indication of the improving and expanding relations between those two countries. *The Jerusalem Post* of 12 April 1976 had quoted Prime Minister Rabin as stating that the two countries shared the problem of how to build a regional dialogue, co-existence and stability, that Israel sympathized with South Africa's historic efforts to achieve détente, and that relations between the two countries had never been better. *The Christian Science Monitor* of 14 April had described the pact concluded with Israel as a diplomatic breakthrough between two brothers in adversity who were co-operating to their mutual benefit. *The Washington Post* of 8 April had quoted an Israeli official as saying that South Africa had earned Israeli friendship and must receive the courtesies it deserved whether the black African States liked it or not. His delegation joined in the condemnation of Israel and warned that the opponents of *apartheid* would not ignore Israeli collaboration with South Africa. The enemies of the African people in the southern or northern parts of the continent should realize that they would be resisted by all available means.

10. While welcoming the affirmation by the members of EEC, including the United Kingdom, of their adherence to the principle of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia, he emphasized the need for concrete action with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations and OAU resolutions for the purpose of ending racist minority rule in Southern Rhodesia and the illegal occupation of Namibia and bringing down the *apartheid* régime in South Africa.

11. He commended the Government of Mozambique in its decision to impose sanctions against the Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the decisions of the Security Council, and urged other States to follow that example in accordance with their

¹ See A/AC.115/SR.320.

pledge to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. In that connexion, he reiterated the statement made by his delegation in the Security Council on 16 March 1976.²

12. Referring to the contribution of the Government and people of Egypt to the struggle against *apartheid*, he drew the attention of the Council to the report on the Mission of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to London, Cairo, Accra and Conakry.³ His country was determined to continue to make an active contribution to the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa from the yoke of colonialism and racism. He saluted the African liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and urged that they be given every support in the struggle to uphold human dignity in Africa and throughout the world.

13. Referring to the report of the Secretary-General (E/5763), he expressed his delegation's appreciation to the Government and people of Ghana for their offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The convening of that Conference in Ghana would emphasize the importance of the role of the African people in the struggle against colonialism and racism and would indicate the determination of the international community to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, particularly *apartheid*. The convening of the Conference in 1978 would be a major event in the Programme for the Decade and would provide an opportunity to assess action to combat racism and racial discrimination at the international, regional and national levels. In order to achieve concrete and valid results, the Conference would need to adopt a "macro" and "micro" approach in its analysis of the problems of racism and racial discrimination and examine the root causes of racism and racial discrimination in the context of the existing international structure and the need to establish a new, just economic and social order and in the light of national situations where people were subjected to the horrors of *apartheid*, colonialism, foreign domination or exploitation. The work of UNESCO, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission and *Ad Hoc* Working Group on southern Africa, among others, provided a wealth of experience, knowledge and recommendations on the struggle against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination which should be taken into account in the preparation of the draft agenda and the substantive documents to be submitted to the Conference. As the preparatory organ for the Conference, the Council as a whole or, if appropriate, a smaller group of its members, should ensure maximum efficiency in the preparations for the Conference and co-ordination of available resources in co-operation with the Government of Ghana and the Secretary-General.

14. His delegation was in general agreement with the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/5763). However, it fully understood the request of the Government of Ghana that the United Nations should meet half the expenditure involved in holding the Conference outside United Nations Headquarters. The fact that the Conference would be held

in an African country should outweigh simple financial calculations. Consequently, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 3378 (XXX), his delegation appealed to the Council to recommend that the General Assembly give favourable consideration to the request of the Government of Ghana. It was hoped that the revision of certain components of the estimates in annex II to document E/5763 would reduce the total cost of the Conference. The Council might recommend that the difference between the contribution of the Government of Ghana and the original estimates be met from voluntary contributions, pending which budgetary resources might be sought on an exceptional basis.

15. His country looked forward to participating fully in the World Conference, which would focus international opinion on the dangers and evils of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination to international peace and security and to the very fabric of national societies, and mobilize world public opinion in the struggle to eradicate those evils.

16. The reports of the Secretary-General in documents E/5759, E/5760 and E/5761 revealed the special concern of the international community with the most manifest instances of discrimination, such as the brutality of *apartheid* in South Africa, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and the continued denial of the rights of the people of Zimbabwe and of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and contained an account of the resolutions adopted by various United Nations organs with a view to achieving the objectives of the Decade. In addition, he welcomed the entry into force of the Covenants relating to human rights and commended the Committee formed under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on its campaign against all forms of racial discrimination and its endeavours to increase the number of ratifications and/or accessions to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.

17. His delegation also wished to commend the activities of the specialized agencies referred to in the reports of the Secretary-General and, in particular, the co-operation between UNESCO and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and OAU (E/5760). Such co-operation should be encouraged in the interest of effective implementation of the goals of the Decade.

18. The activities of non-governmental organizations referred to in the reports of the Secretary-General were also encouraging and demonstrated the importance of the role of such organizations in the mobilization of world public opinion.

19. The Egyptian people's consistent resistance to racism and racial discrimination was based on the understanding that racism was a total negation of human dignity and equality. Faithful to its Constitution and traditions, and in compliance with its obligations as a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and a member State of OAU the League of Arab States and the United Nations, it would continue to play its part in the efforts of the international community to combat racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

20. Mr. DE FARIA (Portugal) said that his country attached great significance to combating racism and racial discrimination. The Portuguese were justly proud that the scourge of racial discrimination had never

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1890th meeting.*

³ A/AC.115/SR.319.

taken root in their midst. Almost 50 years of a régime which had oppressed both the people of Portugal and the African peoples which it had attempted to colonize by force had inevitably led to occasional disregard of the traditional principles of non-discrimination, but the struggles of the national liberation movements and the overthrowing by the Portuguese people of the Fascist and colonial régime had resulted in spectacular advances towards the goals of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The new independence of the former Portuguese colonies provided an assurance that the discrimination and exploitation to which the oppressed peoples of southern Africa were still being subjected were coming to an end.

21. Racial discrimination, unfortunately, tended to survive régimes espousing it. Racial discrimination and domination of man by man usually went hand in hand, and one often served as a pretext for the other. The Programme for the Decade, recognizing the many forms of racial discrimination that existed and the different circumstances in which racial discrimination might occur, called for action both at the national level and at the regional and international levels within the framework of the United Nations system. A clear definition of the effort expected of Member States by the international community and effective means of co-ordinating their efforts were required. To that end, his Government fully supported the convening of the World Conference and thanked the Government of Ghana for its generous offer to act as host to the Conference.

22. If it was to achieve its goals, the Conference would have to make a thorough study of political, economic and social conditions in the area of the world in which institutionalized racial discrimination constituted a serious international threat, inasmuch as the entire system of political power was founded on it. The Conference should, moreover, make a detailed study of situations in which covert discrimination existed in the hope of averting possible outbreaks of discrimination by preventive international action. The Conference would obviously have to be very carefully prepared for and should concentrate on those forms of racial discrimination which threatened the international community as a whole. Those were, in his Government's view, the institutionalized *apartheid* practised in southern Africa and the economic exploitation of migrant workers.

23. With regard to the first, while it was true that the United Nations had been concerned with *apartheid* for some 30 years, it was essential to review the situation in the light of recent developments in the African continent and to plan joint international action to put an end to the intolerable situation in southern Africa.

24. The economic exploitation of migrant workers was a matter of great concern to his Government. Even the most tolerant of societies might find themselves involved to some extent in racial discrimination through colonial domination or through the exploitation of foreign labour. That phenomenon might occur in any part of the world and in societies that were combating other forms of racial discrimination, those that had eliminated such discrimination and even those which had been victims of such discrimination. The World Conference should undertake a detailed study of action that might be taken at the international level in order to prevent the treatment of foreign labour in ways that resembled racism.

25. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) said that while progress had been made in the elimination of all forms

of racism and racial discrimination, it was extremely disappointing that the persistent efforts of the United Nations had not succeeded in achieving the complete eradication of those evils. The General Assembly's decision to launch the Decade had been motivated by the conviction that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination must be action-oriented. His delegation had voted in favour of resolution 3377 (XXX) on the implementation of the Decade and was trying to co-operate with other States in achieving the objectives of the Decade. He agreed with the representative of Portugal that it was important to consider the question of discrimination against migrant workers, as envisaged in paragraph 3 (i) of that resolution.

26. His delegation had also supported resolution 3378 (XXX), in which the General Assembly accepted the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference, which, in its view, should concentrate on practical problems and give particular attention to the areas where racial discrimination was most flagrant. The shocking situation prevailing in southern Africa should have high priority on the agenda. He agreed with the representative of Egypt that adequate preparatory work was essential to the success of the Conference.

27. Racial discrimination was alien to Greek tradition and was incompatible with the entire Greek system of law and with its new Constitution. His country had signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and it faithfully observed its provisions.

28. Mr. NOTHOMB (Belgium) said that his Government was committed to the Programme for the Decade, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). It upheld the definition of racism contained in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which it had ratified.

29. Discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin did not exist in Belgian law. His Government had consistently sought to instil anti-racism sentiments in its school population because, in its view, an educational curriculum free of all bias was the best method of combating racism and ensuring strict implementation of the laws. At every educational level, appropriate training was given to combat racism. Moreover, Belgium and other countries with which it had concluded cultural agreements were engaged in a programme of eliminating prejudice and racism from history textbooks. Although Belgium's population was only 9.5 million, there were over 700,000 foreign residents in the country, and its schools attracted students from all over the world, particularly from Africa.

30. The secondary school curriculum was being reformed with a view to maximum recognition of the individual and his potential contribution to society. Moreover, there was freedom of choice with regard to moral training: both non-denominational instruction and instruction in all the major religions were available.

31. His Government again stressed its whole-hearted opposition to the revolting policy of *apartheid* and considered that the struggle against *apartheid* was one of the principal elements of the Programme for the Decade. It had been pleased to welcome a delegation from the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and had given it assurance of Belgium's continued support.

32. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that the Programme for the Decade, which his delegation had helped to prepare, contained recommendations and measures that could effectively contribute, if applied conscientiously by Member States, United Nations organs and the specialized agencies, to the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination in all its forms. The collective effort to achieve that end was further strengthened by the emphasis placed on it in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)), adopted by the General Assembly. In all those documents racial discrimination was recognized as being, not an isolated phenomenon, but one that had economic, social and colonial roots; its eradication was of paramount importance for economic and social development and for the strengthening of peace and security.

33. In defiance of the decisions adopted within the framework of the United Nations and of the principles of the Charter, racist régimes continued to deny to the majority of the population in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia their elementary rights; they could not continue to do so without the political, economic and military support of some Western States members of NATO. Some of those countries even had diplomatic relations with those régimes and were expanding their trade relations with them while their supranational monopolies were increasing their activity; such attitudes were in violation of the Programme for the Decade, which called for the termination of all such support by Member States. Indeed, the Security Council had recently extended the sanctions on trade with Southern Rhodesia to insurance and banking operations connected with the import or export of raw materials or commodities, and had reaffirmed that the

situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security.

34. Among the actions taken by human rights organs, his delegation was especially appreciative of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, which was dealt with in the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-second session, and in particular the appeal contained in paragraph 3 of the related draft resolution (E/5768, chap. I, draft resolution I). His country had been one of the first to respond to the request in paragraph 4 of that draft resolution to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.

35. It was clear from the documents before the Council that resolutions had been adopted which should lead to an intensification of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) merited particular attention because it declared zionism to be a form of racism. However, further measures would have to be taken by Governments to implement those resolutions and to institute guarantees against racial discrimination in the legal systems of their States.

36. Racism and racial discrimination were outlawed by the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the legal safeguards against those practices embodied in his country's Legal Code exceeded the requirements for the adjustment of legislation laid down in the series of legal instruments adopted by the United Nations. His country had no diplomatic relations or other contacts with the racist régimes of southern Africa; it had consistently complied with United Nations decisions on the problem and provided assistance to the national liberation movements in their fight against colonialism, exploitation and racism. His Government welcomed the decision to convene a World Conference on the question in Ghana in 1978 and was prepared to participate in the preparatory work for that Conference.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.

1990th meeting

Friday, 23 April 1976, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1990

AGENDA ITEM 13

Natural resources (*concluded*)* (E/5778 and Add.1)

1. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the statement of financial implications in document E/5778/Add.1, said that it had originally been intended to provide a secretary at G-5 level for the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference by using an existing post, but it had been found that all such posts were currently encumbered and would remain so for the next 12 months or so. The other additional expenditure amounted to \$41,700 and could be broken down as follows: rental and maintenance of office space, \$18,500; construction and alteration of office space, \$9,000; furniture and fixtures,

\$13,200; and communications services, \$1,000. The Secretariat had explored the possibility of reducing those costs but there seemed to be no way of doing so.

2. Mr. EL-ASHRY (Egypt) said that his country attached great importance to the United Nations Water Conference and vigorously supported the appointment of a Secretary-General for the Conference, which was only a year away. He urged the choice of a highly qualified person who had already been involved in the preparatory work for the Conference. The benefit to the international community, especially the developing countries, would outweigh any costs involved.

3. Mr. NSUBUGA (Uganda) recalled that the problem of water in the world was very important, as could be seen from the all too frequent droughts, floods and monsoons. He supported the appointment of a Secretary-General for the Conference and said that the ques-

* Resumed from the 1986th meeting.

tion of financing should not prevent the Council from making the appointment.

4. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that his delegation also attached great importance to the United Nations Water Conference and to the appointment of its Secretary-General. His delegation therefore favoured the adoption by the Council of draft resolution II recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources in its report on its first special session (E/5778, chap. I). However, the issue was not the content of document E/5778 but the information provided by document E/5778/Add.1. Referring to the statement just made by the Secretary of the Council, he asked if the Secretariat intended to submit further estimates at a later stage.

5. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that it was not possible at that time to envisage any reduction in the estimates.

6. Mr. VOLOSHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would not object to the adoption of draft resolution II but wished to restate the consistent policy of the Soviet Union that it was necessary to make maximum use of existing Secretariat personnel and to avoid creating new posts. The facilities available in existing departments, such as the secretariat of the Committee on Natural Resources, should be used to the full.

7. Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) reaffirmed the importance which his country attached to the United Nations Water Conference but hoped that the Secretariat would make every possible effort to economize on expenditure to the extent consistent with the efficient servicing of the Conference.

8. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) expressed satisfaction that the Council intended to adopt draft resolution II and appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference, as that would give new impetus to the preparatory work. He also announced that a technical exhibition would probably be held at Buenos Aires simultaneously with the Conference.

9. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution II recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources (E/5778, chap. I).

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 1983 (LX)).

10. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council decided to take note of the decision of the Committee on Natural Resources contained in paragraph 2 of its report and of the Committee's report on its first special session (E/5778 and Add.1).

It was so decided (decision 144 (LX)).

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*continued*) (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799)

11. Mr. COVACI (Romania) said that the Romanian Government and people continued to give full support to international action directed against racism and racial discrimination, as those phenomena were anachronistic and incompatible with the need to establish and develop friendly relations and co-operation among countries and peoples. It was the obligation of the

United Nations to take resolute action to eliminate any manifestation of exploitation, discrimination, racism and *apartheid* and to reject firmly any attempt to re-establish such evils. His delegation was in favour of new practical and concrete measures to support national liberation movements, which should be adequately represented in the United Nations. In particular, the Romanian people welcomed the victory of the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies as a victory for progressive forces the world over.

12. In support of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Romanian Government had organized various activities in 1975 and 1976 to support the struggle of peoples still under the domination of colonialism and racism. In order to achieve the objectives of the Decade, the world community should progress with more determination beyond mere declarations of principle to the implementation of practical measures. The struggle against policies of domination, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism would be more effective if the United Nations Charter itself were to state clearly the need to abolish those practices completely and definitively. More States should be encouraged to become parties to the relevant international legal instruments, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX)).

13. The maintenance of inequality between races in certain territories of southern Africa constituted an obstacle to the establishment of perfect equality among countries and peoples and threatened international peace and security. In that connexion, Romania warmly supported the proposal to organize a world conference to combat racial discrimination and welcomed the discussions between the Secretary-General and the Government of Ghana on holding the Conference in that country (E/5763).

14. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said that his country supported and indeed was a leader in the fight against the scourges of racial discrimination and colonialism; that struggle was especially important because of the impact of those evils on the international economic situation as described in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)). His delegation welcomed the offer of the Government and people of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which would certainly be one of the culminating points of the Decade. With regard to the agenda for the Conference, he hoped that some new forms of racial discrimination arising from economic discrimination would be discussed. The problem of migrant workers, for instance, was of increasing importance to a number of countries.

15. Mr. SCHUPPUS (Togo) said that, while the scourges of racism and racial discrimination had still not been eliminated from the planet, it could nevertheless be said that some progress was being achieved. All States must become more profoundly aware of the iniquity and injustice of those evils and implement all the General Assembly resolutions on the subject. He recalled that the United Nations Charter called upon all nations to develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, which implied a respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, colour or religion. The international community must be especially on its guard against institutionalized

systems of oppression and repression in the service of retrograde policies based on the negation of human equality and dignity.

16. The main reason for the failure of the world community to influence the Governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to abandon their criminal course was that those Member States which were able to give force to the General Assembly resolutions were supporting the racist régimes in violation of those resolutions. Confronted with the hypocritical and cynical actions of some major Powers and the arrogant South African disregard for world opinion and United Nations resolutions, the international community must remain vigilant against carefully orchestrated diversionary tactics on the part of certain countries which had themselves contributed to a great extent through the values of their religion or their humanism to the development of human relations.

17. It was essential that international action against racism be intensified and publicized so as to alert public opinion to the scourges of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*. That action must be truly international and humanitarian and must be supported by all States Members of the United Nations.

18. His delegation was very grateful to the Government and people of Ghana for their generous offer to act as host to a world conference to combat racism in 1978. It was important that every effort be made to ensure the success of the Conference and his delegation supported the Ghanaian Government's request that the United Nations defray one half of the expenses to be incurred by holding the Conference away from Headquarters. He also supported the proposal of the representative of Portugal to include the problem of migrant workers on the provisional agenda for the Conference.

19. Mr. MALIK (Pakistan) said that much had been accomplished since the beginning of the Decade. He had noted with satisfaction the statement of the Director of the Division of Human Rights that 43 Governments had replied to the questionnaire prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

20. Pakistan's position on the question of racial discrimination was well known. It had been one of the first States to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and had complied with all the United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question. It extended bilateral and multilateral assistance to the victims of racial discrimination and contributed to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and participated in the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Racial discrimination did not exist in Pakistan because national policies, legislation and the Constitution prohibited it. Pakistan did not maintain any kind of relations with the racist minority régimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and would continue to do everything possible to ensure the elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world. In that connexion, he referred to the statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which had been read out in the Special

Committee against *Apartheid* by the representative of Pakistan.¹

21. He commended the efforts being made by United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, in relation to the Decade. His delegation was particularly interested in the outcome of the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa to be held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976. His delegation would await the consideration of the report of the Commission on Human Rights under agenda item 7 before stating its views on the Commission's recommendation at its thirty-second session concerning the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/5768, chap. I, draft resolution I).

22. He expressed appreciation for the Ghanaian Government's offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and supported Ghana's request that the United Nations defray half the additional expenditure involved. The advantages of holding the Conference in an African country would far outweigh the additional costs, which could be met partly through voluntary contributions and partly from the United Nations regular budget.

23. Mr. DIRAR (Organization of African Unity), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that OAU had always maintained a strong and uncompromising stand against racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and adopted varying tactics in order to co-ordinate the activities of African countries to isolate colonialist and racist régimes and increase public awareness of the crimes perpetrated by those régimes.

24. OAU maintained close and fruitful co-operation with the United Nations, particularly in assisting liberation movements and campaigning to eradicate *apartheid* and racial discrimination. The two organizations had held various joint conferences, including the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and *Apartheid* in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973, and the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held at Dakar from 5 to 8 January 1976, and OAU would co-operate fully in the organization of the forthcoming world conference to combat racism.

25. OAU also provided financial, material and moral support for liberation movements and victims of *apartheid* in southern Africa. Financial support was provided through various funds. It should be noted that in its resolution 3412 (XXX) the United Nations General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to co-operate with OAU in assisting victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa. The OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees co-operated with UNHCR, UNESCO and OAU member States in finding educational and work opportunities for African refugees. OAU published bulletins and press releases on the struggle against *apartheid* and on crimes and atrocities committed by racist régimes, and radio and visual means of disseminating information were being developed.

26. The success of the liberation struggles in Mozambique and Angola increased the isolation of *apartheid* régimes and helped the struggle against *apartheid*. That fact had been recognized at the session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in February 1976, at which the Council had adopted a resolution reiterating its

¹ See A/AC.115/SR.320.

condemnation of *apartheid*, rejecting the so-called independence of the bantustans and urging OAU member States to campaign against international recognition of the bantustans. In that resolution OAU had also reiterated its support for the struggle by SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) in Namibia and for the growing resistance of the peoples of South Africa and Zimbabwe, and its resolve to increase financial and material assistance to liberation movements in South Africa.

27. He pledged OAU support for United Nations efforts to organize a world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination. The momentum of the struggle against racism must be maintained and every effort made to eradicate that inhuman policy from the world. All decisions and recommendations of the United Nations and its bodies must therefore be implemented, and he appealed to those Member States which had not already done so to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.

28. Mrs. MAIR (Jamaica) said that her delegation had been a sponsor of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) which had brought the Programme for the Decade into being, because it had felt that a sustained effort over a period of years was required to combat racism and racial discrimination. During the past year, the international community had given high priority to the subject of the Decade and a study of the factors involved showed that the only effective strategy against racism and racial discrimination was political action. That was borne out by the majority of the relevant resolutions adopted at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. Specific political decisions were also requested of Member States in relation to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII)) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Those instruments could ensure that Member States paid more than lip service to the goals of the Decade. The emphasis was on the exercise of political will at national and international levels, and useful work had been done by United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

29. The most effective and inspiring example for the Decade had been provided by the national liberation movements of Africa in such countries as Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. The Decade could achieve in collective global terms what the liberation movements had achieved nationally. The essential elements for further action were contained in United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) to 388 (1976), which demanded that the racist Governments in Salisbury and Pretoria release their stranglehold over Zimbabwe and Namibia. There had been an overwhelming consensus in the Security Council that time had run out for such racist policies.

30. Although it was still living with some of the legacies of past racist policies, Jamaica's national and foreign policies reflected its determination that the problem would never recur within its borders. They also reflected Jamaica's sense of responsibility for ensuring that racism and racial discrimination were brought to an end throughout the world. At the international level, Jamaica continued to work towards a just and equitable international economic order as the

only solid foundation for a world free of inequalities among men, including those imposed by racial prejudices, and was aware that the economic division of the world into privileged and less privileged nations carried significant ethnic implications. Jamaica had maintained strict observance of diplomatic and economic boycotts against South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and gave diplomatic and material support to the African liberation movements. Special praise was due to Mozambique for the policy it had recently adopted against Southern Rhodesia.

31. Her delegation was grateful to the Government and people of Ghana for their generous offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1978. The Conference should be action-oriented and should identify the kind of educational programmes required to remove the deeply rooted mental distortions which produced racial prejudices even after the colonial infrastructures of racial discrimination were destroyed. Ghana had been in the vanguard of the anti-colonial and anti-*apartheid* struggle, and the Jamaican Government would approve any proposals made by the Council to ensure that Ghana received the necessary resources to fulfil its responsibilities as host country.

32. Mr. GROS (France) said that his country had always unswervingly supported the Programme for the Decade, the aims of which were in harmony with its own dedication to the cause of human rights. *Apartheid* and racial segregation deprived millions of men and women of the free exercise of their human rights and, in pursuing such policies, South Africa was contravening Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter. France had consistently condemned such policies, in so far as such condemnation did not constitute interference in the internal politics of States. It had also contributed more than \$500,000 since 1971 to the various funds set up to assist victims of *apartheid*.

33. However, his country had adhered to the Programme for the Decade in order to combat not only *apartheid* but also racism, which went far beyond the geographical frontiers of *apartheid*. Although his country rejected the assertion that NATO was indirectly implicated in preserving racist régimes, it had in general supported texts drawn up by both the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, relating to the Programme. Furthermore, pursuant to that Programme and in the spirit of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, his Government had in 1972 adopted a special law against racism, based on principles of national law which made no distinction between citizens. The scarcity of convictions for violations of that law demonstrated that racial discrimination was not a characteristic of his country and his fellow countrymen.

34. Regarding the situation of migrant workers, he wished to point out that French law regarding employment and social security was among the most liberal in the world. It was unjust to single out failings in that system as a means of attacking French policy in that field.

35. His country shared with those which actually suffered from racism a great concern to eliminate racism irrevocably. It had demonstrated that concern at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly by attempting to keep the possibility of a dialogue open until the last moment, and he hoped that that attitude would be duly appreciated.

36. Mrs. LUNAMA lu NIMY (Zaire) said that Zaire attached the highest importance to the Decade and had supported all the relevant General Assembly resolutions. As an African country and a member of OAU, Zaire had participated in the work of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and supported all the liberation movements recognized by OAU. She recalled that the President of the Republic of Zaire, in a statement made on 4 October 1973, at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly,² had condemned the racism and racial discrimination of which the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa were the victims. In Zaire, all the information media had been mobilized to inform the population of the danger to the world, and to Africa in particular, of allowing the *apartheid* régime in South Africa to continue. Racism and all forms of discrimination—for example, tribalism—were strongly condemned in Zaire. Her Government welcomed the action taken by the Government of Mozambique against Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, Zaire had just deposited its instrument of accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

37. Her delegation was pleased to note that the United Nations, its expert bodies, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and Governments were working to implement the Programme for the Decade. It was to be hoped that racism and racial discrimination would soon be banished from the world for ever.

38. Her delegation supported the Ghanaian Government in its request (see E/5763, chap. II) that the General Assembly make an exception to the rule established in General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), paragraph 10, and agree to defray half the additional costs incurred for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, since it should be held on the African continent where the problem of racism and racial discrimination was most acute.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2140th meeting.

39. Mr. VON KYAW (Federal Republic of Germany) said that, in its reply to the questionnaire from the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade, the Federal Republic of Germany had omitted to mention that it continued to contribute to the various funds established by the United Nations to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of racial discrimination in southern Africa, in addition to its pledge to contribute \$100,000 to the establishment of the Institute for Namibia.

40. In accordance with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Federal Republic of Germany continued to condemn the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination, and the Government of South Africa was fully informed of that position. His country had recently stated that it expected urgent measures to be taken for the full application of the principle of self-determination based on majority rule and guarantees for the minorities in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Those problems should be solved speedily in order to prevent foreign intervention in Africa, and particularly southern Africa, which might impair the sovereign right of the African people to determine their own destinies freely and independently. The steps taken by his country bilaterally and with its partners in EEC should be seen in that context.

41. A new element had been introduced into the Programme for the Decade by the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), which had compelled the Federal Republic of Germany to vote against the resolutions concerning the Decade adopted at the thirtieth session. Similarly, it had voted against resolution 9 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights. The measures taken with regard to the Decade at the thirtieth session of the Assembly and subsequently had been counter-productive, and there should be a general reassessment of the situation if the damage to the Programme for the Decade was to be repaired.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

1991st meeting

Tuesday, 27 April 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1991

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*continued*) (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799)

1. Mr. HELOU (International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that he welcomed the opportunity to address a meeting dedicated to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and to speak of the contributions of his organization, whose very existence, structure, statutes and activities testified to its dedication to that struggle. His organization represented over 200 million people from rich countries and poor, developed and developing, each attached to its own identity but also sharing a common language. They were united, not in spite of their differences, but

rather because of them. Many members of the Economic and Social Council also belonged to his organization, which shared and contributed to the Council's goals.

2. As an association of parliamentarians elected by the peoples of their respective countries, of interpreters and leaders of public opinion, the Association was a natural intermediary between the highest international bodies and the people, as well as between international assemblies and the national assemblies it represented. It therefore felt well equipped to help the Council in the sphere of information as well as in that of action, and had effectively done so in the past.

3. In promoting such common ideals as the struggle against racism, his organization felt that progress consisted essentially in changing the way human societies

thought and lived, which meant a basic change in man, without which any other change, no matter how beneficial, might be inadequate or fragile and precarious. It felt that the Council shared that conviction.

4. It was not enough to condemn racism in law; it must also be condemned in reality, wherever and in whatever circumstances it manifested itself. That included southern Africa, of course, but southern Africa was not only a region, it was also a state of mind. It was not his organization's role to repeat constantly the position taken by its member countries on every resolution adopted, but it hoped to be able to make a contribution by promoting what constituted the spirit of all civilization, namely, culture, in the sense of the development of human faculties in the service of truth, beauty and goodness, in order to enable mankind to overcome its ignorance and selfishness and become aware of its common origin and destiny. The achievement of human dignity and equality and an end to racial discrimination were matters of culture as well as legislation. Cultural growth, social justice and economic growth were all linked and were based on a diversity of resources and on trade. Unlike material values, however, spiritual and cultural values increased when they were shared. His organization was therefore dedicated not merely to ending discrimination but also to proclaiming the equality of rights between individuals and groups and to achieving a symbiosis of all values and of all individual civilizations. It represented a culture open to all cultures and the very negation of racism in all its forms. It transcended antagonisms and frontiers because its membership was based not merely on the use of a common language but also on the cultivation of the same values of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Mr. Longerstaey (Belgium) took the Chair.

5. Mr. KAISER (Bangladesh) said that, although the United Nations had achieved some progress towards the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, the goal had not been completely achieved and required priority attention.

6. His delegation welcomed the reports of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with paragraphs 18 (e) and 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/5759 and Add.1 and E/5760 and Add.1). Those provisions of the Programme for the Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII)) were important instruments for the Council and, through it, the General Assembly to monitor and evaluate the progress achieved towards the attainment of the goals set out in the Programme. They therefore deserved careful attention. In that connexion, his delegation wished in particular to emphasize the importance of publicizing the Programme for the Decade as widely as possible, since the mobilization of public opinion was one of the most important factors in eradicating racism.

7. In connexion with the Secretary-General's report on his consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning arrangements for holding the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/5763), his delegation agreed that the purpose of such a conference was not merely to provide a forum for an academic discussion of specialized problems by experts on race relations, but that it was also to be a high-level political gathering to focus world attention on the problem of racism and initiate action at both

the national and the international levels. To achieve that purpose, the Conference should analyse racism in all its ramifications, including the political, economic and social factors which contributed to it, and also recommend action to eliminate it. It would be very appropriate to convene the Conference in an African country since that would focus attention on an area where racism currently existed in its most extreme and extensive form.

8. Bangladesh was fully committed to the fight against racism and racial discrimination and sympathized with and supported the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and elsewhere.

9. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) said that her delegation continued to attach great importance to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the successful implementation of the related Programme as outlined in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). It regarded the Decade as a common and intensified effort aimed at the total and unconditional elimination of all forms of racial discrimination as defined in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX)), which her Government had recently ratified.

10. Her country had been among the States which had submitted to the Secretary-General a first biennial report under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade. The information it had provided was not included in document E/5759 because the Italian report had not reached the Secretariat in time. She therefore briefly summarized the action taken within her country in terms of legal measures and penal sanctions, as an example of what could and should be done in a country where racial discrimination was alien to the conscience of the people and where, therefore, action had to be concentrated on preventive measures. In a country such as Italy where racial discrimination did not exist, the implementation of the Programme for the Decade required not only preventive penal legislation, but also a continuing process of education and information, aimed at ensuring the broadest participation of the people of the world in the fight against racism and racial discrimination, as well as scientific research. Her delegation had given the Secretary-General detailed information in that connexion. She suggested that the Division of Human Rights should prepare another addendum to document E/5759, to be presented to the Council at its sixty-second session to cover the reports still to be submitted by other Member States.

11. Italy's activities during the first two years of the Decade were a reflection of its firm opposition to and rejection of racial discrimination throughout the world, especially in southern Africa, and of its support for the right of the peoples of that region to self-determination. Her delegation felt, however, that if the Decade were to be successful it was essential to avoid any insertion in the Council's deliberations of elements which were extraneous both to the Programme for the Decade and to the Convention, on which her delegation's position remained unchanged.

12. Mr. WILSON (Liberia) said that, despite the unanimous adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, racial discrimination persisted stubbornly through-

out the world. It occurred, however, in its most abhorrent form in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

13. He noted that a member of the United States Congress, Mr. Charles Diggs, had said after a visit to South Africa several years previously that it was quite impossible to convey the degree of suffering imposed by the *apartheid* system on its victims, and that it was not simply a matter of physical deprivation but also of mental suffering resulting from the destruction of the fabric of African society.

14. The Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was designed primarily to benefit the black peoples in southern Africa who constituted the vast majority of the victims of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, although others, of course, might also derive benefit from the goals and objectives of the Decade. Liberia therefore appealed to the members of the Council not to include any extraneous issue in the draft resolution on the item, as such action might tend to defeat the aims and purposes of the Decade.

15. His delegation associated itself with those which had expressed support for the request of the Government of Ghana that the General Assembly defray half the expenses of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

16. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that racism and racial discrimination had been resolutely condemned by the United Nations and world public opinion as a disgrace to humanity and a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter. It was not enough merely to condemn racism, however, and constant energetic efforts were needed to implement practical measures to eradicate racial discrimination and the last vestiges of colonialism and racism. It was to that end that the General Assembly had proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted a broad programme of measures to be implemented at the international and national levels.

17. He wished to take the opportunity to welcome the independent States which had freed themselves from colonial oppression, including the most recent, the People's Republic of Angola.

18. His delegation believed that the Council should assess the progress made in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, and also of other related United Nations decisions, and work out new measures aimed at the intensification of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

19. The victorious liberation struggle of the peoples demonstrated that no one could thwart their desire for freedom. The peoples' national liberation struggle was taking place at a time when progress was being made in the international arena and when, as a result of the efforts of peace-loving States and peoples, détente had become the most prominent trend. Events showed that the reaffirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between States and the strengthening of international peace and security created new opportunities for the peoples' national liberation movements and for the victory over colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. In their struggle, the peoples enjoyed broad international solidarity and support from progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, including unfailing support from the socialist States.

20. The direct aggression of the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury against the independent African States of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique was clear confirmation that those régimes constituted a constant threat to international peace and security. The aggressiveness of the racist régimes and their disregard for the rules of international law and human morality made it necessary for the peoples of those countries to be particularly watchful and united. The elimination of the remaining hotbeds of colonialism and racism was essential not only for the restoration of elementary human rights but also to ensure international peace and security.

21. All manifestations of racism, wherever they occurred and whatever form they took, were intolerable and totally unjustifiable. It would therefore be useful if all States included in their Constitutions provisions outlawing all forms of racial discrimination. Experience showed, however, that legislative measures alone were insufficient to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination. Racism was taking new forms in some countries and was reflected in statistics on education, pay, employment, housing conditions, and so forth. His delegation believed that the main reason for the persistence of racism was that the ruling classes used it to promote their own interests and to exploit their fellow men. The struggle against racism was therefore a major component part of the movement for social progress.

22. The Programme for the Decade must be fully implemented. Any reservations regarding particular provisions of the Programme could only be regarded as a deviation from the struggle against the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

23. The festering sore of racism in southern Africa was a matter of particular concern: the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes, in flagrant disregard of elementary human rights, were keeping millions of people in a state of utter servitude. The South African racists, openly challenging the whole international community, stubbornly persisted in pursuing an inhuman policy of *apartheid* and continued their illegal occupation of Namibia, subjecting millions of Africans to massive repressive measures. The illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continued a policy of cruel oppression of the indigenous population. The racists of Pretoria and Salisbury had recently shown increasing militancy and aggressiveness, with the support of certain transnational capitalist monopolies and the Governments which stood behind them, which, for their own mercenary interests, constantly afforded the régimes every kind of political, economic, military and other assistance. Their complicity with South African racists had been condemned many times by United Nations bodies, including the Commission on Human Rights and the Security Council, whose resolution 387 (1976), which had been adopted unanimously, was a serious warning to the racists of southern Africa and reflected the opinion of the world community. The imperialist Powers, flagrantly ignoring the will of the peoples, were trying to maintain the racist régimes in southern Africa as a bridge-head; that was no doubt why South Africa had publicly declared itself to be a bastion of the so-called "free world". The protectors of the racist régimes were very inventive in finding pretexts to justify their support of those régimes, such as allegations that foreign investments in southern

Africa helped improve the material situation of the local population.

24. It would be a major contribution to the attainment of goals of the Decade if all forms of assistance to the racist régimes were to cease, if political, economic, military and other ties with those régimes were broken, and if the régimes were completely isolated and boycotted. The time had come to make a careful assessment of how the numerous United Nations decisions and resolutions adopted with a view to the elimination of racism and colonialism were being implemented and what new measures needed to be taken to ensure their strict observance.

25. Zionism, a militant imperialist ideology which incited to racial hatred and enmity among peoples and which had been condemned by the General Assembly as a form of racism and racial discrimination, should be universally condemned. The unholy alliance of *apartheid* and zionism which had been condemned by the United Nations continued to gain strength, as had been shown by the warm welcome given to Mr. Vorster by the Israeli Zionists a few days previously.

26. The Soviet Union strictly implemented all United Nations decisions directed at the elimination of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination and in support of the peoples' national liberation struggle. The Soviet Union's unequivocal position in the struggle against colonialism and racism was based on the very nature of the Soviet socialist State, since discrimination of any kind was completely alien to the socialist order. In the Soviet Union there was no exploitation or oppression, and the equal rights of all its people, irrespective of nationality or race, were guaranteed in all spheres of life.

27. Throughout its history, the Soviet Union had consistently opposed all forms of exploitation and oppression. True to the principle of socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union assisted and would continue to assist those peoples which were waging a noble struggle for their freedom. In the programme for the further struggle for peace and international co-operation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples, which it had approved at its twenty-fifth Congress, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had defined the complete elimination of all vestiges of the system of colonial oppression and of the infringement of equal rights and the independence of the peoples, as well as the elimination of hotbeds of colonialism and racism, as among the most important international goals, essential to the peace and security of peoples.

28. His delegation believed that the current session of the Council should give new impetus to the implementation of the goals of the Decade. Consistent and purposeful action was needed, as well as the intensification of the efforts of States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, international and national organizations, and the broad mobilization of public opinion, directed at the eradication of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination. It was important that the greatest possible number of States should accede to the International Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, as tangible proof of their sincerity and concern for true respect for the peoples' rights.

29. His delegation welcomed the invitation of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World

Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and was prepared to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, the main goal of which should be to adopt measures to strengthen the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism. His delegation was prepared to support actively all proposals for the rapid attainment of the goals of the Decade.

30. Mr. AL-HUSSAMY (Observer for the Syrian Arab Republic), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his Government attached great importance to the success of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, commended the Government of Ghana on its initiative in offering to act as host to the Conference despite the vast financial implications, and fully supported the request of the Government of Ghana that the United Nations should defray half the expenditure involved in holding the Conference away from United Nations Headquarters.

31. It was well known that the Syrian Arab Republic, a founding Member of the United Nations, had consistently supported the struggle against racism and racial discrimination in all United Nations organs and had drawn attention to the evils of racism and racial discrimination, especially in Africa, where the colonial and racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia had created the most ugly forms of discrimination to oppress and exploit the indigenous population.

32. He noted that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination had not begun with the proclamation in 1973 of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; in fact, the struggle was as old as the United Nations itself. The Programme for the Decade was an achievement of the United Nations as a whole and did not belong to any one continent or group of countries. Its provisions must be respected whenever and wherever the international community faced a racist régime or discrimination of any kind. The international community must give more serious consideration to the accelerated collaboration on scientific, military and economic matters between the racist régimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv, since that collaboration endangered the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to bring about the elimination of *apartheid*.

33. He referred to the recent visit of Mr. Vorster to Israel and to a new agreement between South Africa and Israel concerning an increase in scientific relations, the expansion of financial aid to Israel's arms production, the purchase of Israeli fighters in exchange for South African uranium, the utilization of South African raw materials and Israeli manpower in joint projects, and the immediate expansion of trade. He also called attention to a recent meeting of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹ on the subject of the collaboration between Israel and South Africa, on 30 April 1976, at which grave concern had been expressed over the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions. The Chairman of the Special Committee had also expressed the hope that all Governments and organizations would condemn Israel's actions in developing closer collaboration with the Pretoria régime and warn the Israeli Government that the Governments and

¹ A/AC.115/SR.322.

peoples opposed to *apartheid* and racism could not ignore such collaboration.

34. *Apartheid* and zionism were similar in their ideologies, origin and practices since both were based on racial or religious supremacy, colonization by aliens, discrimination, and oppression of the indigenous population. It was not without reason that the General Assembly had adopted resolution 3379 (XXX) equating zionism with racism.

35. His delegation drew attention to the fact that those States which were attempting to obstruct the Programme for the Decade by using a very recent General Assembly resolution as a pretext were, and always had been, supporters of the racism régimes in South Africa and Palestine. Indeed, almost all Member States had joined the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, with the exception of a number of countries with well-known histories of colonization of the peoples of Africa and Asia and the two racist régimes. Those countries had never responded to the resolutions marking the various stages of the struggle against the racist régimes and they still provided those régimes with financial and military aid in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

36. Miss ILIC (Yugoslavia) expressed satisfaction at the large number of replies provided by Governments in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on measures taken or contemplated at the national level in order to implement the Decade. She commended the report concerning the activities of United Nations bodies and organizations (E/5760), particularly the part relating to activities that had a direct bearing on the areas and peoples most affected by policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, and colonial and alien domination and subjugation, such as assistance to the liberation movements, assistance to refugees from territories under racist rule in southern Africa, and other activities aimed at informing and educating the public at large concerning the evils of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*. Measures to prevent discrimination and to protect and promote the rights of individuals and groups such as national and ethnic minorities and migrant workers were especially important.

37. Her delegation welcomed the recent Security Council resolutions condemning the illegal activities of the racist régimes in southern Africa. The decision of the Government of Mozambique to sever all economic and trade relations with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, was commendable. It was to be hoped that the international community would effectively assist the Government and people of Mozambique in their noble effort. Her delegation believed that racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and the subjugation of the people of southern Africa would soon come to an end and that the bastions of racism and *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, as well as any other strongholds of colonialism and alien domination, would be eliminated by the very peoples which those régimes now oppressed.

38. Yugoslavia would continue to extend full moral and material assistance and support to the peoples and liberation movements fighting for their independence. It believed that, were it not for the political, military, economic and other interests of some States and transnational corporations, racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* would long since have been eliminated. By

maintaining economic and other relations with racist régimes, those States and corporations contributed to the perpetuation of racist régimes and their policies of discrimination and oppression in direct violations of United Nations resolutions, and endangered peace not only in southern Africa but in the world as a whole.

39. She noted that the Yugoslav Constitution guaranteed the equality of all citizens, regardless of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, education or social status, and that all citizens were equal before the law. The principle of non-discrimination and equality was fully integrated into the educational system, and special attention was given to the teaching of better understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and between nations and nationalities.

40. As a contribution to the implementation of the goals of the Decade, an international seminar on education would be organized in Yugoslavia, where several studies on racial discrimination were in progress. Yugoslavia, as a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, had no relations with racist régimes.

41. Her delegation welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the Conference to be held as a major feature of the Decade and supported Ghana's request that the United Nations defray half the expenditures involved in holding the Conference away from Headquarters. Her delegation believed, moreover, that careful scrutiny of the expenses envisaged might permit substantial reductions.

42. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that, during the past year, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America had won new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism. The balance of forces in southern Africa had radically changed in favour of the indigenous people. In the dependent Territories, the people's struggle for national liberation and their mass movements were developing in depth.

43. The armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe continued to make important progress. Guerrilla fighters had launched offensives along the border between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia, doubling the area under their control, and the people of Zimbabwe were confident that final victory could be won without the intervention of foreign troops. In Namibia, the freedom fighters continued to deal heavy blows against the South African colonial troops in vast areas of the country. The struggle of the people of Azania against racial discrimination and *apartheid* was growing: a series of strikes by workers and students was throwing the South African racists into a state of panic. Those events vividly demonstrated the excellent prospects for the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

44. The South African racist régime, sensing imminent doom, was stepping up its counter-revolutionary tactics of brutal repression and political deception in a vain attempt to prolong its tottering rule. The racist régime of Southern Rhodesia was again speaking of "conciliation", "peace talks" and the convening of a "constitutional conference" in an attempt to weaken the liberation movement and deceive world public opinion. At the same time, it continued to expand its own troops and its attacks on the Zimbabwean people's armed

forces. It had even invaded Mozambique on the pretext of pursuing the guerrillas, thereby seriously threatening the security of neighbouring States. That act of aggression had met with a timely and forceful counter-attack by Mozambique and had further evoked the indignation of, and condemnation by, African and world public opinion. On the other hand, the South African racists had proclaimed so-called "major reforms", claiming that black Africans would be allowed to fill government posts, that certain *apartheid* laws in Namibia would be repealed or amended, that measures would be taken to improve the status of black Africans, that a "constitutional conference" would be convened, and so on. Yet none of those deceptive tricks could cover up the reality of the repressive measures taken by the South African régime against the people of Azania and Namibia. That régime was vigorously expanding its armaments to intensify its repression, declaring arrogantly that its policies had not changed and that it would "go all out to deal with guerrilla violence".

45. It was expanding its army and air force bases in Namibia in order to establish strategic strongholds. It had redeployed in Namibia the troops it had withdrawn from Southern Rhodesia and had openly invaded Angola. It had recently promulgated the so-called "Amended Defence Act" and had claimed that its armed forces had the right to cross borders in the vast region of Africa south of the Equator to retaliate against any move which threatened its security. That was an act of wanton provocation against neighbouring States.

46. In southern Africa, the people in areas yet to be liberated would continue to frustrate the schemes of the racist régimes. They would crush the enemy's brutal repression by means of armed struggle. They would also defeat the schemes of the super-Powers for meddling with the liberation movements in their contention for hegemony. The collapse of the Portuguese colonial system had aggravated super-Power rivalry in southern Africa.

47. In order to preserve its enormous economic and strategic interests, one super-Power was energetically supporting the local racist régimes. The rival super-Power, flaunting the banner of the "natural ally of the liberation movement" and motivated by its desire for hegemony, was infiltrating southern Africa by any means it could, trying to take the place of the old colonialists and to expand its sphere of influence there. A glaring example was the practice of Soviet social-imperialism which, on the pretext of supporting the national liberation movement and fulfilling its internationalist duty, had resorted to the tactics of supporting one group against another. It had introduced large quantities of armaments, military personnel and mercenaries into Angola and had carried out wanton intervention and aggression against that country. The grave situation there was unprecedented in the history of the post-war national liberation movement in Africa and would have serious consequences for Angola, for southern Africa and for the whole continent. If Soviet social-imperialism succeeded in Angola, there would be no guarantee against the appearance of another Angola, and unless such interference was eliminated, there could be no tranquillity in Africa.

48. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemned the South African authorities for their criminal intervention in Angola, and firmly supported

the people of Angola and other parts of Africa in their just struggle against South Africa's intervention. The Chinese Government and people also strongly condemned Soviet social-imperialism for its intervention and aggression against Angola and urged the immediate withdrawal of Soviet military personnel and mercenaries. That was also the righteous demand of just world opinion and the Governments of many countries.

49. Imperialism, racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and social-imperialism were doomed; the struggle of the people of southern Africa for liberation would triumph. Since the African people had been able to expel the wolf of old colonialism from Africa through the front gate, they would certainly evict the tiger of Soviet social-imperialism through the back door, thereby overthrowing the racist régimes and winning the liberation of the entire African continent.

50. Mr. NEUGEBAUER (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation attached great significance to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and was particularly interested in the actions, suggestions and proposals of Member States designed to eliminate racial discrimination. The German Democratic Republic supported the struggle to achieve that end by rendering material, moral and political assistance to the oppressed peoples to the best of its ability. That support had been evident to the members of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* when it had held its meetings in 1974 at Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. It did not maintain relations of any kind with the racist régimes and consistently complied with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. It had been among the first States to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its position in support of the national liberation movements had been publicly proclaimed by its Minister for Foreign Affairs in the General Assembly² and by the Chairman of its Council of Ministers on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.³ The latter had emphasized, in particular, that it was time for the Security Council to decide on effective measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to put an end to the policy and practices of the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and to the illegal occupation of Namibia. Moreover, the German Democratic Republic's Committee for the Decade for Action had initiated a number of measures in support of the cause of the Decade (see E/5759) and among its related projects was the organization of a scientific conference on the imperialist character of racism in southern Africa.

51. The discussion of South African aggression in Angola in the Security Council had been of special importance. The resolution adopted by the Security Council (387 (1976) of 31 March 1976) had demonstrated the determination of African and non-aligned States and the socialist States to reaffirm continuing support for the implementation of the goals of the Decade for Action. The debate in the Security Council had also warned the accomplices of the racist régimes in southern Africa that there were clear limits to the supportive action they could take. The policies of racism and racial discrimination were instruments of imperialist and colonialist oppression and the apolo-

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2360th meeting.

³ See A/AC.115/SR.320.

gists and advocates of those policies could not deny that the Vorster régime, in its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, had allied itself with the forces of reaction. The German Democratic Republic had resolutely condemned that aggression, and with the help of the peace-loving peoples in Africa and throughout the world, the People's Republic of Angola had defended its independence and cleared the way for the full exercise of its right to self-determination.

52. The German Democratic Republic fully supported resolution 9 (XXXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session (see E/5768, chap. XX) on the Decade for Action, and, in particular, the recommendation that the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session should be taken into account in a study to be prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It should be noted that the Assembly had pointed to the dangers for peace and security in southern Africa arising from the access of the Vorster régime to nuclear weapons (resolution 3411 G (XXX)). That question should be given full attention during the Decade.

53. The German Democratic Republic also welcomed the adoption of resolutions by the Commission on Human Rights condemning all forms of political, military, economic and other co-operation between certain States and the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. However, the representatives of some States on the Commission had dissociated themselves from the objectives of the Decade; more recently, a reappraisal of those objectives had been demanded, especially from States which had repeatedly been criticized for their support of the racist régimes in southern Africa. There could no longer be any doubt that political, economic, and military support by NATO States and transnational monopolies continued to enable those régimes to continue their racist policy. Nor was it a coincidence that, at a time when it was most acutely isolated by the international community, the Vorster régime had extended its political and military co-operation with Tel Aviv. In the circumstances, those who questioned the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) were really demanding that the racist régimes be supported.

54. The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to which the Government of Ghana would act as host in 1978, should draw up a mid-term balance sheet for the Decade and devise further measures for uprooting racism. It was his understanding that the Conference would be based on the relevant United Nations resolutions concerning the right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa to self-determination and independence. Its main concern should be to decide on measures to increase support for the struggle of those peoples, investigate the roots of racism, analyse the role of the racist régimes as a threat to peace, and identify the main obstacles to the eradication of racism. The struggle to achieve that goal was an important part of the anti-imperialist movement of peace, international security, independence and social progress. World peace and détente permitted a maximum deployment of forces to implement the objectives of the Decade.

55. Mr. ABDALLAH (Tunisia) said that the international community should exercise greater vigilance in order to protect peoples from the evils of racism and racial discrimination. He drew attention, in that con-

nexion, to the seminar held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975 on the human rights of migrant workers. He further cited a statement by President Bourguiba of Tunisia pledging total support for and solidarity with the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and Palestine in their struggle to achieve their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence.

56. The condemnation of the international community should be directed not only against the racist régimes of southern Africa but, even more, against those really responsible for the persistence of racist policies, namely, those States which provided political and material aid to the racist régimes, without which the oppressors would long ago have yielded to the overwhelming desire of the oppressed peoples to establish their true identity, as had been the case in Portugal.

57. Under the constitutional, legislative, judicial and administrative systems in force in Tunisia, all discrimination based on race or other factors had been eliminated, and Tunisia wished to renew its pledge of solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and Palestine and to urge all peace-loving States to intensify measures to liberate them from racism and hasten their independence. After the experience of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, the victory of those peoples could not be long delayed.

58. The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should strengthen the determination of all States to eliminate all forms of discrimination and the World Conference to be held in Ghana in 1978, to which the Ghanaian Government had graciously consented to act as host despite its limited resources, should evoke full support and assistance from the international community. The aim of the Conference should be to commit government authorities and private agencies to take stronger action at all levels to eliminate racism and to develop new, bolder and more effective means of accomplishing that objective. The success of the Conference would also depend on the measures it took to mobilize public opinion in support of its purposes and to block the manoeuvres of those who sought to perpetuate racism and colonialism. The Conference at Accra would be a test of the sincerity of those who paid lip-service to the objectives of the Decade while continuing to support the racist régimes. It would also test the solidarity expressed by many States with the cause of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and Palestine and the fidelity with which States had implemented relevant United Nations resolutions. His delegation hoped that the United Nations would defray half the expenses incurred by the host country in organizing the Conference, thus making an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), in order to ensure its success. As the preparatory organ for the Conference, the Council should urge all Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental bodies dealing with human rights, and the liberation movements recognized by OAU and the League of Arab States to participate actively in the work of the Conference.

59. Miss LOPEZ (Venezuela) deplored the continued support given to the racist régimes of southern Africa by the big Powers, which were protecting their own interests. As it had stated in its reply to the Secretary-General's questionnaire (see E/5759), the Venezuelan Government unequivocally supported the measures

taken and the action to be developed to eliminate racism and racial discrimination in all its forms. It fully supported the Decade as a means of riveting public attention on the monstrous practices of the racist régimes and condemning the Government engaged in those practices. Her delegation ardently hoped that the World Conference to be held at Accra would constitute a further advance in the struggle to eliminate racist policies and practices in Africa, the continent which had suffered most from those evils.

60. Mr. BROAD (United Kingdom), speaking in exercise of his right of reply and also on behalf of the delegations of the United States and France, directed his remarks to the reference to Berlin in the statement of the representative of the German Democratic Republic. The position of the three Governments on the status of Berlin was as stated in document A/10078 of 14 April 1975 and document A/10126 of 26 April 1975.

61. Mr. NEUGEBAUER (German Democratic Republic), observing that every State had a right to determine the name of its capital city, said that it was an internationally recognized fact, as could be seen from all official United Nations publications, that the capital of his country was Berlin. The attempt to construe a so-called Berlin question prompted the question whether one wanted to make more difficult the fruitful exchange of ideas on the substance of the problem or whether one wanted to become the spokesman for certain circles which pursued aims consistent neither with the Charter of the United Nations nor with other important documents of international law and suited only to endanger peace and disturb peaceful co-operation.

62. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) protested against the attempt of the Chinese delegation, in its lengthy description of China's support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, to cast aspersions on the USSR's policy of friendship for the oppressed peoples of that part of the world. The USSR categorically rejected those slanderous remarks. In keeping with the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism, it would continue to provide moral and material support to those peoples and to implement the relevant United Nations decisions, including the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

63. The struggle of the Angolan people for national liberation had clearly shown that weapons provided by China had been used by the mercenaries of the South African racists and that Chinese instructors and other personnel had served as mercenaries of South Africa in committing acts of aggression against the Angolan people. The efforts of the Chinese delegation to resort to provocation by misrepresenting the facts were intended to create confusion, but they would not mislead those who knew the truth of the situation in Angola. The Soviet delegation rejected those fabrications categorically.

64. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that the USSR representative's vilification of his country could not tarnish the image of the Chinese people and would only expose the guilty conscience and ugliness of Soviet social-imperialism.

65. The aggression and intervention by Soviet social-imperialism against Angola were not isolated events; they were the continuation of Soviet expansion over the past decade and an integral part of the USSR's conten-

tion with the other super-Power for hegemony in the south Atlantic and the world. They constituted an important component of the USSR's global offensive strategy, and had opened the eyes of people to what was really behind such nonsense as "détente has become a major trend", "support for the liberation movements", "natural ally" and "the consolidation of peace and security will contribute to the victory over colonialism", propagated by the Soviet Union. Lies could not conceal the facts: within a few short months, the USSR had sent into Angola over 10,000 tons of armaments, modern weapons and large numbers of military personnel, as well as mercenaries. Countless Angolan villages had been razed by those weapons and over 100,000 Angolans had been brutally massacred by the guns of the Soviet aggressors. Over a million Angolans had been driven into desolation and made homeless. Those were the bloody crimes committed by the new Soviet czars in their aggression against Angola under the guise of so-called "internationalism" and "assistance", crimes of such magnitude as to dwarf those of the old-line colonialists.

66. Nevertheless, the African peoples had a tradition of opposing imperialism and the aggression and intervention by Soviet social-imperialism had heightened their vigilance and determination never to allow the new czars to act at will. The people of Angola, and of all Africa, were fully capable of strengthening their unity, eliminating outside interference and handling their own affairs. Angola belonged to the people of Angola and Africa to the people of Africa, not to imperialism, racism and hegemonism. It was an irresistible historical trend for nations to want liberation and for peoples to want revolution. Soviet social-imperialism was vainly plotting to sow discord in the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Africa; that scheme was doomed to failure, as were Soviet plans for aggression, expansion and division of the African peoples.

67. Mr. ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that the Council should not allow itself to become the forum for diversionary tactics and the obvious manoeuvres of reactionary interests which paid lip-service to the struggle against racism while providing the support which sustained the racist régimes in southern Africa. Since the facts regarding events in central Africa had been mercilessly distorted, his delegation felt morally obligated to state, as it had done in the Security Council debate on South African intervention in Angola, what motivated those distortions and where the peoples fighting for liberation could find a true explanation of those events. In his specific reference to mercenaries, the representative of Maoism was creating fantasies. There was photographic evidence, which most representatives had seen, clearly showing who had helped the Angolans in their struggle for independence and who had tried to stop them. He reaffirmed the determination of the Cuban people to respond when called upon by fraternal peoples to help fight aggression and the imperialist racism which sought to perpetuate colonialism.

68. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), observing that the Cuban representative had quite rightly replied to the slanderous remarks of the Chinese representative directed against the USSR, said that the object of the Chinese delegation was clearly to use the Council as a platform for such slanders and not to participate in the debate on the

urgent questions before it. In connexion with the Chinese comments regarding aid to the mercenaries of racism, it should be noted that the representative of China had kept his hand down when the Security Council had voted against South Africa. Indeed, China had not yet recognized the victorious people of Angola which had freed itself from colonialism, thus providing further evidence that the Chinese leadership was becoming as reactionary as the most reactionary forces in the world, namely, the military racist forces of South Africa.

69. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) appealed to delegations not to pursue their quarrel on the events in Angola. There had been a full-dress debate on the question in the Security Council and they should conserve their energies for another debate on *apartheid* to be held the following week. If they truly sought to defend the interests of Africa, they should not fight about it. With the military operations in Angola over, they should find ways to help to reconstruct the coun-

try so that it could effectively exercise its independence.

70. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that in its attempt to divert attention from the Soviet aggression in Angola, the USSR delegation had not dared to touch upon the substantive issues raised by the Chinese delegation. Moreover, the Cuban role in that Soviet aggression was known to the whole world: it was clear that the Cubans had served the Soviet authorities. He had already replied to the Soviet statement and would not waste the time of the Council on a further reply.

71. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would accede to Nigeria's appeal not to discuss the question further. What was now required was action, not words, specifically, action to halt collusion with reaction and with the racists seeking to oppress the peoples of southern Africa. Those who were working towards that end did not indulge in slanderous allegations in the Council.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

1992nd meeting

Wednesday, 28 April 1976, at 3.40 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1992

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*continued*) (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799, E/5813)

1. Mr. SCRANTON (United States of America) said that every Member State had supported the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1973 to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)). It had been the product of a consensus which the United States had helped to shape on the basis of its own experience in attempting to institutionalize the results of the civil rights revolution which had been sparked by the United States Supreme Court decision of 1954 in the case of *Brown v. the Board of Education*. Consequently, the United States Government understood the difficulties of elevating the moral principle of social and racial equality to the level of national law and then making it applicable to the daily lives of individuals, and it had approached the goals of the Decade with hope and with realism. In that painful and complex task, in which even small steps stirred resistance, the success of United Nations efforts depended on developing and sustaining a strong supporting consensus. In its own country, the United States had succeeded in maintaining that basic consensus and would continue to do so, for without a general belief that the elimination of racism and racial discrimination were central goals of the society, rightly defined and fairly pursued, its efforts would inevitably fail.

2. Over the past 30 years, the United Nations had maintained a similar consensus and the action it had taken in the field of human rights had been inspired by a common commitment to work against certain universally defined wrongs. For its part, the United States had supported every proper effort to combat racism

and racial discrimination at the international level. It absolutely opposed *apartheid* and believed that South Africa must be exposed to relentless demands of the world community until that system was eradicated. It took the same position on racial discrimination wherever it persisted.

3. However, the unwise, unjust and completely unacceptable action by the General Assembly in adopting resolution 3379 (XXX), equating zionism with racism, had demolished the United Nations consensus on questions relating to racial discrimination. Zionism was not racism or racial discrimination. It was a justifiable and understandable manifestation of national feeling on the part of a people whose claim to a homeland had been recognized by the United Nations almost 30 years earlier. The final borders of that homeland had not been agreed upon, and the search for a just and lasting settlement of that dispute had absorbed the attention of the United Nations for a number of years. However, the Organization's early act of recognition was not at issue.

4. The United States would never accept the thesis of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) any more than it would agree that other legitimate national movements were to be condemned as forms of "racism" or "racial discrimination". That position was not the policy of a particular Administration at a particular moment; it was a view strongly held in the Congress, in the executive branch and throughout the nation as a whole. The United States felt so strongly about the Assembly resolution that it had announced that it could no longer participate in the Decade for Action or support it or attend the proposed World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in Ghana. It would adhere to that position and could resume its participation in the Decade only if the latter were to return to its original basis, which had once been accepted by a broad consensus.

5. His remarks should be seen not as an expression of anger or self-righteousness but as a deeply felt expression of concern for the integrity and vitality of the United Nations system. The world was too filled with political strife to continue to permit the United Nations to be used to inflame racial and religious antagonisms and to waste its time in political vilification when so many nations needed its assistance in coping with poverty and economic instability. Political vilification was not the answer. The answer was stable agreements reached through consensus.

6. Mr. SHARAF (Jordan) said that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination was central to the efforts of States to bring about a more just world order. Through the United Nations, an increasing majority of nations had been fighting for freedom, equality, self-determination and independence and against colonialism and racial domination. They had realized that human rights were not an exclusive cause confined to national societies in a small and privileged geographical area of the world, but were inseparable from the struggle of the developing world for emancipation from the bonds of alien domination and racial supremacy. With the collapse of colonialism in most parts of the world, it was anachronistic to conceive of human rights as separate from the right of all peoples to independence and equality. That was the idea behind the Decade for Action and the United Nations instruments on the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

7. Africa was the geographical context in which those new ideas were gaining support. Africa's struggle had revolutionized international values concerning human rights and, as colonialism on that continent had collapsed, the islands of racism and *apartheid* in southern Africa had become the focus of the struggle. The goal was to isolate those islands further and to force them to yield to the irreversible tide of history.

8. The Jordanian Government supported the aims and purposes of the proposed World Conference to be held in Ghana in 1978 and the request of the Ghanaian Government that the United Nations should share in the costs of the Conference (see E/5763). In the meantime, racism and racial discrimination in all their national and international manifestations must be condemned and fought.

9. The General Assembly had acted appropriately in condemning zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination (resolution 3379 (XXX)). It had condemned a retrogressive and harmful political ideology and its politically repressive and violent practices in the Middle East. It had exposed the racist and discriminatory basis of Israel's conduct against the Palestinian Arabs and their neighbours in the area and the bankrupt moral position of Israel's supporters outside the region. A Government which subjugated hundreds of thousands of indigenous inhabitants in their own homeland by military force and denied them their human rights was a legitimate target for condemnation by the international community. There was an inseparable link between the legitimate aspirations and demands of the peoples of Zimbabwe and southern Africa for freedom and dignity in their own homeland and those of the Palestinian people. The United Nations should consistently support all three as part of the same struggle for liberation.

10. The Programme for the Decade annexed to General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) was founded on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) and was therefore directly applicable to the situation within each country. For its part, Jordan had endeavoured to bring its constitutional concepts and social practices into line with the human rights principles endorsed in United Nations instruments within the limitations imposed by history, level of development and external circumstances.

11. Mr. KUDRYAVTSEV (Observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking at the invitation of the President, drew attention to the successes achieved by the oppressed peoples struggling to free themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism and to win political independence. Those victories, which had increased the membership of the United Nations, had been won in conditions of international détente brought about by the sustained efforts of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces allied with the peoples fighting for national liberation. They had been nurtured by various United Nations instruments calling for the elimination of racism and *apartheid* and the granting of independence to colonial peoples, which the Byelorussian SSR had strongly supported and which had been reaffirmed as basic policy at the twenty-fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. However, the time had come to demand the strict implementation of those instruments through collective action by all Member States on the basis of the Programme for the Decade.

12. It had become all the more urgent to isolate and boycott the racist régimes in southern Africa because certain capitalist countries, in defiance of United Nations resolutions, had stepped up their aid to those régimes. Not only were they supplying modern weapons to crush the national liberation movements but they were intensifying economic and trade relations, through transnational monopolies, with a view to perpetuating the *status quo*. As the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had indicated in its report,¹ the continued financial and economic support of the Salisbury-Pretoria axis by certain NATO countries and, in particular, by large monopolies of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, which enabled the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to keep their indigenous peoples in conditions of poverty, high infant mortality and high illiteracy, was tantamount to a plot to frustrate the national liberation movements. The complicity of the imperialist countries had been clear in Angola, where the Pretoria régime had unleashed direct aggression against the people. However, the just cause of the Angolan people had triumphed in the face of overwhelming opposition.

13. Despite the attempts of several countries to conceal the fact that zionism was essentially racist, which the General Assembly had recognized in resolution 3379 (XXX), that fact had been borne out by the recent visit of the South African Prime Minister to Israel. The Zionist ideology, recently restated at the World Zionist Congress, was in clear violation of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX)) and constituted a

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1).

threat to friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between States and international peace and security.

14. His delegation favoured the unconditional implementation by all States without exception of the measures set forth in United Nations documents for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and *apartheid*, including the strict application of sanctions against the racist régimes in southern Africa. In the Byelorussian SSR, the very nature of a socialist democratic society precluded the existence of any form of discrimination. The Byelorussian SSR appreciated the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and supported the proposed World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It was imperative that the Council, at its current session, should give fresh impetus to the implementation of the goals of the Decade for Action.

15. Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria) said that his Government had unequivocally rejected racism and racial discrimination both internally and internationally and believed that the phenomenon should be totally eradicated. Accordingly, it had been outlawed in Austrian legislation and Austria, as a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, had already submitted two reports on the subject to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. However, discrimination in any form could not be eliminated simply by the enforcement of legislation; it had to be attacked, through education and information, at its source, namely in the minds and hearts of people.

16. The Austrian Government was concerned about violation of human rights wherever it occurred and had therefore aligned itself with past and current efforts of the international community to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, including *apartheid*. It continued to contribute to the various United Nations funds for assistance to the peoples of southern Africa and had whole-heartedly supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as an expression of solidarity with the countries of Africa, which had been subjected for so long to the indignities of racism. The Programme for the Decade, which Austria fully approved, could not be implemented without sustained and concerted efforts by the entire world community based on broad support. His Government adhered to the definition of racism and racial discrimination given in article 1, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It supported the proposal for a World Conference and Ghana's request for a sharing of costs by the United Nations.

17. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session relating to action to combat racism had found the degree of support necessary in so far as they were clearly addressed to the situation in southern Africa. His delegation hoped that the momentum of United Nations decisions could be maintained and that the Government of South Africa could be induced to bring about a peaceful evolution of political rights and equality for all the peoples in that country. It also trusted that any further decisions taken by the Council could be adopted either by consensus or by a clear majority, bearing in mind the original aims and primary targets of the Decade and with a refusal to be distracted by matters unrelated to the evils of

racial discrimination and *apartheid*, which could only have a divisive effect on the United Nations. If the Council wished to generate support from inside and outside the United Nations for its action to implement the goals of the Decade, it should be careful not to create a wide gap of understanding between its decisions and public opinion in many Member States. His remarks were motivated not by any desire to reopen discussion on questions which had deeply divided the General Assembly at its thirtieth session but by the sincere hope that Member States would unite behind the primary goal of ensuring respect for human rights and that Austria would be able to contribute to successful action by the Council.

18. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that the Government and people of Nigeria were committed to the total eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Her delegation welcomed the World Conference to be held in conjunction with the Decade. The purpose of the Conference was to examine ways and means of solving the manifold problems associated with racism and racial discrimination, and it was bound to raise the morale of the Africans in their relentless struggle for emancipation and hasten the collapse of the illegal régimes in southern Africa. Those objectives could be achieved only if the Western Powers made genuine efforts to comply with the various United Nations decisions directed against the racist régimes. A number of Western Powers were in fact directly benefiting from the dehumanization and enslavement of the blacks in southern Africa, either through the profits generated by the use of cheap labour or through the lucrative munitions shipments designed to ensure the racist régimes against probable attacks. Her country had, for its part, not only observed the political and economic sanctions against the racist régimes but also given financial and material support to the various liberation movements of the victims of racism and racial discrimination, and it would continue to focus attention on practical ways and means of alleviating their distress. Her delegation welcomed the choice of an African venue for the forthcoming World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and hoped that the Secretary-General would do his utmost to make the required funds available.

19. Her own country was not a multiracial society and therefore did not have any problem of racism or racial discrimination. The comparatively small number of aliens resident in Nigeria had equal rights with Nigerians before the law and were free to engage in private business in all but a very few economic sectors. Nigeria encouraged foreign investments and the activities of foreign businessmen, and its Constitution made adequate and clear-cut provision for the integration of aliens into Nigerian society either through registration at birth or naturalization.

20. The Government and people of Nigeria shared the confidence of all progressive elements in the Council in the imminent collapse of the racist régimes in southern Africa and wished to express their deep appreciation for the moral and material support given to the cause of liberation in that area by the Scandinavian countries, the socialist countries and other friends of Africa and supporters of freedom.

Mr. Ehsassi (Iran) took the Chair.

21. Mr. DAMMERT (Peru) said that some victories had been won in the past few years in the fight against racial discrimination, especially in Africa. Those victories meant not only the elimination of racism and racial discrimination but also the collapse of colonialism and other forms of imperialism and of their efforts to divide and segregate the native populations. Unless, however, the international community could join forces to put an end to the *apartheid* policy of the white minority in South Africa, the Decade could hardly be expected to succeed or achieve its goals. That policy was in clear violation of many resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and its various bodies and had to be eliminated as soon as possible so that the native peoples of Namibia and Azania might be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and enjoy basic human rights and freedoms. At the same time, the independent countries of the area had to be free from foreign aggression and occupation.

22. He welcomed the offer of the Government and people of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference in 1978 and urged the United Nations to assist the Government of Ghana in ensuring the success of the Conference.

23. Mr. ALARCON DE QUESADA (Cuba) said that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination had reached a new and positive stage with the collapse of Portuguese fascism in Africa and the liberation of its former territories there, which also created favourable conditions for the emancipation of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The defeat of the South African racists in Angola marked an historic triumph for the entire African continent and put an end for ever to the myth of white supremacy. Thanks to the solidarity of the countries and the African peoples, colonialism and racism were now on the defensive. The forces of capitalism and imperialism were continuing, however, in their efforts to postpone the inevitable by supporting the forces of *apartheid* and oppression in southern Africa, and it was essential to redouble efforts to defeat their machinations and ensure the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. In that connexion, it was especially important that South Africa be made to restore to the People's Republic of Angola all the property which it had stolen during its criminal aggression and compensate the Angolan people for the damage caused by its troops. The prompt entry of Angola into the United Nations would also be an important token of the anti-colonial commitment of the Organization.

24. The United Nations also had to face up to the grave implications for peace and security of recent South African legislation authorizing that country's forces to intervene militarily in any African country. That legislation was particularly important in the light of the close ties which existed between South Africa, NATO and various Western countries.

25. The international community should also consider appropriate measures against the treacherous action of certain reactionary Latin American countries, such as Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, which served the enemies of Africa and defied world opinion by strengthening their ties with the South African régime. An equally significant indication of the nature of South Africa's international support was Mr. Vorster's recent visit to Israel, which showed the connexion between zionism and *apartheid* and justified the action of the General Assembly in defining zionism as a form of racism.

26. His country, which represented a multiracial fusion of Latin and African elements and had, through a profound social revolution, overcome the heritage of racism of its own colonial past, rejected all forms of racial discrimination in its socialist Constitution and would continue to support international efforts to ensure full equality for all peoples everywhere.

27. In that connexion, it welcomed the Conference to be held in Ghana in 1978 as an indispensable and important event, and urged the United Nations to provide Ghana with every assistance so as to ensure the Conference's success.

28. Mr. LAMB (Australia) said that his Government regarded racial discrimination and intolerance with abhorrence and was actively associated with United Nations programmes aimed at realizing the goal of self-determination for the remaining colonial entities in the world. It embraced the objectives of the Decade, especially its appeal to counter all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to identify the fallacious and mythical beliefs that contributed to racism.

29. It was essential, however, to be clear about the meaning of terms. Racism could only be a form of discrimination practised by one race of people upon another. The meaning could not be extended to encompass other forms of discrimination, whether real or imagined. Language could not be twisted to suit different situations as they arose. His delegation would continue to play whatever part it could to ensure that the goals of the Decade were realized without being distorted by the recent perceptions of some.

30. His delegation welcomed the forthcoming World Conference and especially the fact that it was to be held in Africa, a continent which was host to the sickness of racism in its most visible form. It hoped, however, that further examination of the costs of the Conference would produce suggestions for a reduction in their scale. His delegation did not wish to prejudge at the current stage the Ghanaian Government's request for defrayal of the costs, but felt that a proposal of that nature, which departed from arrangements that had served the international community for some years, deserved careful study. His delegation would defer a definitive position on that matter until the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, which was the only body competent to discuss a departure from one of its own decisions.

31. Mr. BOATEN (Observer for Ghana), speaking at the invitation of the President, commended the report of the Secretary-General (E/5763) and expressed appreciation of the co-operation and understanding which had prevailed during his Government's consultations with the representatives of the Secretary-General.

32. Ghana, as an African nation, was inspired by its vision of the Africa of the morrow, a continent strong, united and devoid of injustice, oppression and humiliation. His country's occasional strident postures in international forums could be attributed to the conviction that its newly won independence would be meaningful only to the extent that it led to the total decolonization and unity of Africa, including the elimination of the archaic, immoral and totally indefensible theories and practices of *apartheid* and the untenable claims of the superiority of one race over another. Such dangerous theories had disturbed Africa's peace and now, more than ever, posed a threat to international peace and security.

33. He noted that, as a result of an initial reluctance to undertake the admittedly difficult and ambitious Programme for the Decade, the essential national, regional and international support and the necessary resources for the Programme had not yet been generated. Support for the Programme should not be limited to mere condemnation of the cruel and oppressive system of *apartheid*. He rejected the claim made in some quarters that the victims of *apartheid* were better off than other members of their ethnic group living in free independent Africa. Such claims sought to distort the issue and were baseless and irrelevant.

34. The thesis that the fight against racism and racial discrimination was essentially a fight for Africans alone or, at best, for the so-called coloured people of the third world was inadmissible, for the problem affected all mankind. The future of the United Nations and of the world would be determined by the solution of the problem of southern Africa and of racist practices in other parts of the world. Ghana would continue to make sacrifices to help achieve the goal of eliminating *apartheid*.

35. Referring to his Government's offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, he said that arrangements had been made for the construction of a number of additional buildings for the Conference. The cost of those buildings as well as the cost of a number of ancillary services for the Conference would be the sole responsibility of the Government of Ghana. The fragile economy of his country had been seriously affected by the continuing global recession, and, after most serious consideration, his Government had requested that the United Nations absorb at least half of the additional costs involved in holding the Conference in Ghana. While some might caution that such a request would constitute a precedent, he doubted that it was the first of its kind. Moreover, precedents should be followed only if warranted by circumstances. It was important to note that strict adherence to the terms of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) would severely limit the number of developing countries capable of acting as host to important United Nations conferences.

36. As the report of the Secretary-General showed, the extent of the additional cost involved was not yet certain and could be determined only after the Council had made a number of decisions relating to the Conference, including its scope and duration. His delegation's preliminary evaluation of the estimates prepared by the Secretariat led it to believe that, with careful scrutiny, the cost estimate of \$645,000 could be further reduced. The Council might appoint a preparatory subcommittee whose terms of reference would include that task. In that connexion, he wondered why the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran, which had lasted for three weeks (22 April-13 May 1968), had involved an additional cost to the host country of less than \$250,000, and why the host country in that case had not been called upon to pay the cost of travel by United Nations officials in connexion with preparations for the Conference.

37. To help reduce the cost of the Conference, he recommended that the Council should dispense with summary records, thus saving \$185,000. Estimates for conference services were rather high and could be reduced.

38. While Ghana would do its utmost to ensure the success of the Conference, it was imperative that careful preparation should begin almost immediately.

39. He commended the contributions of the specialized agencies, OAU, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations towards achieving the objectives of the Programme for the Decade.

40. He summarized Ghana's hopes for southern Africa, which were that Namibia should be independent and free of South African and racist minority controls, that Rhodesia should be independent and free of minority and racist control and that South Africa should be free from *apartheid* and minority control. All those countries should evolve societies which were multiracial and which guaranteed the same benefits and privileges to every man, woman and child regardless of his origin, race, colour or creed.

41. Mr. PETROV (Bulgaria) expressed support for the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and noted that his Government was a signatory of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, recently adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973). It would take an active part in United Nations activities during the Decade.

42. Bulgaria and the other socialist countries would continue to provide moral, material and political assistance to the national liberation movements in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

43. While all forms of racism and racial discrimination were odious, they existed in their most abhorrent form in Africa and southern Africa. He noted the long-standing concern of the United Nations with the problem and expressed the view that the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council had contributed significantly to the moral and political isolation of the racist régimes. His delegation supported all the resolutions adopted at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

44. *Apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination were an affront to human dignity and a massive and flagrant violation of human rights. They represented a serious obstacle to international co-operation and a threat to world peace and security as well as a serious impediment to economic and social development. All Member States should increase their contribution to the United Nations struggle for the final elimination of racism and racial discrimination. He noted that some Western countries had consistently followed a policy of covert co-operation or connivance with the racist régimes in southern Africa, falsely claiming that they could not control the activities of multinational corporations or that global strategic considerations were involved. It was not surprising that some of those countries sought excuses to shun the Decade for Action and to boycott it entirely. It was obvious that the neo-colonialist policy of imperialism was in a state of deep crisis and was doomed to fail. The lesson of Angola proved that the tide of history could not be reversed.

45. In the light of the victory of the Angolan people and of the people of Mozambique, the recent visit of Mr. Vorster to Israel was a source of increasing con-

cern to all. The strengthening of the unholy alliance of Israel and South Africa represented a serious challenge to the United Nations and confirmed the fact that aggression and racism, oppression and racial discrimination were synonymous.

46. His delegation supported the request of the Government of Ghana that half of the expenditure incurred in holding the Conference away from United Nations Headquarters should be defrayed by the United Nations through voluntary contributions for the Decade.

47. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that, in conformity with the United Nations Charter and her country's well-established policy of equality before the law for all, Argentina whole-heartedly supported all United Nations programmes to combat racism and racial discrimination. Her delegation had supported the convening of a World Conference in Ghana; it hoped that the Secretary-General would provide the necessary support and that preparations for the Conference would be carried out efficiently and as economically as possible.

48. Her delegation hoped that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session proposals for concrete measures to ensure the success of the Conference.

49. Mr. MAINA (Kenya) commended the United Nations policy of devoting a year or a decade for the examination of difficult problems besetting the international community. Racism and racial discrimination could be likened to a disease for which there was no immunization and against which constant watchfulness was needed. While many parts of the world were free of the germs of racism and racial discrimination or had successfully eradicated them, a few areas, particularly on the African continent, represented some of the worst instances of that phenomenon. The South African and Southern Rhodesian régimes systematically applied constitutional and legal provisions involving racism and racial discrimination and had resisted repeated appeals by the United Nations to alter their policies. The results of the protracted United Nations efforts were disappointing, to say the least, particularly in the light of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its extension of the evil system of racism and racial discrimination into that United Nations Territory.

50. While it was difficult, in discussing the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to avoid references to another evil whose roots were fed by racism, efforts must be made to keep the discussions somewhat separate. In southern Africa the consistent position of the African people, who were the victims of racism and racial discrimination, was that all the people living in that part of the world could be accommodated if the oppressive régimes currently wielding political and economic power changed their ways and enabled all the peoples of southern Africa to live peacefully and normally in human dignity. If changes were not made, conflicts would arise that could not be resolved without greater suffering and loss of life. It was therefore a mark of friendship rather than hostility to urge action to achieve change in those evil systems before it was too late.

51. Unfortunately, the gross distortions created by racism in southern Africa and elsewhere led to distortions at the United Nations. Although less violent forms of racism and racial discrimination in other parts of the world merited attention, southern Africa, the most virulent example of that evil, must be given priority.

52. It was inevitable that the United Nations, however reluctantly, should take firm action against States which grossly violated the commitments they had made when joining the Organization.

53. He expressed the hope that by the end of the Decade no State anywhere in the world would officially and publicly sanction racism in its Constitution and laws. Racism was at the root of many other evils, such as colonialism and imperialism, and its elimination would alleviate untold suffering among the peoples of the world.

54. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council set 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 3 May, as the time-limit for the submission of draft resolutions on the item.

55. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) said that a draft resolution on the item was in the early stages of preparation and urged that the proposed time-limit be extended one day to Tuesday, 4 May, at 5.30 p.m.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

1993rd meeting

Thursday, 29 April 1976, at 11.10 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1993

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (continued) (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799, E/5813)

1. Mr. MALIKYAR (Afghanistan) said that it was largely as a result of the activities of the United Nations that awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* had continued to grow and that the international community was now involved in the struggle to eliminate those evils. It was currently recognized, more than ever before, that the realization

and exercise of the universal norms of human rights were both inevitable and necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. The international community should strive to achieve full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, particularly the right to self-determination, which was an essential prerequisite for the observance of other rights, and to promote the complete elimination of foreign domination and colonialism in all its forms. With regard to southern Africa, the progress achieved in the former Portuguese Territories contrasted with the appalling situation which still prevailed in certain territories, including Namibia

and Zimbabwe. His delegation welcomed the recent Security Council resolutions condemning the illegal activities of the racist régimes in southern Africa and supported the decision of the Government of Mozambique to apply sanctions with regard to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

2. His delegation urged all States to give their full support to the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex) and it welcomed the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1978 (see E/5763). His country had always taken an active part in efforts to promote the implementation and universal realization of fundamental freedoms, upholding the rights of people who were struggling for self-determination and against alien rule and domination. Racial discrimination was prohibited in his country and Afghanistan had never maintained any kind of relations with the racist minority régimes.

3. Mr. FADHLI (Democratic Yemen) observed that wherever racism and racial discrimination were practised, one would notice the full support and collaboration of one or more imperialist States. They became the main protectors and allies of the racist régimes by providing bilateral military and economic support or by preventing any decision from being taken by the international community to eradicate the despicable phenomena of racism and racial discrimination. The attention of the world must be focused on the elimination of those evils, and the efforts of nations and international organizations to eradicate them must continue. In that connexion, his delegation considered that the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa to be held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976 and the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in Ghana in 1978 were highly commendable efforts. He urged the support of the Economic and Social Council for those efforts and recommended that the United Nations should share with the Government of Ghana the expenditures involved in holding the Conference in Ghana.

4. The General Assembly had adopted resolution 3057 (XXVIII) in 1973 for the purpose of combating racism and racial discrimination, and resolution 3379 (XXX) in 1975, in which it stated that zionism was a form of racism. The two resolutions could not be separated. The Palestinian people were struggling, like the people of southern Africa, against foreign occupation, confiscation of their land by force, the destruction of their homes and the denial of their inalienable rights to self-determination. Zionism could not be called a national liberation movement. In that connexion he recalled the statement made by the Kuwaiti delegation at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, pointing out that when zionism had started out it had called itself colonialism. In fact, colonialism had been in vogue at that time.

5. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that his country attached special importance to the full implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the success of the Decade. The situation in southern Africa was daily becoming more dangerous to international peace and security. The white minority régimes continued to defy the international community, which must

not be deceived by their propaganda about wishing to enter into a dialogue and negotiate a peaceful evolution of the situation. Those oppressive régimes were supported by international interest groups, which were the allies of racism and *apartheid*. South African aggression against Angola, supported by international reaction, showed the danger which the racist régimes posed to the security of neighbouring countries and to peace.

6. The international community should express, through action, its determination to eliminate, completely and unconditionally, racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*. The actions of certain countries cast doubt on the sincerity of their statements condemning the minority régimes, which could not continue to defy the international community without the economic, military and diplomatic aid of those countries, which happened to be the countries entrusted under the United Nations Charter with a special responsibility for maintaining peace and international security. The non-aligned, the African, the socialist and other progressive countries of the world had continually denounced the allies and accomplices of the racist régimes. Action on the part of the international community should be strengthened, and should include the severance of all relations with the racist régimes, the denunciation in all international forums of those régimes and their supporters, the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions, particularly in the field of economic sanctions, the provision of material and moral support to national liberation movements and peoples struggling against oppressive régimes and assistance to Zambia, Mozambique and Angola in their struggle against those régimes. The Security Council should fully shoulder its responsibilities and take all measures required under Chapter VII of the Charter.

7. The Palestinian people were suffering under the same oppression as the blacks in southern Africa, an oppression based on the concept of racial superiority. The General Assembly had shouldered its responsibilities in adopting resolution 3379 (XXX), which equated zionism with racism. The real nature of zionism was revealed, not in the philosophy of its founders but in its practice. It had imposed on Palestinian soil religious discrimination and a form of *apartheid* as deplorable as that practised in South Africa, which the international community rightly sought to eliminate. Vorster's recent visit to Israel strikingly demonstrated the special ties and close collaboration existing between the two régimes, whose common features were oppression, aggression and racial discrimination.

8. Another important form of racial discrimination affected migrant workers of the third world, who were obliged to emigrate and work in foreign countries. Those countries which received migrant workers should adopt laws to protect the human dignity of those workers and grant them identical treatment to that enjoyed by their nationals.

9. He urged States to attach special importance to the activities of cultural and information media in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The struggle was part of a world-wide effort to establish more just economic and social relations between nations and to promote the harmonious development of the third world. His delegation welcomed the forthcoming World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in Ghana, and urged the Council to support the Ghanaian Government's request concerning the costs of the Conference.

10. Mr. BROAD (United Kingdom) said that his country did not claim to be a perfect society but, thanks to its tradition of freedom of speech, anyone could read in its papers the lively debate occasioned by such difficult issues as racial relations at home and abroad. He observed that in the United Nations a consensus had evolved as to what was meant by racism and racial discrimination and what could be done about it. The evolution of that consensus could be traced to two sources: the force born of the European experience between 1933 and 1945 and the international movement for self-determination and the protection of human rights since 1945. From those two forces a coalition had come into being for removing racism and racial discrimination as components in international relations. In that connexion the United Nations had served the international community well in enabling the process of decolonization to be accomplished without the terrible bloodshed and suffering of previous wars. South Africa was an appalling example of institutionalized racial discrimination, but the struggle against racial discrimination must be seen as more than the struggle against *apartheid*, otherwise the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination would lose its universality and something of its moral force. The general consensus on racism and racial discrimination achieved in the United Nations could be strengthened in the years ahead and could strengthen the efforts of all Member States to combat racial discrimination if certain conditions were met. If the General Assembly arbitrarily redefined racism as it had done in resolution 3379 (XXX), there could no longer be any such consensus. Nor could there be any consensus if the General Assembly permitted partisan quarrels to be exploited in order to denigrate the moral integrity of any one party to such a quarrel. The common concern of the United Nations should be to see that the process opened up so promisingly by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106A (XX)) and by the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be fortified. However, if that did not prove feasible, his country would not be any less committed to promoting racial harmony at home and abroad, and particularly in southern Africa.

11. Mr. SALLAM (Yemen) said that, despite some progress since the launching of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, racism and racial discrimination persisted.

12. His Government welcomed the initiative of the Government of Ghana in offering to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and supported the Ghanaian request that the United Nations should defray half if not all the cost of the Conference.

13. The unholy alliance between the racist systems of Israel and South Africa had been highlighted by the visit of the South African Prime Minister to Israel. The South African Prime Minister had been reported as saying that a joint ministerial committee would be set up to discuss trade expansion, investment, scientific and industrial co-operation and joint utilization of South African raw materials and Israeli manpower. The new relationship existing between Zionism and *apartheid* reflected the determination of both systems to resume their policies of racial discrimination, regardless of the condemnations of world opinion. The two régimes concerned, which were founded on the

colonial assumption that a European people had a moral and historical claim to other people's lands, had established monumental systems of institutionalized racism, had alienated the world community and had strongly opposed the implementation of United Nations resolutions. Consequently, the Council had a responsibility to recommend to the General Assembly that it reaffirm all its resolutions pertaining to racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and enforce certain punitive measures against those Governments which practised racial discrimination.

14. Mr. GUTIERREZ (Bolivia) said that the indigenous origin of the Bolivian nation had been repeatedly confirmed by idealists and revolutionaries, by the governing circles and the governed. The name "Tiahuanaco" conjured up visions of an amazing civilization, long since vanished, when Quechua and Aymara had peopled the Andean region. The strong spirit of the race had lived on. The names of Tupac Amaru, José Gabriel Condorcanqui and Julio Apaza recalled the repeated efforts of the indigenous people to free themselves from Spanish colonial domination. The struggle for independence waged by the *criollo* guerrilla fighters and the peasants, and led by the great liberators, had continued for 15 years, forging an indestructible bond between the ruling class and the peasant population.

15. At no time during the colonial or republican eras had there been a single example of racial discrimination. On the contrary, social democracy had been and continued to be so real that the people of Bolivia had sometimes been referred to slightly as *cholos*, or half-casts. Yet that mixture had given birth to the vitality that today characterized the Bolivian nation.

16. It could not be denied that the *criollo*, as the ruling class of the Republic, had sought to assume the rights of the former colonialists in land ownership and public administration. However, times had changed. Under the Constitution, no kind of servitude was recognized and no one could be obliged to work without his consent and without proper remuneration. The Constitution stipulated that everyone enjoyed the rights, freedoms and guarantees recognized in it without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, origin, or economic or social status; the dignity and freedom of the person were inviolable, and it was the primary duty of the State to respect and protect them. The peasant farmer in Bolivia was not required to perform any unpaid services and he owned the land which he tilled. Efforts were being made to obtain sufficient loans and technology to encourage him to produce at a profit, and to improve the educational and cultural levels of the people. It would also be noted there had been many Bolivian ministers, senators, deputies, mayors, writers and artists of pure Indian stock.

17. Bolivia knew no racial discrimination, and the Bolivian Government firmly supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The struggle against racial discrimination was closely linked to the process of emancipation of the African peoples. It should not be concealed under the cloak of extraneous interests, for that would merely postpone the liberation of certain African majorities and alienate them from the support of those who could contribute most to the conquest of their freedom. Nor should the issue be made an element of political strategy.

18. In conclusion, he thanked the Government of Ghana for its offer to act as host to the forthcoming

World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

19. Mr. HERZOG (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that, when the Third Committee had recommended the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, his delegation, together with others, had supported it firmly and unequivocally, owing to his country's abhorrence of discrimination based on race, colour or religion but more so owing to the fact that for centuries the Jewish people had been the classical victim of racism in different parts of the world. The month of April was of special significance in that respect, for on the twenty-seventh day of the Hebrew month of Nissan the Jewish people honoured the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis and the fallen heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. It had been to prevent a recurrence of such tragic events and to work for the protection of human rights the world over that the General Assembly had originally launched the Decade.

20. In its reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme (see E/5759, annex), the Government of Israel had stated that in Israel racism and racial discrimination in the sense used in international discussion did not exist. As a democracy made up of diverse ethnic, religious and linguistic groupings, Israel had from its very inception been guided by the principles of freedom, justice and peace, ensuring as nearly as possible equal social and political rights for all its inhabitants. In view of the sad course of Jewish history, the maintenance of the dignity of man was axiomatic in the life of Israel, which had striven to eliminate all distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and preferences founded on race, colour or national or ethnic origin which had the aim or effect of nullifying the equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Despite numerous internal and external obstacles, his country's record was good on that score.

21. Israel had been eager to participate in the Decade since it was clear that those most discriminated against in history should share their experiences and join in efforts to spread understanding and harmony. However, Arab extremists and racists had decided that they, and only they, were qualified to combat racism and that the participation of the Western countries and Israel was of no consequence for the success of the Decade. They, who had launched a war of genocide against the Kurdish people, who had massacred over half a million blacks in Africa, who held a tiny Jewish community hostage to their politics of hatred and who stated that from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf, which they called the Arabian Gulf, only Arab presence was allowed—they, and only they, were the world authority on how to rid the globe of racism.

22. 10 November 1975 would be remembered by his people, and by free and civilized nations throughout the world, as a day of infamy. The Arab States, by forcing the United Nations to equate zionism with racism, had brought discredit on the Organization and caused world-wide revulsion. While his country had supported all moves to eliminate racism in the world—and there were no better witnesses to that fact than the African countries, with many of which Israel was continuing its development co-operation—it regretfully had had to speak against a resolution on the subject.

The introduction of an irrelevant partisan political issue into that resolution obliged his delegation, regretfully, to speak out against the Programme for the Decade as long as that obscene notion was in any way associated with it. He therefore called upon the Council to reject the Programme until it had been cleansed of an element inspired by racists and anti-Semites and trusted that no support would be given to the Programme until that had been achieved.

23. He rejected out of hand the remarks made by certain representatives concerning visits to Israel by South African leaders. His country's position on *apartheid*, which had been stated time and again, remained unchanged. Israel had invariably refrained from commenting on visitors received by other countries. The only difference between his country and those which pursued the path of hypocrisy was that in Israel's case everything was open for all to see; Israel had nothing to hide. Prime Minister Vorster's visit had begun as a pilgrimage to the Holy Places on the occasion of Easter. He could well imagine what would have been the reaction of his Arab colleagues if freedom of access to the Holy Places had been denied to a pilgrim merely because of his political views. In fact, millions of visitors from abroad and hundreds of thousands from the Arab countries had visited the Holy Places in Israel. The leaders of all countries, including those which had expressed hostile views towards Israel, were welcome to visit the Holy Places. That did not mean, however, that his country would be influenced in any way by their views about Israel or the political future of the Middle East. If members of the Council or Members of the United Nations wished to discuss the whole question of visits by leaders of various countries, that could be done, but there should be no selectivity about it. If any member of the Council suggested that the visit of a national leader automatically implied the acquiescence of the host State in the political, social or economic policies of the visitor, all without exception might find themselves in a rather awkward, embarrassing and untenable situation. If it was being suggested that the visit of Mr. Vorster and his ministers had to be interpreted as an endorsement of the South African Government's policies, then that conclusion surely applied to all countries where such visits had taken place.

24. Which was better: the process of dialogue and of endeavouring to influence and convince, such as had been adopted in most cases of conflict around the world; or the politically immature and obstinate attitude of the Arab countries which were unwilling to meet his country's representatives, were unwilling to try to influence by dialogue and were, he believed, fearful of being influenced by dialogue? Which system was better: an open man-to-man system, based upon mutual dignity, or the ostrich-like system of running away from problems? That was basically the issue. In a world of dialogue, there could be understanding. Without dialogue, there could be no understanding. And without courage, there could be no dialogue. There was no point in discussing only one small aspect of a problem. Selective accusations should be abandoned, and all the facts should be presented to all the Members of the United Nations for their consideration.

25. His country's position on racial discrimination had been clarified time and again. It was the Jewish people who had brought to the world the concept that God had created man—all men—in his own image, who had brought to the world the ideal "thou shalt love thy

neighbour as thyself." It was the Jewish people whose leader, Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, had written in his book *Altneuland* in 1902:

"There is still one problem of racial misfortune unsolved. The depths of that problem only a Jew can comprehend. I refer to the problem of the Africans. Just call to mind all those terrible episodes of the slave trade, of human beings who merely because they were black were stolen like cattle, taken prisoners, captured and sold. Their children grew up in strange lands, the objects of contempt and hostility because their complexions were different. I am not ashamed to say . . . that once I have witnessed the redemption of Israel, my people, I wish to assist in the redemption of the black people."

26. The Jews were a multiracial people of all colours and backgrounds, whose religion could be freely adopted by all, regardless of their race, colour or sex. They were a people who, despite bitter hatred and intransigence surrounding them, had created an administration in the territories controlled by them since 1967—and which would continue to be administered by them in anticipation of peace negotiations—in which the Arab inhabitants had been able to conduct free elections—the only place in the whole Arab world—including for the first time the enfranchisement of women, all that despite the fact that it had been clear that not all the results would be politically convenient for the Jewish people. The racist régimes and despotisms which engaged in interminable diatribes against Israel in the United Nations had no right even to mention the word "freedom". It was beyond them; they would not understand its meaning.

27. Mr. ARAIM (Observer for Iraq), speaking at the invitation of the President, said his Government attached great importance to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The continuing struggle of the peoples of Azania, Namibia, Palestine and Zimbabwe represented the determination of the peoples of Africa and Asia to eliminate all remnants of colonialism and racism from their continents. The triumph of the national liberation movements in southern Africa would enhance the struggle of the Palestinians to regain their rights. The military and political collaboration between South Africa and the Zionist régime in Palestine was well known, and demonstrated the persistence of both régimes in suppressing the peoples under their domination.

28. General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) had been a vital and long awaited resolution. The people of Palestine had long suffered from the atrocities of the Zionist authorities, and the United Nations had thus helped to bring to the attention of the world the racist behaviour of the Zionist movement, which had not only usurped the territory of the Palestinian people but continued to deny the very existence of the Palestinian people. General Assembly resolutions 1904 (XVIII) and 2106 A (XX) gave precise definitions of racial discrimination, and the behaviour of the Zionist movement in Palestine, when examined in the light of those resolutions, could be seen to be a form of racial discrimination. As far back as 1919, Chaim Weizmann, one of the founders of the Zionist movement, had stated that Palestine should be "as Jewish as England is English", at a time when 90 per cent of the population of Palestine had been Palestinian.

29. He wondered whether the United Kingdom delegation could justify the suggestion that the definition

of racism and racial discrimination could be based only on European experience. Africa and Asia had suffered the effects of racism and the colonial rule of countries such as the United Kingdom, and it was imperialist and colonialist collusion that had helped the Zionist movement to oust the Palestinians from their homeland. His delegation refuted the insulting claim by the United States that Zionism was a liberation movement. Fortunately, the successes of liberation movements and the solidarity of newly independent countries with the Palestinian struggle were helping to uncover Zionism's true intentions.

30. Recent developments in Israel provided further proof of the Zionist authorities' discriminatory action. Palestinian Arabs in the territories occupied in 1948 had always been denied their basic rights, while priority in all fields had been given to Jews emigrating from other countries. Since then further Jewish immigrants had been settled on the West Bank of the River Jordan. Not only had the Zionists taken Arab land but they had interfered with the Arabs' religious freedom and other basic rights. The events of recent months had demonstrated once again that the Arab countries' rejection of the claims of the Zionist authorities was based on full knowledge of the latter's designs, and it was time that the United Nations again condemned Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. The behaviour of Israel should also be condemned because it was practising racial discrimination against Palestinians.

31. His Government categorically rejected allegations by the Israeli representative that the Kurdish community in Iraq was discriminated against. It was universally known that the Kurdish community enjoyed full freedom and equality with the rest of the population under the laws of the country. He also rejected the claim that Jews in Arab countries were mistreated. Zionists had committed criminal acts to force Jews to leave the Arab world, and even Zionist historians had acknowledged that, before going to Israel, Jews in the Arab countries had enjoyed full and equal opportunities with all segments of the population of those countries.

32. The PRESIDENT addressed a general appeal to all delegations to exercise moderation in their interventions.

33. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization who, in accordance with the Council's decision 129 (LIX) had been invited to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that organization, had asked to be allowed to make a statement.

34. In accordance with the provisions of rule 73 of the rules of procedure of the Council, he invited the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to take the floor.

35. Mr. TERZI (Palestine Liberation Organization) said that his organization, which was the representative of the Palestinian people, unreservedly supported all activities for eliminating racism and racial discrimination, particularly in Africa, and the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The struggle against racism was inseparable from the struggle against racial discrimination and the Palestinian people regarded any victory over racist ideology anywhere as a contribution to their struggle against racist domination.

36. The contention of some countries that the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) undermined the implementation of the Programme for the Decade was unacceptable, since no concrete activities for implementing the Programme had been undertaken during the period between the adoption of those two resolutions—a fact that showed that those countries were in fact opposed to action to combat racism and racial discrimination, which in some parts of the world took the form of *apartheid* and in his region and country took the form of *zionism*. Furthermore, those countries still maintained relations with South Africa. He wondered what was the attitude of the United States, a dedicated defender of the racist régime in Tel Aviv, to the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis, particularly in the light of the destruction of world peace by another axis in the 1930s. Instead of engaging in open criticism of South Africa until all forms of racial discrimination were eradicated throughout the African continent, the United States had contributed billions of dollars to Israel, a supporter of South Africa. In an election year, it would be unrealistic to hope that the United States would urge the Tel Aviv régime to participate in the elimination of the most deplorable system of racial discrimination in the world. However, despite United States contempt for the decisions of the United Nations, the victory of the Angolan people over the racist régime which had long dominated them demonstrated that the mounting international struggle would lead to the complete emancipation of the African continent, in spite of the vast sums of money contributed by the United States to the racist régime in Israel.

37. As a Palestinian, born in Jerusalem, he deplored the description of the visit of Vorster to Israel as “a pilgrimage to the Holy Places on the occasion of Easter”. A Hebrew-language Israeli newspaper had reported on 23 April that the South African Premier Vorster had denied before Parliament that he had signed a treaty, during his visit, or “pilgrimage”, providing for Israeli aid for South Africa if the latter was attacked and South African help for Israel in the event of a war with the Arabs in the Middle East. *The Jerusalem Post*, a quasi-official publication, had also commented on the Vorster visit. It had commented that supporters of increased rapprochement between the two States felt that the practical military, political and economic benefits outweighed other considerations; that, in the light of the unproductive results of Israel’s policy in black Africa, a strengthening of its relations with South Africa was a natural reaction to the African countries’ severance of relations with Israel, and that the military links between the two countries were even more important than their relations in other fields.

38. After referring to various historical events which showed that Israel had supported the South African régime since its inception and that Pretoria regarded Israeli military successes as a victory for whites over non-whites in the Middle East, he said that he would not refer to the Zionist reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, except to draw the attention of the Council to the phrase “generally recognized minimum distinctions” mentioned in paragraph 14 of document E/5759. At its meeting on 19 June 1974, the Palestine National Council had clearly demonstrated its commitment to the establishment of a democratic Palestinian State, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the

Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasser Arafat, had stated in his address to the General Assembly on 13 November 1974.¹

39. He expressed his organization’s appreciation to the Government of Ghana for its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which would be an important contribution to the achievement of the aims of the Decade and which would mobilize world public opinion in support of the implementation of United Nations decisions directed at the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

40. Mr. ALLAF (Observer for the Syrian Arab Republic), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that at the end of the visit of the South African Premier Vorster to Israel a joint economic committee had been established to encourage investment, trade and scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries, utilizing South African raw materials and Israeli know-how. During that visit, which had been described by the Zionist representative as a pilgrimage to the Holy Places, the leader of the world’s ugliest racist régime had visited aircraft factories and Israeli air force bases. The Israeli authorities had forbidden press coverage of those visits. He shared the feeling of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization that the use of the word “pilgrimage”, in reference to the visit of the greatest living symbol of racism, was an insult to the Christian, Moslem and Jewish religions.

41. The close relations between Israel and South Africa were not the result of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 3379 (XXX). United Nations documents contained ample evidence of ever-increasing co-operation between the two racist régimes.

42. The ideals of Judaism expounded by the Zionist representative were admirable. Unfortunately, the racist Zionist régime did not give practical effect to those ideals. On the contrary, inhuman measures, such as the racist Law of Return, enabled Jews who had not been born there, or whose ancestors had never even seen the country, to settle in Palestine, while the Palestinian people who had lived in those lands for centuries were treated as third-class citizens.

43. He rejected the Zionist representative’s assertions that Israel was eager to participate in the Decade and that Arab extremists, racists and anti-Semites were jeopardizing its success. He deplored the double standards of Israel and other States which condemned racism in certain parts of the world and justified and protected it in others. The Zionist representative had made no reference to Israel’s stand against racial discrimination other than to state that its position was well known. What was well known was Israel’s collaboration, co-operation and unholy alliance with the Pretoria régime.

44. A 1972 issue of the publication *Témoignage Chrétien* reported the results of an extensive study which showed that there were numerous similarities between the South African and Israeli régimes: they exercised repressive control over the South African and Palestinian people respectively; both were part of the Western neo-colonialist strategy in Africa and both shared the common heritage of colonizers implanted by force.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2282nd meeting.

45. Claims that zionism was a national liberation movement were totally unacceptable since Zionist leaders co-operated with South Africa, the greatest enemy of legitimate national liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere. Furthermore, the international community was aware of the treatment of young and elderly people, women and children, by the soldiers of zionism in the territories under illegal Zionist occupation.

46. In conclusion, he recalled the decisions taken at the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held at Dakar in January 1976, which demonstrated the determination of all anti-racist forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America to remain united in the struggle to eradicate all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including zionism, *apartheid* and neo-colonialism, from the face of the earth.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

1994th meeting

Wednesday, 5 May 1976, at 11.05 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1994

AGENDA ITEM 10

Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976 (E/5796 and Corr.1 and 2, E/L.1708, E/L.1711)

AGENDA ITEM 11

Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar (E/5788, E/L.1712)

AGENDA ITEM 2

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (E/5762 and Corr.1, E/L.1715)

1. Mr. BERKOL (United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator), introducing the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Guatemala (E/5796 and Corr.1 and 2), reviewed the magnitude of the disaster, but said that he had been greatly encouraged not only by the massive response of the international community, but most of all by the brave spirit and determination of the Guatemalan people to cope with their overwhelming problems. Well before the end of the critical phase of the emergency, estimated by the Guatemalan Government at 28 February, the consolidation and reconstruction phases had begun. However, as Chairman of the Guatemalan emergency committee had said, the emergency would not end until the last of the demolished houses had been rebuilt. Since much of the assistance given during the emergency had been of a type which could also be used in the reconstruction phase, it was difficult to distinguish between contributions relating to relief only and those which were also used for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The lists of contributions made available to delegations were therefore the most accurate that could be established to date and did not include donations of which his Office had not been informed.

2. It had been difficult to arrange regular local co-ordination meetings with donors working in the field because of the wide geographical area covered by the disaster, the danger that roads might be blocked by further landslides and the urgency of immediate attention to tasks in the rural areas.

3. The measures now to be taken to enable the Government and people of Guatemala to complete the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction would depend on

two major factors: the effect of the rainy season, which had just begun, and the relative priority to be given to shelter and agriculture. The makeshift buildings which had been erected, particularly in the *colonias* on the outskirts of the cities, offered no security against bad weather and water-borne diseases. Through the generosity of donor sources, he had been able to arrange for the purchase of 10 water-tank trucks to provide a more regular supply of purified water to those new communities; 37 static tanks had also been bought with funds given to UNDRRO. In some of the rural areas, the emphasis had been on providing semi-permanent housing. In that connexion, he wished to make special mention of the Canadian Government's contribution of a production unit that would eventually provide 2,500 houses. In areas where in-depth development work had been carried on for years, the people had given priority to agriculture in a desire to protect their next harvest and had deferred their housing needs until the next dry season in November. Meanwhile, groups were being formed to build community houses out of local materials, using earthquake-resistant designs in an initial effort which might serve as a model for large-scale reconstruction at a later stage.

4. The success of all programmes, however, depended on the maintenance of passable roads to bring in building materials or bring out local produce. In mountainous terrain where many landslides had occurred, there was an obvious need for a much greater stock of earth-moving equipment. Water was another element on which progress in rehabilitation depended: because of changes in the natural drainage systems, many communities had lost their water supply and much work had to be done to drill new wells or provide piping to tap new sources of water. In addition, new health posts, schools and community buildings had to be provided. The proposals of UNICEF alone, designed to meet the needs of mothers and children, would cost almost \$3.5 million and the Executive Director of UNICEF was appealing for over \$2.2 million towards the cost of that programme.

5. Over 20 potential emergency situations could arise during 1976 as a result of heavy rains, a major volcanic eruption or another earthquake. While the national emergency committee felt they could be handled with local resources, they might produce a situation in which further international assistance would be

required. Indeed, the continued efforts of the international community were going to be needed for a long time to come.

6. Turning to the situation resulting from the cyclones in Madagascar, he recalled the facts given in the letter from the Malagasy representative (E/5788) and reminded the Council that UNDR0 had allocated \$20,000 from its emergency funds in March 1975 for relief of the victims of a similar disaster which had occurred in January of that year. WFP had contributed food at that time and over half a million dollars had been donated by voluntary agencies and donor Governments. To meet the new needs, UNDR0 funds had been used to procure medicines, in collaboration with WHO, and to transport them to Madagascar. One consignment had already arrived and the balance should arrive in May to meet the emergency requirement. The new medical needs enumerated in the Malagasy Government's request for assistance were being met by UNDR0 and UNDP from their emergency allocation. The balance of the UNDP contribution was being used to re-establish wireless communications with outlying centres and for fuel to ensure the distribution of relief supplies.

7. However, the far more substantial assistance required for rehabilitation and reconstruction now demanded attention. It involved long-term economic aid and required integrated planning. That aid would, he was confident, be provided by UNDP. For its part, UNDR0 was prepared to help Madagascar to cope with future seasonal disasters of the same kind, using as a guide the report of a 1973 UNDR0 technical co-operation mission on pre-disaster planning which had made important recommendations, particularly with regard to the training of relief personnel and the organization of stocks of relief goods.

8. Referring to the Secretary-General's report on the drought in Ethiopia (E/5762 and Corr.1), he offered an assessment of the current situation based on the most recent UNDR0 mission to that country and on consultations with the Office of the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Representative at Addis Ababa.

9. According to the latest report of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, full rations and medical care continued to be provided for some 80,000 people in the Ogaden region, mainly women, children and elderly persons, and that situation would prevail indefinitely or until families became self-sustaining again. The rate at which they could be taken off the ration rolls would depend on the effect of the current rains on restoration of grazing lands and watering facilities. Although the rains had been late in reaching the most seriously affected areas, tentative forecasts indicated a favourable rainfall trend. The situation in the Ogaden area, however, affected a relatively small population; a much larger population, about 500,000 out of a total of 27 million, in other parts of Ethiopia lived in constant fear of drought emergencies and was receiving some form of food aid. That situation applied equally to other drought-sensitive parts of Africa and was likely to continue, with large numbers of the rural population maintaining a precarious existence from one rainy season to the next, until the root problems of over-population, over-grazing, poor land use and inadequate infrastructure were overcome. In order to monitor the progress of the current rainy season, the field reporting capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation

Commission would have to be strengthened by forming mobile teams which could quickly report their assessments of current and potential needs in sensitive areas to headquarters. In any event, even if the rains proved adequate, most of the drought victims on rations would continue to need help throughout 1976. In that connexion, there had been a significant response over the past two and a half years from the international community and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission's ability to mobilize local resources should not be underestimated. Current food requirement had been tentatively estimated at some 82,000 tons.

10. The operation in Ethiopia was in the transitional phase where emergency relief was gradually being phased out and rehabilitation projects were being implemented. It was on those projects that international technical and material aid should be focused at the current stage with a view to attacking the root causes of famine emergencies. UNDR0 would be prepared to step in should the situation deteriorate to the point where a new emergency request had to be made. However, the time had come for it to terminate its two-and-a-half year involvement and for the UNDP Regional Representative to take over co-ordination of the recovery and rehabilitation phase.

11. In the course of UNDR0's missions, it had become clear that machinery for international co-ordination of post-emergency recovery and rehabilitation had not yet been "institutionalized" within the United Nations system. In the case of Ethiopia, that fact should present no problem because the UNDP Regional Representative had worked effectively with UNDR0 to co-ordinate external assistance efforts. He and the National Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner merited continued confidence and support from Member States.

12. Mr. JOSEPH (Deputy Regional Director for Africa, United Nations Development Programme) recalled that at the request of the Government of Madagascar, based on recommendations of a UNDP consultant, UNDP had initiated a four-year project in 1971 to assist in developing a hurricane forecasting and warning system and had earmarked \$1.2 million for that purpose. Three long-range radar centres had now been installed and were operating satisfactorily. However, progress still had to be made on a cyclone-warning system and suggestions were being made to local authorities concerning methods of organizing such a system. Two UNDP-financed installations had become operational in 1976 and had been used in issuing warnings early in the year. Although UNDP was to end its participation in that project, it was assessing the situation and there were indications that it might maintain it for a further period. UNDP assistance amounting to \$20,000 had been approved for medical supplies in the areas affected by hurricanes and a special allocation of the same amount had been made to cover fuel costs and recent damage to north-west Madagascar.

13. The UNDP Governing Council had been discussing the Ethiopian drought regularly since 1974. Since its twenty-first session, in January 1976, UNDP had received information that the harvest in Ethiopia was expected to be larger than it had been in recent years in some areas of the country, although certain crops would be poor and the situation might be serious in areas which had experienced the 1973 drought. The UNDP Resident Representative was actively partici-

pating in Government efforts to alleviate conditions. In 1974, the Governing Council had authorized \$2 million over the indicative planning figure for the period 1972-1976, which had been used for resettlement of drought victims, health needs, livestock and water development. The UNDP country programme for Ethiopia took full account of drought conditions and Ethiopian development needs. The situation in the belt of Africa which included Ethiopia was changing and requirements had to be flexible until such time as the national development programme could withstand drought. UNDP's activities were in the rehabilitation phase, but the threat of an emergency persisted because of the uncertainty regarding rainfall trends. The Governing Council would continue to keep the situation under review and the Resident Representative would continue to report to UNDP and to UNDRO.

14. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that his Government had sent five planes to Guatemala with medical supplies and food following the catastrophic earthquake in February 1976. The people of Guatemala now faced the challenging problem of reconstruction, after the incalculable devastation that had occurred in every sector of their country, and their Government had made tremendous efforts to ensure general participation in the national reconstruction effort. Estimates of damage ran as high as \$1 billion and, significantly, ECLA had estimated that the impact of the earthquake would slow Guatemala's anticipated economic growth rate for 1976 by 50 per cent.

15. The magnitude of the disaster in Guatemala required exceptional and urgent international co-operation, including massive additional technical assistance and access to credit at favourable rates or where possible on a non-reimbursable basis. Such action would be facilitated by the decision of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund at its third session providing that Guatemala should be included in the list of "most seriously affected countries".¹

16. His delegation was pleased, on behalf of all the sponsors, to introduce a draft resolution on the subject (E/L.1711). He noted that Afghanistan, Austria, the Ivory Coast, Italy, Romania, Uganda and Yugoslavia were to be added to the list of sponsors.

17. No comment was necessary on the preamble and the first three operative paragraphs of the draft resolution. Operative paragraph 4 was an appeal to specialized agencies urging favourable consideration of the requests of the Government of Guatemala for funds for national reconstruction. He proposed the deletion from that paragraph of the words "in co-operation with the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" in lines 4 and 5. In operative paragraph 5 the word "decelerated" should be corrected to read "accelerated". In that paragraph the Governing Council of UNDP was requested to take urgent steps to provide special technical assistance to Guatemala. He stressed the important role played by the UNDP Resident Representative as emergency co-ordinator, and urged that, despite the difficult financial situation, the Administrator of UNDP make every effort to follow the recommendations in the draft resolution.

18. In the final operative paragraph, the World Bank and all other regional and international financial insti-

tutions were requested to give urgent consideration to requests for assistance made by the Government of Guatemala.

19. He hoped that the Council would unanimously support the proposed draft resolution (E/L.1711) to minimize further suffering by the unfortunate people of Guatemala.

20. Mr. GUCOVSKY (Chief, Division for Regional Projects, Regional Bureau for Latin America, United Nations Development Programme) summarized the activities of UNDP following the earthquake in Guatemala. He noted that the UNDP office in Guatemala had co-ordinated all relief and assistance operations in the country and was actively engaged in co-ordination of activities relating to reconstruction. In that context, the UNDP office was placed at the service of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for the purpose of facilitating speedy action.

21. In co-operation with ECLA, UNDP had joined in two missions which had assisted the Government in preparing a comprehensive programme for reconstruction, including an action plan. UNDP was currently giving consideration to a \$3 million supplementary assistance request from Guatemala to help support activities in regional and urban planning and development, housing and human settlements, rural development and training for reconstruction and rehabilitation of productive sectors. The Administrator would submit his recommendations to the Governing Council in June, giving due attention to any resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the matter.

22. The UNDP office in Guatemala would continue to serve UNDRO as the focal point in the co-ordination of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in Guatemala and would continue to render for that purpose all possible assistance to the Government and people of Guatemala.

23. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Observer for Madagascar), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that, in the interval since the inclusion of the item proposed by his delegation in the Council's agenda, the southern part of Madagascar had experienced a prolonged and catastrophic drought. The province of Fianarantsoa, affected by microclimatic factors, had sustained widespread damage, including the total loss of its important rice crop on which large segments of the population of the area depended. In the light of that new development, the Council might wish to alter the title of the item to read "measures to be taken following the cyclones and drought in Madagascar". He also informed the Council of a cyclone which had occurred in Antalaha on 27 March 1976 and which added to the urgency of the situation.

24. He noted that Madagascar was situated almost entirely in a tropical zone affected each year by cyclones. Its vulnerability was clearly reflected by the fact that in the period from 1971 to 1973 alone 500 cyclones had been recorded in the south-western part of the Indian Ocean. As shown in the documentation before the Council, in the 60-year period from 1911 to 1972, some parts of Madagascar had been affected by cyclones 55 times, on an average almost once every year, while others, that were less vulnerable, had experienced cyclones 31 times, or approximately once every two years. The cyclones were accompanied by violent winds, torrential rain and devastating floods which were responsible for most of the deaths and injuries.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/31/21), annex I, para. 2(c).

25. Loss of life occurred each year but he would refer only to years in which the greatest losses had occurred: 300 dead in 1959, 65 dead in 1969, 57 missing and 102 dead in 1972, 14 dead in 1973 and 7 in 1975. In addition countless people were injured and many families were left homeless.

26. In addition to the untold human suffering, cyclones also had a serious effect on the economic life of the country. Statistics on material losses in recent years were revealing: damage had amounted to \$15 million in 1969, \$14 million in 1972, \$7 million in 1973 and \$60 million in 1975. As indicated in the note transmitted with the letter requesting inclusion of the item (E/5788) final figures for 1976 were not yet available but undoubtedly substantial losses had been sustained.

27. He stressed that his country's already weakened economy suffered adversely as a result of the economic, social and administrative losses caused by cyclones, to say nothing of direct personal losses. While the financial implications of cyclones could be calculated, there was no way to assess the physical and moral suffering or the dislocation of life in every sector.

28. Madagascar had already taken steps to ensure prompt assistance to the affected areas through the creation of a national relief committee and co-operating provincial and local committees. The armed forces and private organizations were also participating in the relief operation and in reconstruction efforts. Madagascar had also co-ordinated its efforts with international efforts undertaken through the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

29. Within the framework of the activities of WMO, a committee on tropical cyclones for the south-western part of the Indian Ocean consisting of the United Republic of Cameroon, France, Kenya, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Madagascar had been established and had met in 1973 in Madagascar to elaborate a technical plan on the subject of cyclones. As already mentioned in the meeting, Madagascar had, with UNDP assistance, strengthened its system of cyclone detection and warning through three radar installations.

30. Madagascar had been one of the initiators of the proposal leading to the establishment of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator which had assisted Madagascar in setting up its relief operation. The Government of Madagascar had spared no effort to reduce loss of human life and to meet the problems besetting its people and its economy. The people of Madagascar had made great sacrifices to help their fellow countrymen but voluntary and nationally organized collections covered only a small part of the losses incurred. The Government had instituted a new solidarity tax but it would not yield the sums needed in the circumstance.

31. While expressing gratitude for the international assistance provided bilaterally and through the United Nations, he indicated that to date the assistance received had been only symbolic in nature. His delegation had already expressed concern, in connexion with General Assembly resolutions 3243 (XXIX) and 3410 (XXX), at the limited resources made available to the Office of the Co-ordinator, and had advocated increased resources to make possible effective mobilization and co-ordination of relief. Unfortunately that had not yet been achieved.

32. In view of the regularity and frequency of the cyclones which affected Madagascar, his Government appealed to the Economic and Social Council to mobilize more direct, prompt and adequate economic assistance for reconstruction and to ensure that such assistance was independent of ordinary development assistance. It was encouraging that the international community had expressed its solidarity with countries suffering natural disasters and had recognized the need to do more to assist such countries. The efforts of those countries alone would be fruitless if assistance were not granted to re-establish or replace the infrastructures damaged or destroyed by disasters. He was confident that the Council would give consideration to other aspects of the problem which fell within its purview, including loss of crops which endangered the domestic food supply and loss of crops for export resulting in serious trade-balance complications.

33. Accordingly it seemed essential to go beyond the Special Fund for emergency relief and create a fund for United Nations action in cases of natural disaster.

34. Mr. DORUM (Norway) noted with satisfaction that, judging from the Secretary-General's report (E/5796 and Corr.1 and 2), the acute emergency situation in Guatemala had been brought under control and that the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase was already well under way. That was a most impressive achievement and there was every reason to compliment the Government of Guatemala for its efficient leadership of the relief operations through its National Emergency Committee. Credit was also due to Governments and private organizations of various countries and to the relevant United Nations bodies for the immediate and efficient action they had taken in response to Guatemala's urgent need. Private organizations in Norway had collected some 10 million kroner in addition to Government grants of 4 million kroner. Such public response showed a true spirit of international solidarity. The task of reconstruction was immense and would require further international assistance. Norway had recently contributed \$90,000 to the UNICEF rehabilitation programme and \$53,000 to help UNDRO provide pre-disaster technical assistance. As one of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1711, his delegation joined in the appeal to the relevant agencies of the United Nations to support the courageous people of Guatemala in their struggle to rebuild their ruined homes, their factories and farms.

35. The PRESIDENT, speaking in reference to the suggestion made by the representative of Madagascar that the title of the agenda item dealing with his country be changed, assured the representative of Madagascar that the title would be reviewed at the following session of the Council.

36. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) introduced on behalf of its sponsors draft resolution E/L.1712 on measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar. The Council was bound, in response to Madagascar's appeal to the international community, to take the necessary decisions to help it deal with the urgent situation it was facing and to help it obtain the necessary means to avert such disastrous situations in the future. The members of the Council would notice that the wording of draft resolution E/L.1712 was like that of other resolutions adopted in similar situations in the past, especially with respect to its preambular part.

37. His delegation noted with satisfaction that initial measures had already been undertaken by UNDP and

said that UNDR0 had an important role to play in such situations under General Assembly resolution 3440 (XXX). He was pleased to announce that some African and other delegations intended at the next session of the Council to submit suggestions to strengthen the ability of the United Nations to take more effective action in the area of disaster relief, such as the establishment of a permanent fund for such situations.

38. Mr. WILDER (Canada) said that his country was glad to be a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1711, and hoped that other potential donors would contribute further to relieve the situation in Guatemala. He noted with satisfaction that the response of the Canadian Government and people in material aid directed to the people in the disaster area had materialized more quickly in the case of Guatemala than in previous emergencies of that kind. The aid included \$825,000 in an immediate direct grant of food, 50,000 blankets and orthopaedic materials, \$100,000 in cash to the League of Red Cross Societies, and \$3 million in building materials for house construction. Reconstruction efforts included the clearing of rubble-strewn streets and housing areas, the provision of building tools and the transport of all equipment and materials directly to the intended recipients. Long-term assistance to develop hygienic water systems at a cost of \$3 million had also been offered to the Guatemalan Government. A \$500,000 interest-free loan had been provided to assist in developing co-operatives for coffee producers and a \$1 million interest-free line of credit had been opened for any development purpose.

39. He wished, however, to bring to the attention of the Council that, although the co-ordination of international relief had been generally well handled in the Guatemalan situation, the UNDR0 reports, albeit containing useful and accurate information, had been too slow in appearing, so that it had been difficult to co-ordinate national and international decisions. He felt that the role of the Office in gathering and disseminating information must be speeded up considerably if it was to be more effective in future disaster situations. He regretted that there was no representative of WMO present at the current Council meetings dealing with natural disasters.

40. Mr. WILDEBOER (Observer for the Netherlands), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his Government had contributed to the emergency measures taken by the Red Cross and UNDR0 and he wished to inform the Council that it would make an additional contribution to the reconstruction of Guatemala of \$475,000 to be channelled through private, non-commercial organizations and allocated mostly for the repair and rebuilding of houses and for the elimination of bottle-necks in the infrastructure.

41. Mr. KARIM (Bangladesh) said that his country was a frequent victim of natural disasters which wrought havoc with the lives of its citizens and the economy, and could therefore readily understand and share the feelings of the peoples and the Governments of other countries who unfortunately fell victim to natural disasters. His delegation hoped therefore that the Council would take constructive and effective measures to alleviate the sufferings caused by such disasters and lend a helping hand to the Governments of the people concerned in their efforts for reconstruction and rehabilitation. In that connexion, his delegation was happy to be one of the sponsors of the two draft resolutions before the Council.

42. Considered in a global perspective, natural dis-

asters constituted a constant and recurring problem for developing countries and were not isolated incidents. They caused human suffering and seriously affected the economic infrastructure of the countries involved and thus jeopardized their long-term economic development programmes by compelling Governments to divert scarce resources from development programmes to emergency operations. Thus the problem of natural disasters must be dealt with not only by immediate emergency relief but also through long-term development. That aspect of the question had been emphasized by the General Assembly at its seventh special session. As a follow-up action, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 3510 (XXX), which set out a possible course of future action for United Nations bodies in dealing with the problem of natural disasters in a comprehensive manner.

43. Mr. MALAFATOPOULOS (World Health Organization), wishing to supplement the information given by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on WHO and Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) activities to assist Guatemala, said that two days after the earthquake the Director-General of WHO had taken steps to obtain the WHO Executive Board's approval for the use of \$100,000 from the Board's Special Fund to help the Government of Guatemala to meet part of the urgent health needs in consequence of the earthquake. The Board's approval had been obtained within a week and the Director-General had issued instructions to utilize the funds for urgently needed health supplies and related equipment.

44. On 14 February 1976 the WHO Regional Office for the Americas had provided Guatemala with emergency surgical supplies and medicaments at an estimated cost of \$12,000. On 20 February the Deputy Regional Director of the WHO Regional Office had completed a four-day visit to Guatemala at the Government's request to assess the health situation and advise on emergency health needs and rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. He had proposed that WHO funds amounting to \$100,000 be utilized to meet about 75 per cent of the cost of restoring water supply systems in rural areas, as one of the most effective preventive measures against epidemics and intestinal ailments. By 25 February the WHO Regional Office had expended, over and above the Executive Board grant of \$100,000, the sum of \$215,000 on an emergency latrine programme, trucks and other vehicles, medicines, dog poisons, anti-rabies serum, the emergency restoration of an electrical substation and equipment for the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama, and miscellaneous emergency medical equipment and supplies. In the first week of March a joint WFP/WHO mission had explored with the Ministry of Health the possibility of using food available through the WFP to assist in the development and rehabilitation of health programmes. In connexion with an emergency plan for basic sanitation in the disaster area, prepared by a country emergency team assisted by WHO/PAHO, the following activities were being implemented: the purchase of water supply materials, vehicles and materials for latrines; the installation of those materials with community participation; the formation of two teams of community promoters and the assignment of a full-time WHO/PAHO engineer for six months to co-ordinate the purchase of materials and vehicles and work directly with the Guatemalan authorities in supervising installation.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

1995th meeting

Thursday, 6 May 1976, at 4 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1995

AGENDA ITEM 10

Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976 (concluded) (E/5796 and Corr.1 and 2, E/L.1708, E/L.1711)

AGENDA ITEM 11

Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar (concluded) (E/5788, E/L.1712)

AGENDA ITEM 2

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (concluded) (E/5762 and Corr.1, E/L.1715)

1. The PRESIDENT announced that Malaysia had become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1712 and that Brazil had become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1715.

2. Mr. ADUGNA (Ethiopia) said that the debates in the Council concerning his country's ordeal and the problem of natural disasters in general demonstrated the continued determination of Member States to save man from falling victim to such disasters. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report (E/5762 and Corr.1), the drought had occurred in two distinct phases. The first, which had reached its climax in June 1973, had claimed the lives of 200,000 people and 3 million head of cattle, sheep and goats. Many lives had been saved as a result not only of the Government's vigorous campaign and the generous help extended by the nation, but also through the kind and prompt help given by the international community, which his country would never forget.

3. With the establishment of a strong Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which he himself headed, thousands of Ethiopian nationals had been drafted to work with the Commission, sizable funds had been earmarked, a fleet of transport vehicles had been acquired and a national surtax had been imposed for one year. Yet, as stated in the Secretary-General's report, the situation hung in a delicate balance.

4. The second drought had occurred in the southern part of the country, where the situation was still critical. The hardest hit had been the nomadic population, which had lost a large proportion of cattle, sheep, goats and camels, and had thereby been deprived of its means of livelihood.

5. Currently, nearly 1 million people required relief assistance. Although the situation might not seem as disastrous as it had been in 1973, the large relief requirements at the current stage far exceeded the Government's capability. Premature cessation of relief assistance would invite another human tragedy. A disaster of such magnitude was a serious burden to Ethiopia's economy, destroying whatever gains the country had made and arresting its development efforts. If, however, a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation was worked out with the close collabo-

ration of UNDRO and UNDP, the desired goals could be achieved.

6. Ethiopia's relief needs would decrease in direct proportion to the effectiveness of its rehabilitation programme. The rehabilitation requirements in the Ogaden and two areas in Tigre in agricultural settlements amounted to \$18 million and for replacing livestock in the Ogaden to \$3,210,000. There were similar requirements for rehabilitation in drought-affected areas such as Bale, Sidamo and Gemu-Gofa. The Government was actively engaged in such activities as soil and water conservation, reafforestation, road construction and well-drilling, but the available resources had so far fallen far short of requirements.

7. If UNDP could act as a focal point to marshal information on rehabilitation needs and to discuss and explain the unmet needs to bilateral donors and work in close collaboration with the Government, the rehabilitation programmes could be effectively tackled. He emphasized the need for a clear definition of areas of jurisdiction within the United Nations system and for a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation in order to ensure self-reliance and make further relief assistance unnecessary.

8. In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and his staff and to Member States, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, the World Bank and other international organizations and voluntary agencies for their continuing assistance.

9. Mr. WILSON (Liberia) introduced on behalf of the sponsors draft resolution E/L.1715, which dealt with assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. He announced that the words "and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator", in paragraph 1, should be deleted and that Democratic Yemen, Kenya, Malaysia and Uganda had joined the sponsors. He felt that the draft resolution deserved the whole-hearted support of the Council.

10. Mr. MALIK (Pakistan) expressed his delegation's sympathy with the Government and people of Guatemala, and announced that the Government of Pakistan had provided emergency relief supplies to Guatemala to the value of \$90,000. He commended the Government of Guatemala for its efforts to overcome the effects of the disaster, and expressed the hope that the international community would continue its assistance. He paid a tribute to the work of UNDRO and other international agencies, and to the dynamism shown by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. He hoped that draft resolution E/L.1711 would be adopted unanimously.

11. His delegation was equally concerned about the consequences of the cyclones in Madagascar, and greatly appreciated the efforts of donor Governments and international organizations, particularly UNDRO and UNDP, to cope with the situation. In particular, his delegation welcomed UNDP assistance in establishing a hurricane forecasting and warning system in the island. His delegation was a sponsor of draft reso-

lution E/L.1712, and hoped that the Council would adopt it without a vote.

12. Pakistan, which had always lent its full support to the peoples of the Sudano-Sahelian region, was heartened to learn that a favourable rainy season was expected in Ethiopia. His delegation fully supported the efforts of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and of the UNDP Resident Representative. It had therefore joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1715.

13. Mr. STURKEY (Australia) joined in expressing his delegation's deep sympathy with the Governments of Guatemala, Madagascar and Ethiopia in their efforts to cope with the recent natural disasters which their countries had suffered. He reaffirmed his delegation's support for the efforts of the Disaster Relief Coordinator to stimulate pre-disaster planning, which was likely to benefit all countries. It was particularly distressing that some of the poorest peoples of the world had to face the deprivations caused by such disasters.

14. The figures produced by UNDRO showed clearly that the peoples of the world had been moved to offer their help. In a number of countries, including his own, voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations had joined in supplementing governmental contributions. It was to be hoped that their efforts, together with those of the United Nations system and other organizations, would help to improve the conditions of the people in the three countries concerned. His delegation would be pleased to support the three draft resolutions submitted to the Council.

15. Mr. PIERCE (Jamaica) reiterated his delegation's deep sympathy with the Government and people of Guatemala. Immediately following the earthquake, the Jamaican Government had provided a grant of 5,000 Jamaican dollars and several private organizations had sent money and supplies to Guatemala. As one of the sponsors, his delegation recommended that draft resolution E/L.1711 be adopted unanimously.

16. Mr. NATALE (Argentina) noted with satisfaction from the Secretary-General's report (E/5762 and Corr.1) that the Council's appeal for assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia had met with an appreciable response. The invaluable assistance provided by the various organizations, Governments and voluntary agencies had helped to alleviate the immediate suffering, and constituted a worthy example of international solidarity. There was, however, no cause for excessive optimism regarding a final answer to the problem. The world community must be ready to provide rapid and effective assistance to Ethiopia if the spring rains failed. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission must continue its efforts to co-ordinate the various programmes, including dry farming, soil and water conservation, and the establishment of grain reserves. His delegation welcomed the attempt by the UNDP Regional Representative at Addis Ababa to co-ordinate international assistance through mixed Government-donor meetings. In the light of the foregoing, his delegation had joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1715.

17. His delegation's sponsorship of draft resolution E/L.1712 was also an indication of its concern at the devastation and suffering caused by the cyclones in Madagascar.

18. His country, faithful to its long humanitarian tradition and its principles of solidarity with all nations, especially the developing countries, was ready to sup-

port initiatives directed towards achieving a definitive solution to the difficulties faced by the peoples of Ethiopia and Madagascar.

19. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said that his delegation was a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1711, relating to the situation in Guatemala. He wished to point out, however, that, in addition to medicaments valued at \$25,555, his Government had also contributed \$37,300 in cash as a modest symbol of the solidarity of the Government and people of Egypt with the Government and people of Guatemala. More could have been offered, were it not for Egypt's chronic financial problems.

20. His delegation was also sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1715, relating to assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. The Egyptian Government was studying the nature of the additional assistance to be provided directly by governmental agencies and through the Egyptian Red Crescent.

21. His delegation had also joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1712 as an expression of the solidarity of the Government and people of Egypt with the Government and people of Madagascar.

22. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his delegation's deep sympathy with the Government and people of Guatemala, and said that the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent had provided Guatemala with a large quantity of medicines, bandages and blankets.

23. His delegation also expressed its solidarity with the Government and people of Madagascar following the recent natural disaster there. The relations of friendship, equality and co-operation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar would promote the realization of Madagascar's national plans for social and economic progress. The Soviet Union was striving to give all possible assistance to that country, and was arranging to train personnel in programmes for the prevention of natural disasters.

24. His delegation expressed its deep regret over the situation caused by the drought in Ethiopia, a country with which the Soviet Union maintained a traditional relationship of equality and respect for national sovereignty. In 1975, the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent had provided Ethiopia with medicines, food and industrial goods totalling 16,000 roubles.

25. The Soviet Government always provided substantial assistance to countries suffering from natural disasters, and in 1974 had furnished assistance to 23 countries.

26. Miss COURSON (France) said that her Government was aware of the effects of the cyclones and drought in Madagascar and continued to co-operate with the committee on tropical cyclones for the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean established in 1973 with a view to adopting measures relating to programmes for disaster warnings and protection. France had always provided emergency assistance to Madagascar. Emergency measures, however, could not solve all the problems; it was essential that medium-term and long-term measures should be instituted for the recovery and reconstruction of the areas affected by the cyclones and drought. Her delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1712.

27. France had also provided emergency assistance to Ethiopia and Guatemala and fully supported draft resolutions E/L.1711 and E/L.1715.

28. Mrs. OGATA (Japan) expressed her Government's sympathy with the people and Government of Guatemala and commended UNDR0 and the Governments of the Central American countries, Mexico and the United States of America for taking the lead in relief operations. As a country which was itself prone to earthquakes, Japan appreciated the full value of international assistance and had responded promptly to the situation in Guatemala. It sincerely hoped that the life of the Guatemalan people would soon be restored to normal. Japan was also sympathetic to the peoples and Governments of Ethiopia and Madagascar and fully supported draft resolutions E/L.1711, E/L.1712 and E/L.1715.

29. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria) said that his delegation was saddened by the disasters in Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. The emergency relief effort undertaken on behalf of Guatemala was extremely encouraging. It was to be hoped that the effort would be sustained with a view to helping the Government of Guatemala to carry out the process of national rehabilitation. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1711.

30. In Ethiopia, drought had become a permanent feature. It was therefore essential that the international community should lend its continuing support to the measures undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia for the rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas.

31. Madagascar was afflicted not only by frequent cyclones but also by a prolonged drought in its southern region. The third world alone could not cope with the serious socio-economic problems resulting from such disasters. The entire world community should demonstrate its solidarity in the form of permanent and large-scale aid.

32. Recent experience had shown that natural disasters had become a permanent affliction of mankind. Consideration should therefore be given to the establishment of a permanent fund for emergency relief.

33. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that his delegation deeply sympathized with the losses and sufferings of the people in the disaster-stricken areas. It was glad to see that, under the leadership of their respective Governments, the peoples of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar had taken various measures for relief operations, and had fought courageously against the natural disasters, winning remarkable achievements. They had thus amply proved the truth of the saying that human will could overpower natural forces.

34. In order to help the disaster-stricken peoples to overcome their difficulties, the Chinese Red Cross had made separate donations to Guatemala and Madagascar. His Government had also sent food assistance to Ethiopia. Its assistance, although limited, was an expression of the friendship and solidarity existing among the developing countries.

35. Guatemala and Madagascar were faced with the difficult and urgent task of further overcoming the natural disasters and rebuilding the homeland. Ethiopia was carrying out a medium-term and long-term rehabilitation plan for the complete elimination of the consequences of the drought and a gradual increase in the capability to prevent and combat natural disasters. The organizations within the United Nations system should continue to provide those countries with the necessary assistance to help them to overcome the adverse effects

of the natural disasters and restore and develop production. In that connexion, the Council had an important role of co-ordination and promotion to play.

36. His delegation believed that, if they feared no hardships and worked hard, the peoples of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar, with international assistance, would certainly win complete victory in their fight against natural disasters.

37. His delegation supported draft resolutions E/L.1711, E/L.1712 and E/L.1715.

38. Mr. SCHUPPUS (Togo) expressed his Government's sympathy with the people and Governments of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. Serious disruptions had occurred in those three countries and much remained to be done to alleviate the suffering of those afflicted. Because of the frequency and duration of natural disasters, emergency measures alone were inadequate. It was important also to be able to forecast such disasters and take preventive measures. He noted that programmes for disaster warnings and protection would require considerable resources and that the solidarity of the international community was indispensable. His Government commended UNDR0 and the Governments and specialized agencies which had come to the assistance of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar.

39. His delegation was one of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1712, and gave its full support to draft resolutions E/L.1711 and E/L.1715. It was to be hoped that all members would endorse the three draft resolutions and that all States would support the medium-term and long-term measures for the recovery and reconstruction of the afflicted countries.

40. Mr. YAO (Ivory Coast) said that his delegation was saddened and concerned over the disasters in Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar and greatly appreciated the relief efforts undertaken by the international community. The three draft resolutions before the Council appealed to various bodies to give urgent consideration to requests for assistance by the three countries. His delegation hoped that the draft resolutions would be adopted unanimously and that the bodies referred to would act favourably on the requests.

41. Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his Government sympathized with the people and Governments of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. Private organizations should be encouraged to continue their valuable relief operations. A major effort was needed to help the Governments of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar to carry out the process of national rehabilitation and reconstruction. His Government was prepared to provide further assistance to the afflicted countries and gave its entire support to the three draft resolutions under consideration.

42. Mr. MUTHAURA (Kenya) noted with satisfaction that UNDR0 had continued to monitor developments in Ethiopia, maintaining close collaboration principally with the Assistant Administrator and Regional Representative of UNDP at Addis Ababa, and with FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Co-ordination, speed and economy were essential to any disaster relief operation. The improved harvests in Ethiopia were encouraging, but the problems were still far from being solved. The Ethiopian authorities were continuing to provide food and medical services to over 70,000 nomadic people being sheltered in relief centres in the Ogaden alone. An additional 400,000 persons were benefiting from

food-for-work projects supported by WFP and bilateral donors. The continuing efforts of the United Nations and the international community would undoubtedly strengthen the recovery and reconstruction programmes. Despite its modest resources, Kenya had sent substantial amounts of maize and milk powder to Ethiopia.

43. The disasters in Guatemala and Madagascar were of a more complex character. United Nations organizations should help to install radar systems and other devices to forecast cyclones and earthquakes, and should give support to other long-term precautionary measures. At the same time, however, the emergency programmes should not be relaxed. Kenya had not been able to provide assistance to Guatemala and Madagascar, but deeply sympathized with those afflicted and commended all those who had sought to provide prompt relief. It was to be hoped that individuals, organizations and countries that were in a position to provide assistance would continue to do so.

44. Mr. COVACI (Romania) said that emergency relief was an important aspect of the work of the United Nations. In the developing countries, in particular, natural disasters caused substantial disruption of national development efforts. His Government deeply regretted the loss of life and property that had occurred in Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. Romania itself had had to cope with natural disasters in the past and was willing to support measures for the recovery and reconstruction of the afflicted countries. Consideration should be given to the establishment of an emergency food reserve to be managed by an agency such as FAO.

45. His delegation was convinced that the three draft resolutions would be adopted unanimously.

46. Mr. SIDDIQ (Afghanistan) expressed his Government's sympathy with the people and Governments of Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. The losses suffered by Guatemala were incalculable in human terms. He was happy to note, however, that the relief operations initiated by the Guatemalan Government with the assistance of the international community had enabled the people of Guatemala to begin the process of national reconstruction and rehabilitation.

47. Madagascar was afflicted by cyclones with regular frequency. The situation there had been further aggravated by a prolonged drought in the southern regions. Medium-term and long-term measures for the recovery and reconstruction of the areas affected by the cyclones and drought were urgently needed.

48. The situation in Ethiopia was no less distressing. There again, the emphasis should be on long-term measures for the rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas. It was within the power of man to alleviate the suffering caused by natural disasters, but, to that end, the support of the United Nations, the international community and financial institutions was vital.

49. His delegation was one of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1711, and wished to join in sponsoring draft resolutions E/L.1712 and E/L.1715.

50. Mr. ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that natural disasters were a matter of concern to all the peoples of the world. Cuba had always given emergency assistance to the fullest extent possible and the Cuban Red Cross had been extremely active in disaster relief efforts. His delegation fully sympathized with the

peoples and Governments of Guatemala and Madagascar, but had been unable to sponsor draft resolutions E/L.1711 and E/L.1712 because of their references to certain financial institutions. It would, however, give its support to those draft resolutions and wished to join in sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1715. The situation in Ethiopia called for continuing support from the international community for the measures undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia for the rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas.

51. Mr. AMIRDIVANI (Iran) said that, despite Ethiopia's successful efforts at reconstruction following the long drought, it was still not out of danger since continued improvement would depend on the weather during the rainy season. His delegation believed that without international assistance the country would find it difficult to overcome its problems and had sponsored a proposal that an honorary committee should be established to help to mobilize financial resources for disaster-related activities, which had been adopted in General Assembly resolution 3440 (XXX). He expressed sympathy with the problems being experienced in Madagascar. Iran had provided assistance to Guatemala through the Red Lion and Sun of Iran and his delegation hoped that the draft resolution on Guatemala would be adopted unanimously.

52. Mr. SEIFMAN (United States of America) said that, between the middle of 1973 and January 1976, his Government had provided almost \$31 million in drought assistance to Ethiopia, including 75,000 metric tons of food grain and \$11 million in non-food aid. Now that the emergency phase seemed to have passed, the focus was on longer-term recovery and rehabilitation efforts. Between June 1974 and June 1975, his Government had signed grant agreements worth \$8.1 million covering livestock, water development and other matters. Similar assistance, including a project for the establishment of a drought early warning system in southern Ethiopia, was envisaged in the current year up to a value of \$5 million.

53. With regard to Guatemala, he commended other countries and voluntary organizations for their contributions, and also noted that the performance of UNDRO reflected a growing capacity to respond to disasters. In addition to \$18.4 million in food assistance, his Government, in close co-operation with the Guatemalan authorities, had provided \$19.5 million to finance a wide range of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, including medical facilities, water purification equipment, and support for municipal services. The Agency for International Development was considering the possibility of providing \$20 million in loans for housing and municipal services and was also considering extending guarantees under its housing investment guarantee programme in order to help to meet the housing shortage. Further assistance was planned and should go to reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.

54. In order to clarify draft resolution E/L.1711, he proposed that in the fifth line of operative paragraph 4, the word "satisfying" should be replaced by "responding to" and, in the fourth line of operative paragraph 5, the word "enable" should be replaced by "assist". His delegation would then be pleased to join the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1711.

55. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that those amendments were perfectly acceptable. He proposed that an operative paragraph 7 should be added

to draft resolution E/L.1711 reading: "*Decides* to keep the matter under review".

56. Mr. LASCARRO (Colombia) said that, in order to demonstrate his country's solidarity with the three affected countries, his delegation wished to join the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1715, thus becoming a sponsor of all three draft resolutions. His Government had provided considerable assistance to Guatemala.

57. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that Yugoslavia had also joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1711.

58. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution E/L.1711, as amended by the representatives of the United States and Argentina, without a vote.

The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 1984 (LX)).

59. Mr. ORANTES LUNA (Observer for Guatemala), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked the Secretary-General and all those who had provided assistance to his country in its misfortune. The earthquake had heightened the problems already being felt by Guatemala as a result of the economic crisis and the Guatemalan people were deeply grateful for the prompt emergency assistance provided by the international community. Realizing, however, that the burden of national rehabilitation must fall primarily upon the people of Guatemala themselves, the Government had decreed a budget increase of \$200 million for the current year to supplement the foreign donations received so far and had issued bonds for reconstruction to the value of \$122 million which it was mandatory for all Guatemalans of a certain position to buy. As the people were buying bonds enthusiastically, the first issue would be followed by a further issue to the value of 500 million quetzals. Naturally, in view of the extent of the destruction, external assistance had had to be requested too. Since draft resolution E/L.1711 had been adopted unanimously, his Government was confident that it would receive substantial special assistance from the various international organizations concerned. It hoped that, in so far as it was possible, such aid would be non-reimbursable, in view of Guatemala's precarious situation following the earthquake. On behalf of his Government and people,

he expressed deep gratitude to all delegations and, in particular, to those which had sponsored the draft resolution and which had given assistance to his country.

60. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 10.

61. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution E/L.1712 without a vote.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 1985 (LX)).

62. Mr. RASOLONDRAIBE (Observer for Madagascar), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked all delegations for the understanding and concern they had shown and, in particular, the Tunisian delegation, for introducing the draft resolution. The resolution would be viewed in his country as a symbol of solidarity among nations. It was, of course, merely a stage in the efforts to provide the United Nations with an effective instrument for helping disaster-stricken countries. His delegation had been encouraged by the reaction to its proposal that there should be a permanent fund which would concentrate on reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, and was sure that practical results would be achieved in the near future.

63. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 11.

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted (resolution 1986 (LX)).

65. Mr. ADUGNA (Ethiopia) thanked the representative of Liberia for introducing the draft resolution and all members of the Council for voting in favour of it. If the resolution was translated into action it would enable his country to develop a viable way of life that would enable it to face similar disasters in the future. Ethiopia wished to become self-reliant and the draft resolution would do much to help it to do so.

66. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 2.

Statement by the President

67. The PRESIDENT informed members that, on behalf of the Council, he had sent a cable to the President of the fourth session of UNCTAD.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

1996th meeting

Friday, 7 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1996

Expression of sympathy on the occasion of the earthquake in northern Italy

1. The PRESIDENT, speaking on behalf of the Council, requested the representative of Italy to convey its most profound sympathy to his Government, the Italian people and the families which had experienced the earthquake which had struck northern Italy.

2. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said that the Government and people of Italy sincerely appreciated the Council's ex-

pression of sympathy and the friendly feelings of the members towards the Italian nation.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

3. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions), speaking on behalf of the

Secretary-General, said that he had been a member of the Mission sent to Mozambique to assess the situation resulting from the Mozambican Government's decision to apply sanctions to Southern Rhodesia in strict implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The purpose of that assessment had been to prepare the ground for organizing the assistance which the Council had requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to provide to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the difficulties arising from its application of sanctions pursuant to resolution 386 (1976). It was to be a programme of financial, economic and technical aid geared to the immediate and long-term needs of that newly independent country. The report of the Mission (see E/5812 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1) was before the Council and he had discussed its findings with the delegation of the Government of Mozambique.

4. Reviewing the salient facts set out in the report, he emphasized that as a result of the policy pursued by the colonial Power of integrating the economy of Mozambique with that of Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique urgently required, in addition to the financial assistance needed to offset the effects of sanctions against the Smith régime, developmental aid for the restructuring of its economy. Its difficulties had been exacerbated by the exodus of expatriate professional and technical personnel needed to maintain the existing level of economic and social services. In the long term, the crisis could only be overcome by an economic and social development programme to be initiated for the immediate future in certain priority areas suggested to the Mission.

5. As a result of the application of sanctions, Mozambique would suffer tremendous direct losses. It would lose the revenue from the transit trade and, having closed the border with Southern Rhodesia, it would lose the revenue from exports to that country; moreover, the flow of imports from areas other than Southern Rhodesia had been seriously disrupted. It had already suffered substantial losses in foreign exchange derived from tourism and from the remittances of migrant workers in Southern Rhodesia. Sanctions would have the effect of increasing Mozambique's chronic trade deficit and force it to pay much higher prices on other markets for many commodities previously imported from Southern Rhodesia at relatively low cost. The Mission estimated that the trade balance would deteriorate by at least \$16 million annually and that direct financial losses resulting from the application of sanctions would range between \$110 and \$135 million a year, with an additional \$30 million annually having to be spent on emergency projects.

6. Over and above those direct costs, there would be substantial indirect costs associated with economic and social disruption and the need to reorder Government priorities.

7. The Mission's report indicated the types of goods, materials and equipment urgently needed and estimated the trade deficit over the next two years at more than \$275 million, not including the costs of imports required for emergency and developmental projects necessitated by sanctions. Substantial financial assistance would also have to be provided to meet a balance of payments deficit over the same period estimated at between \$175 and \$200 million. In the report it was further suggested that the transport equipment and accessories which would figure among the priority needs

and the emergency power, water and telecommunications projects as well as food production projects to replace imports, which would have to be implemented now that Mozambique could no longer depend on Southern Rhodesia for food imports. The Government of Mozambique had provided the Mission with a long list of projects and programmes which would eventually form part of an integrated national development plan (see E/5812/Add.1).

8. The manpower situation in Mozambique was extremely critical. Prior to independence most skilled and semi-skilled posts in commerce, industry and Government had been filled by expatriates. They had now left the country and the educational system had not been designed to produce local replacements. Preliminary estimates for a small number of ministries and agencies totalled more than 650 professionals and technicians. The international community would have to respond effectively to the Government's appeal for help in recruiting the required personnel.

9. For the purpose of co-ordinating offers to contribute to the programme of financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, the Government was establishing a unit in its Ministry of Economic Development and Planning and a counterpart unit would operate in New York. Information and documentation on programmes and projects would be available through those two units. Furthermore, the Mission reported that the fiscal and banking system in Mozambique would be inadequate to the task of mobilizing local resources in the years to come and some assistance would therefore have to be in the form of budget support.

10. It was fully in keeping with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter that Mozambique should look to the international community, including the United Nations system, to lessen the burden it had assumed in meeting its international obligations. The international community could not expect it as a developing country to bear a disproportionate share of the cost of defending a cause which the United Nations had proclaimed to be just. Limited assistance was already being provided by the Organization but much more must be done, and the Secretary-General had therefore issued an urgent appeal for such assistance. He hoped that Governments would respond generously.

11. The PRÉSIDENT, acting under rule 72 of the rules of procedure, invited the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique to address the Council.

12. Mr PANGUENE (Mozambique) thanked the Secretary-General for the concern he had shown for the people of Mozambique by dispatching a mission to study their needs for international assistance arising from the strict application of sanctions against the illegal Smith régime. His prompt response confirmed his interest in the national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and gave cause for confidence that he would implement any concrete decisions which the Council might adopt on the item before it. He also wished to thank publicly each member of the Mission for the competent work they had accomplished under difficult circumstances and for their excellent report. Finally, he expressed appreciation of the support given Mozambique by the United Nations, OAU, the Commonwealth, the League of Arab States and the countries that had made pledges of support.

13. In severing all relations with the racist régime of Ian Smith and applying full sanctions in order to

hasten its liquidation, the people of Mozambique had not only discharged a responsibility incumbent on the whole international community but had acted in self-defence, because Mozambique's own liberation was incomplete and threatened so long as it had a common border with a country ruled by a régime which constituted a threat to peace and security in Africa and in the world. In view of recent developments in Southern Rhodesia and the growing intransigence of the Smith régime, armed struggle was the only option left for the people of that country in their quest for respect for their human rights and dignity. International support designed to offset the effects of sanctions should be seen in that context.

14. Mozambique's economic dependence on Southern Rhodesia was rooted in history and the inability of the Portuguese colonialists to exploit its wealth owing to the low level of Portugal's economic development prior to the 1960s. As a result, the colonialists exported what they could to the metropolitan country, placed all economic development in the hands of foreign interests and used the Mozambican people as a compulsory labour force which was denied the benefits of that foreign exploitation. The rail transport system had been geared to the colonialists' need to export the wealth of the country, but had later been adapted to the needs of the countries bordering upon it. Foreign exchange had been derived from rail and port services to those neighbouring countries and had accounted for 25 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings per year: \$100 million, including \$40 million from Southern Rhodesian traffic. Moreover, some 80,000 migrant workers from Mozambique had worked in Southern Rhodesia and their families had depended for survival on the remittances in cash or kind derived from that labour. The Portuguese colonialists had blocked all economic development that did not benefit their own interests, had created a food deficit by favouring export crops and had forced the country to depend on food imports from Southern Rhodesia. That situation had been aggravated as a consequence of the enforcement of sanctions against that neighbouring country and had made it imperative for Mozambique to restructure its economy, replace imports and gain access to alternate markets at competitive prices.

15. The most acute shortage, for purposes of national reconstruction, was the shortage of intermediate-level personnel to replace the Portuguese nationals, accomplices of colonial policy, who had left the country. In particular, Mozambique lacked technical personnel to train Mozambican workers, deprived by the colonialists of opportunities to improve their technical qualifications, and urgently required financial aid so that it could recruit them, preferably from countries with experience similar to that of Mozambique. Financial aid was also required to cope with the widespread unemployment resulting from the decline of economic activity, which had been heavily dependent on Southern Rhodesia, and to establish an alternative to the system of communications to Southern Rhodesia which had now been disrupted.

16. The effects of sanctions on the economy of the People's Republic of Mozambique could only be offset by grants, which should not be regarded as compensation for identifiable losses. The economic independence of the country and its economic growth could only be assured by strategically selected investments. He expressed the hope that, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Mission's report, the international

community would respond generously and the Council would adopt resolutions which would effectively help to relieve the most urgent needs. Finally, he hoped that assistance would be provided in the form of bilateral and multilateral grants wherever possible.

17. The PRESIDENT suggested that the list of speakers on the item under consideration should be closed at 3 p.m. on Friday, 7 May, and that a time-limit of Monday morning, 10 May, should be set for submission of draft resolutions on the item.

18. Mr. SILWIZYA (Zambia) said he considered it appropriate that the Economic and Social Council should take up the question of international assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique following the latter's courageous decision to impose sanctions against the illegal minority Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia in full compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 253 (1968). Consideration of the item at the current session of the Council was a necessary and logical step toward the implementation of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) adopted unanimously on 17 March 1976.

19. Zambia took the question of international assistance to Mozambique very seriously and was convinced that it was crucial for the international community to respond urgently and generously to the needs of Mozambique, as detailed in the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique and the excellent report of the Secretary-General containing the report of the Mission sent in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) to ascertain the immediate and long-term assistance needs of that country. He commended the Secretary-General and the members of the Mission and said that the report of the Mission would doubtless greatly facilitate the work of the Economic and Social Council as it sought methods of assisting Mozambique.

20. Zambia, as a neighbour of Southern Rhodesia, was paying a heavy price in fostering the birth of Zimbabwe. To date his country had sacrificed nearly \$500 million in the area of sanctions alone and had received the modest sum of approximately \$22 million from the international community. Since Zimbabwe had not yet been born, that high price would surely soar and the hardships imposed on the people of Zambia were bound to increase. Such too would be the plight of Mozambique unless the international community treated the question of assistance with the seriousness it deserved. As should be clear to all, Mozambique and Zambia were carrying the burden on behalf of the international community. Since sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia were United Nations policy, Mozambique, in applying sanctions, was being faithful to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. Moreover, the liberation of Zimbabwe was consistent with the United Nations Charter.

21. In considering the item before it, the Council was not debating an ordinary issue of assistance to a given country but rather the effectiveness of the key to the liberation of Zimbabwe. The Council was dealing not simply with the closing of the border between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia but with the reaffirmation of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. In fact, the debate was and must be about liberation in Zimbabwe and the rest of southern Africa. The international community had an obligation to strengthen

the tools of liberation. One of the most important of those tools was Mozambique. The accession to independence of any African country in that region lessened the danger of a conflagration. The independence of Mozambique was important not only to its people but also to the international community, which must now confirm its commitment to help. In that spirit, Zambia had given assistance to Mozambique in order to strengthen its capacity to act as the key to liberation in southern Africa. That assistance, rendered despite Zambia's own economic problems, took many forms, including the provision of 100,000 bags of maize, the services of a number of doctors and nurses and help by the Air Force in air-lifting people and food to and from flooded areas of Mozambique.

22. Zambia, which shared a common border with Mozambique, had a genuine concern for the peace and stability of that country and for its economic and social development. Its assistance to Mozambique was more than assistance to a neighbouring country; it was an international commitment to assist a partner in the struggle for the liberation of the rest of southern Africa.

23. The existence of a white minority and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia constituted the root cause of the problems of Mozambique. That arrogant and intransigent régime posed a serious threat to peace and security in the region. The people of Zimbabwe now had no alternative to armed struggle for the liberation of their country. In fact, they had already taken up arms and were waging a gallant struggle. Predictably, the illegal Smith régime had intensified its brutality and its repression of the people of Zimbabwe, and was mobilizing large armies and interning the people of Zimbabwe in concentration camps reminiscent of the Nazi era. To demonstrate its utter contempt for Zimbabwe nationalism, the Smith régime had shamelessly included in its so-called cabinet African traitors who were puppets and stooges masquerading as representatives of the African people. Such manoeuvres would deceive no one and merited condemnation by the international community. In addition the Smith régime was seeking to provoke a direct confrontation with the neighbouring independent African countries and was bracing itself for a war in which it would engage in hot pursuit across the borders of front-line countries. Those countries could not be expected to stand aloof, for they had a duty to defend the cause of freedom and justice in southern Africa as well as to protect their own citizens. He repeated the statement of the President of Zambia that any attack against Mozambique was an attack against Zambia.

24. The need for the international community to act in order to remove the main obstacles to peace and security in southern Africa could not be over-emphasized. The time had come for concrete action by the United Nations, for the numerous appeals made to the Smith régime had gone unheeded. The international community must now rally solidly behind the front-line States and the liberation movements. The assistance sought for Mozambique was important as it would strengthen its hand in the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

25. The international community was fortunate that at that critical juncture in the history of southern Africa Mozambique was led by able, dedicated, mature and visionary men and women who had taken bold and gallant action in closing the border with Southern Rhodesia.

26. Under that leadership, Mozambique had embarked on a policy of positive non-alignment and the building of a non-racial society. The high principles and ideals of FRELIMO (*Frente de Libertação de Moçambique*) would turn Mozambique into an oasis of peace and tranquillity in troubled southern Africa. The international community could ill afford to turn its back on that promising young nation and should grant it rapid and generous international assistance. The failure of Mozambique would be a failure of Africa and the progressive nations of the world.

27. He noted that some States situated far from Southern Rhodesia were, despite their sound economies, systematically violating United Nations sanctions against the illegal Smith régime. It was to be hoped that those Member States would re-examine their position and join Mozambique and the rest of the international community in tightening sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In the light of the unanimous Security Council action expanding the scope of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, it was important that the momentum generated should be maintained and that universally applied sanctions should complement the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to liberate their country. The Smith régime must be under total siege.

28. The case of South Africa, a Member of the United Nations, which openly and arrogantly refused to impose sanctions against the illegal Smith régime, was most disturbing. Its attitude showed blatant contempt for United Nations decisions and, more than the attitude of any other country, had prevented the full effectiveness of the policy of sanctions. In choosing that course, South Africa had in effect opted for violent change in Southern Rhodesia, for the sanctions had been intended as a peaceful means of quelling the rebellion in the British colony.

29. His delegation hoped that the Council would unanimously adopt a meaningful resolution on assistance to Mozambique and that concrete forms of assistance to that country would be undertaken at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Any delay would only aggravate the problems of Mozambique.

30. Mr. KAISER (Bangladesh) recalled that at the Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government held at Kingston from 29 April to 6 May 1975, it had been decided that positive action should be taken at the international level for the reinforcement and extension of sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, and the importance of immediate practical steps to assist Mozambique in applying those sanctions had been emphasized. As a member of the Commonwealth, his Government had actively supported that important decision by the Commonwealth Heads of Government and the subsequent decision of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee to extend immediate assistance to Mozambique following its decision to impose those sanctions.

31. His delegation had welcomed the Security Council's adoption of resolution 386 (1976) calling for the provision of immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to carry out its development programme and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions.

32. He noted that the Security Council's original actions establishing mandatory sanctions against the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia had been taken nearly a decade previously but implementation had

been less than perfect. It was therefore most admirable for a newly independent developing country like Mozambique, already burdened with serious economic problems inherited from a colonial system, to take the difficult decision to close its border with Southern Rhodesia, acting fully in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council and the Charter of the United Nations. His Government applauded that brave decision, which demonstrated the deep and abiding commitment of the Government and the people of Mozambique to the cause of freedom and justice and provided a shining example for others to emulate.

33. The report of the Mission which had visited Mozambique the previous month had given some indication of the problems currently faced by that country as a result of its decision to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and the extent of the assistance it would require to enable it to confront the situation in which it found itself. In the estimate of the Mission, the direct cost to Mozambique of applying sanctions might be as high as \$156 million for the next 12 months and \$132 million annually thereafter. The high level of economic dependence of Mozambique on Southern Rhodesia, a legacy of the colonial past, created special difficulties. In such situations, underestimation of the extent of the losses was extremely likely. As a newly independent developing country, Mozambique had every right to expect a substantial measure of assistance for development from the international community. That normal assistance must be augmented by the additional assistance required in view of the very heavy cost to Mozambique of applying the sanctions. The report described the scope of the material, technical and financial assistance required by Mozambique.

34. Obviously it could not be expected that Mozambique alone would bear that heavy cost. The Government and people of that country had taken a bold but difficult decision in pursuance of an obligation which the international community shared. The responsibility to end the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to bring about majority rule there was not that of Mozambique alone but of all States, particularly those that bore responsibility for the current situation and that were in a better position to help change it. It was, therefore the obligation of the international community to come to the assistance of Mozambique quickly and effectively.

Mr. Smíd (Czechoslovakia) took the Chair.

35. Mr. LUCHTERHAND (German Democratic Republic) noted that his Government had participated actively in the programmes of assistance to Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. In the case of drought-stricken Ethiopia, his Government had made four direct consignments of high-quality medicines, children's and baby foods, blankets, tents and clothing. The Red Cross Committee of his country had sent medical supplies, especially high-quality medicines and bandaging material, to help the victims of the earthquake in Guatemala. Madagascar, which had recently suffered cyclones, had received a special plane-load of clothes and food from his Government.

36. In his delegation's view, measures for economic assistance to Mozambique could not be considered in isolation from the political events in southern Africa. Massacres by Southern Rhodesian racists and savage attacks against the People's Republic of Mozambique were further proof of the dangerous policy of the Smith régime which, in violation of international law, was

endangering peace and security in southern Africa and in the entire world.

37. The appeal of the Government of Mozambique to the United Nations for solidarity with its people in the struggle against the aggressive acts of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had been received with sympathy by all those Member States which truly and sincerely sought the elimination of that colonial and racist régime. His Government, together with other States, had, in various organs of the United Nations and elsewhere, expressed its unreserved support of the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the final elimination of all forms of colonialism, racism and the policy of *apartheid*. That also applied to the People's Republic of Mozambique, to which his Government had given support by training skilled workers, sending consignments of medical equipment, providing direct medical assistance, and supporting it in the field of information and education. In 1975 an agreement had been concluded between his Government and the Government of Mozambique providing for economic, technical, scientific and other assistance. In addition his Government would, according to its possibilities and in appropriate ways, grant future political, moral and material assistance to Mozambique.

38. His delegation welcomed the discussion of the item and hoped that the Council would adopt decisions designed to guarantee effective assistance and support to the people of Mozambique in that just political and economic struggle against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

39. That political, moral and material support of colonially and racially oppressed peoples in their struggle for national and social self-determination and independence would continue to be an integral part of the national policy of his Government.

40. Mr. ALGARD (Norway), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Denmark and Norway and the observer delegations of Finland and Sweden, said that the decision of the People's Republic of Mozambique to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and to apply fully the system of sanctions was, like the decision taken previously by the Government of Zambia, an outstanding example of solidarity among the nations of Africa.

41. The Nordic delegations would carefully study the comprehensive report submitted by the Mission dispatched to Mozambique by the Secretary-General. Those delegations considered the adoption, by the Security Council of resolution 386 (1976) an expression of a view they had long held, namely that it was the joint responsibility of the world community to bring to an end the remnants of colonialism and racist minority régimes which still maintained a foothold in southern Africa. It followed that the independent African States in the area would, by virtue of their geographical proximity, have to bear the brunt of the burden. When, however, they lived up to their responsibilities as courageously as Mozambique had, they deserved the support of the world community.

42. The Nordic countries had extended moral, humanitarian and economic support to movements striving for national independence and struggling against racial discrimination in southern Africa and had welcomed steps taken towards the attainment of their goals. The most encouraging recent development in that respect had been the dismantling of the Portuguese colonial empire which had resulted in the independence of

Mozambique and other States. The Nordic countries, which had supported FRELIMO in the past, would extend support to the Government of Mozambique in its efforts to transform an economy tailored to the needs of the colonial Power into an economy meeting the needs and expectations of the inhabitants themselves. As in the case of Zambia, they would support the efforts of the United Nations and its various programmes and agencies to come to the effective assistance of Mozambique, relieving it of the extra burden it had placed upon its people by implementing fully United Nations decisions to apply sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. Those countries had sent fact-finding missions of their own to Mozambique to discuss further assistance to that country. It was to be hoped that bilateral assistance programmes would emerge and would constitute important contributions to the development of Mozambique.

43. The Nordic delegations fully subscribed to the appeal contained in Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and hoped that all countries would assume their share of the burden which Mozambique had taken upon itself in the name of international solidarity and in deference to United Nations decisions. A positive response by the world community would be a contribution to strengthening the role of the United Nations in putting an end to colonialism and racial discrimination.

44. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that with the speedy and vigorous development of the national liberation movement in southern Africa, the victorious advance of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the strengthening of the blockade and sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by its neighbours, the Southern Rhodesian racist régime now found itself in a situation of unprecedented isolation and difficulty. Working hand in glove with the South African racist régime, the Southern Rhodesian racist régime was stepping up its military repression and threats in a desperate last-ditch struggle. Of late, it had even intruded into Mozambique under the pretext of engaging in hot pursuit of guerrillas, thus arousing the indignation of and condemnation by public opinion in Africa and the rest of the world. To defend the fruits of their victory and to support the Zimbabwe people's struggle for liberation, the Mozambican Government and people had waged a blow-for-blow struggle against the racist Smith régime. Despite the heavy losses that might be incurred, President Samora Machel of Mozambique had categorically declared the closure of its entire border with Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the Security Council resolution on sanctions against that country. That righteous act had been welcomed and supported by the African States and all the countries and peoples that upheld justice.

45. The Chinese Government and people fully sympathized with and firmly supported the just action taken by the Mozambican Government and people. In its view, the United Nations had a responsibility which it could not shirk to support the just action of Mozambique and to help it overcome the resulting difficulties. The Economic and Social Council was duty-bound to consider the question of assistance to Mozambique in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386 (1976). The related organizations within the United Nations system should likewise provide Mozambique with various forms of assistance and review that question periodically. His Government was deeply convinced that, by relying on their own efforts and the support of the people of the world, the Mozambican Government and

people would overcome the economic difficulties resulting from the application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and win even greater victories in combating imperialism, colonialism and racism and in supporting the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa.

46. Mr. ORTIZ DE ROZAS (Argentina) concurred in the views of previous speakers on the item. Rarely had action by the international community in support of one of its members been more justified than in the case of Mozambique, a newly independent African country which had not hesitated to apply full sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

47. The courageous action of Mozambique's President was both a symbol and an example which required unswerving international co-operation and solidarity with his country. Mozambique's action was particularly significant and praiseworthy in the light of its recent accession to independence and the complicated task of reorienting its development programme from that of a dependent to that of an independent economic entity.

48. His delegation commended the Mission that had been sent to Mozambique in implementation of the Security Council resolution and noted that the excellent report prepared by that Mission gave detailed information on the direct costs of the application of economic sanctions in all categories. In addition, indirect costs which would be particularly high during the current year must be considered: they would require extended study, since the international community must give long-range assistance to Mozambique.

49. Accordingly, his delegation agreed that all of the concerns that had been expressed should be reflected in a draft resolution to mobilize all the organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP and the international financial institutions, to provide full assistance to Mozambique. He agreed that a truly exceptional situation was involved and that exceptional measures were indicated.

50. His Government would give urgent and serious consideration to participating to the fullest possible extent in action to manifest international solidarity with Mozambique.

51. Mr. KÄUFMANN (Observer for the Netherlands), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the newly independent Government of Mozambique had taken an admirable decision in demonstrating its willingness to add to its burdens as a developing nation by closing its frontier with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with international obligations. The report of the Mission to Mozambique had made it clear that Mozambique's national development plan, designed to meet the urgent need for more balanced economic production, could be seriously harmed by the effects of the economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Netherlands Government agreed that the international community could not allow a developing country situated near a country against which sanctions were applied to see its own development struggle disrupted because it was meeting its international obligations, and felt that the international community as a whole must share the burden. His Government therefore wished to announce that in response to Security Council resolution 386 (1976) it would grant Mozambique, on soft terms, a loan of \$4 million in order to help it overcome the severe consequences of applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; that would be in

addition to its programme of bilateral assistance provided through normal channels.

52. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union had always given moral and material assistance to the people of Mozambique, both directly and through OAU, and was continuing to do so. In February 1976 his country had signed a number of agreements with the People's Republic of Mozambique providing for economic, technical and other assistance.

53. The Soviet Union based its relations with Mozambique on non-interference in internal affairs and full respect for the sacred right of that country to pursue its own path of development. It sharply condemned the direct acts of aggression carried out by the illegal Rhodesian régime against Mozambique and expressed its support for and solidarity with Mozambique and its extensive plans for carrying out social and economic changes.

54. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) said that the Secretary-General's report on the Mission to Mozambique was a very thorough and painstaking piece of work and would be of invaluable assistance in identifying areas where assistance to that country was most urgently needed. The decision by the Government of Mozambique fully to implement United Nations sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia had been a courageous one and the United Kingdom Government fully recognized the enormous implications of that decision for the Mozambican economy, as well as the need for international assistance to promote Mozambique's normal economic and social development. It had therefore offered to provide Mozambique with a total of £15 million in financial assistance over the next few years, of which £5 million would be in the form of an immediate soft loan for rapid disbursement. A team from the Ministry of Overseas Development would soon be discussing details regarding technical assistance with the Government of Mozambique. The United Kingdom

Government also hoped that the Commonwealth would be able to mount a programme of technical assistance to complement the activities of bilateral Commonwealth donors and the efforts of the United Nations system; it would be prepared to support such a programme. His Government hoped that close contact between the United Nations and the Commonwealth could be maintained for the benefit of Mozambique. It endorsed Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and would continue to co-operate in efforts to help the Government of Mozambique.

55. Mr. COSTA LOBO (Portugal) recalled that at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly Portugal had supported the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia but had also drawn the international community's attention to the losses and sacrifices that their enforcement would impose upon the neighbouring States of Mozambique and Zambia. It would therefore whole-heartedly support any initiative directed at setting up a specific programme of assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to compensate it for the enormous financial, economic and social losses which it would inevitably suffer as a result of the total application of sanctions. His Government was also most gratified by the adoption of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), containing an appeal to all States and to the United Nations system to provide immediate assistance to Mozambique. His delegation was confident that the data and conclusions regarding the difficulties faced by Mozambique contained in the report of the Secretary-General would enable Member States to assess the negative effects on the economy of Mozambique resulting from the implementation of sanctions and therefore to provide that country with suitable assistance through either bilateral or multilateral channels. His Government was already giving bilateral assistance to Mozambique and would fully support the action of the Council in that matter.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

1997th meeting

Monday, 10 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1997

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (*continued*) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

1. Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil) said that although the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique faced the normal difficulties of a developing country and the special difficulties of a newly independent country at the end of a 10-year struggle for liberation, it had, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), taken measures with regard to Southern Rhodesia which had seriously affected the Mozambican economy. It was vital for the international community to support such measures. His Government was therefore prepared, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), to provide all possible financial, technical and

material assistance that might be requested of it and to support any concerted international action decided upon by the Economic and Social Council.

2. Mr. RAE (Canada) said that the report of the Mission sent to Mozambique by the Secretary-General (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) would be extremely useful in helping Governments to establish a co-ordinated programme of assistance to Mozambique. At their Meeting at Kingston (29 April-6 May 1975), the Commonwealth Heads of Government had unanimously approved the immediate provision of financial assistance to the Government of Mozambique in order to assist it in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and had endorsed the establishment by the United Nations of a programme of assistance for Mozambique in accordance with Articles 45 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. Since then, the

Commonwealth Sanctions Committee had decided that a special technical assistance programme for Mozambique should be established through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. On 30 April 1976, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs had announced that, in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Meeting and Security Council resolution 386 (1976), his Government would provide the Government of Mozambique with an amount up to \$Can 3 million in grant funds for Canadian food aid. Such moneys would include shipping and other related costs. Canada could provide certain food commodities, namely, wheat, wheat flour, skim-milk powder, fish, beans, rape-seed oil and egg powder, some of which had been identified in document E/5812 and Corr.1 as being urgently required.

Organization of work

3. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, recalled that the Council was expected at the current session to undertake a review of its subsidiary machinery; a review of the agreements between the

United Nations and the specialized agencies; a review of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions; and a review of the list of subsidiary bodies which received meeting records.

4. In connexion with the negotiation of a relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD, he said that the Secretary-General had convened a conference of plenipotentiaries to be held at Rome on 10 and 11 June 1976, which was expected to set up a Preparatory Commission with the authority to negotiate a relationship agreement. It would therefore be necessary for the Council to appoint the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies which would conclude an agreement with IFAD. The Council might also wish to review the arrangements for the negotiation process.

5. Referring to agenda items 2, 10 and 11, he said that the Secretariat had been informed that Yemen would have liked to become a sponsor of draft resolutions E/L.1715, E/L.1711 and E/L.1712 but had been unable to do so for reasons beyond its control.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.

1998th meeting

Monday, 10 May 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1998

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (*continued*) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/L.1716)

1. Mr. BENHOCINE (Algeria) said that, when the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique had taken its courageous decision to close its frontier with the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia, Algeria had reaffirmed its active solidarity with that fraternal African country and thus carried out its duty as current head of the non-aligned movement. The report of the Secretary-General's Mission to Mozambique (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) gave a full picture of the economic consequences of the closing of the frontier and the magnitude of the efforts Mozambique had to make to carry out its development programme. The international community must provide assistance commensurate with those efforts to Mozambique in its twofold task of reconstructing and restructuring the economy in accordance with its aspirations and of dealing with the short-term consequences of the application of sanctions. Such assistance was not merely a gesture of human solidarity but a political duty, since Mozambique had implemented measures advocated by the international community and must not, therefore, be left to bear the burden of that obligation alone. His delegation hoped that draft resolution E/L.1716 would not only be adopted unanimously but be speedily implemented by all States, so that Mozambique could achieve economic and social recovery.

2. The definitive solution to the economic problems of Mozambique was clearly political, as it would come with the accession of the people of Zimbabwe to self-

determination and independence. Meanwhile, as that people's struggle for freedom redoubled, certain countries continued to support the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia indirectly or directly; that raised the problem of the full and effective application of the sanctions and the question what action should be taken against countries violating them, especially South Africa. South Africa continued to support Southern Rhodesia and enable it to evade the sanctions, and the two régimes were closely allied. The situation called for action by the international community, and the least it could do would be to extend sanctions to South Africa. He assured the Mozambican delegation of Algeria's complete solidarity; Mozambique's action formed part of the struggle for a just and liberated Africa, to which Algeria would continue to lend resolute support.

3. Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his Government would study the report of the Mission to Mozambique and would base its decision concerning bilateral assistance to offset the economic effects of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia on its study of the report. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.1716.

4. Mr. SEIFMAN (United States of America) said that the United States position on Southern Rhodesia had been explained by the Secretary of State in his speech at Lusaka on 27 April 1976, when he had said that the United States was totally dedicated to seeing that the majority became the ruling power in Southern Rhodesia; that the United States did not recognize the Rhodesian minority régime and was committed to Security Council resolutions 221 (1966), 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) imposing mandatory

sanctions against that illegal régime; that it had been a sponsor of the Security Council resolution expanding mandatory sanctions; and that in March 1976 it had commended Mozambique for its decision to enforce economic sanctions even at great economic cost to itself. The United States believed that steps should be taken in accordance with the Security Council resolutions to assist Mozambique in the great additional economic hardship caused by the closing of its border with Southern Rhodesia and was willing, as announced by the Secretary of State at Lusaka, to provide \$12.5 million in assistance to Mozambique.

5. The United States also supported the provision of assistance to Mozambique by United Nations agencies, international financing institutions and Member States in order to alleviate the economic difficulties resulting from the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

6. Mr. ABDEL MEGUID (Egypt) said that the action of the Government of Mozambique in implementing United Nations sanctions against the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia deserved full support. That courageous decision was a clear manifestation of the determination of the peoples of Africa to put an end to the subjugation and oppression of the African people in Zimbabwe, and African solidarity had gained strength through Mozambique's initiative. In supporting the people of Mozambique, the international community was enhancing the sacred principles of the United Nations. The report of the Mission to Mozambique showed the extent to which the country's economy had depended on the economies of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, and how great a sacrifice was therefore involved in the closing of the border with Southern Rhodesia. The implementation of United Nations resolutions was the collective responsibility of all Member States and should not be left largely to certain countries, particularly newly independent developing countries.

7. The programme of financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique set forth in the report of the Mission was soundly based, since it identified the areas where assistance was required and the forms of assistance that were needed. As indicated in paragraph 110 of the report (E/5812 and Corr.1), the cost to the international community would not be exorbitant. The report specified the materials and commodities that were needed, so that each country could select the form of assistance it could best provide. High priority should be accorded to emergency and short-term projects which would also provide employment to workers made redundant by the application of sanctions. The Government of Mozambique deserved respect for having taken the initiative in implementing some projects without waiting for support from the international community.

8. The section of the report on technical assistance requirements was very relevant to countries which had more to offer in the way of technical assistance than in material resources. Egypt was studying the possibility of providing additional expert missions to Mozambique in accordance with its needs. It had extended full support to the people of Mozambique through FRELIMO in their struggle for independence and would continue to co-operate with the Government of Mozambique on a bilateral basis and through the United Nations. An increasing number of Egyptian experts were being sent to Mozambique and other newly independent countries, and scholarships were

being provided to enable students from developing countries and liberation movements to study in Egyptian institutions under bilateral arrangements and multilateral United Nations programmes. He was sure that Afro-Arab co-operation would prove effective in economic and technical fields. It was essential that the international community should provide moral and material assistance to Mozambique to offset the economic consequences of the application of sanctions.

9. Mr. HARRY (Australia) said that the Australian Government had always supported the many efforts within the United Nations to secure majority rule in southern Africa, and actively complied with the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It recognized that the Government of Mozambique had decided to close its border with Southern Rhodesia because of the overriding considerations involved, namely, the need to secure basic human rights for the majority in Southern Rhodesia. His delegation was pleased to note that, at the suggestion of the Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Mission to Mozambique had included the Director of the Technical Assistance Group of the Commonwealth Secretariat. His Government had not yet completed its study of the report of the Mission; however, it noted that the urgently required materials and commodities listed in table 3 of the report (E/5812 and Corr.1) included 4,000 tons of powdered milk. The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs had recently indicated that he had been informed by WHO that Mozambique desperately required skim milk powder and that the Australian Government might be able to respond to that need. His Government would decide on the size and form of the contribution it would make after studying the report of the Mission and after further consultation with WHO.

10. His delegation agreed with the main lines of draft resolution E/L.1716 and hoped that it could support it in detail after further study of it.

11. Mr. MUTHAURA (Kenya) said it was clear that the Government and people of Mozambique had been fully aware that they were making a very serious and painful decision in applying in full the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and that they had nevertheless chosen to promote the ideals of justice, freedom and peace, as provided for in the United Nations Charter, at any cost.

12. The report before the Council showed that there was general agreement between the Secretary-General's Mission and the Government of Mozambique on the priority areas which required short-term and long-term international assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its social and economic development programmes normally and enlarge its capacity to implement fully the comprehensive system of sanctions. The direct costs to Mozambique of applying United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia as indicated in the Mission's report were obviously too great, considering that Mozambique had been independent for less than a year after 500 years of exploitative colonial rule by Portugal and a protracted war of independence. Its problems had been aggravated by the current international economic crisis. It was therefore essential that the United Nations should respond promptly with a full programme of financial and technical assistance to Mozambique. Indeed, it was a test case for the United Nations sanctions system, the future credibility of which would depend on how successfully the United Nations

backed countries that suffered as a result of enhancing and defending the noble cause of the United Nations Charter. However, United Nations assistance alone might not be adequate, and his delegation hoped that Member States which were in a position to do so would continue to assist Mozambique in all ways possible. Despite its moderate resources, Kenya had contributed maize to the value of 3 million shillings. It was also an active member of the Commonwealth, which was currently organizing a programme of assistance to Mozambique.

13. The current problems in Mozambique resulted from the continued existence of the illegal régime in Salisbury. The sooner Zimbabwe became independent, the sooner most of those problems would come to an end. It was therefore necessary and urgent that all States Members of the United Nations should follow the heroic example of Mozambique in order to accelerate independence for Zimbabwe.

14. Mr. RUSKOV (Bulgaria) said that the decision of the Government of Mozambique to apply sanctions against Southern Rhodesia showed its adherence to the United Nations Charter and was a clear expression of the solidarity of the people of Mozambique with the struggle of other independent African States to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, racism and *apartheid* in southern Africa and with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and independence. His delegation noted with satisfaction Security Council resolution 386 (1976). It welcomed the courageous decision taken by the Government of Mozambique and expressed its friendly support for that Government. It also supported the request of the Government of Mozambique for speedy bilateral and multilateral assistance and commended the effective action taken by the Secretary-General. His delegation was prepared to support any measures taken by the Economic and Social Council or other United Nations bodies for immediate assistance to Mozambique.

15. The friendly relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique had been established at the time when the latter country had been engaged in its heroic struggle against colonial oppression under the leadership of FRELIMO, and after Mozambique had gained independence the ties between the two countries had developed further. To the extent of its possibilities, Bulgaria was already providing economic, scientific and technical assistance to the efforts of the people of Mozambique to overcome the economic vestiges of colonialism. A first group of Bulgarian specialists was already working in Mozambique, and at the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, in April 1976, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique had commended Bulgaria for its assistance. His country would continue to co-operate with Mozambique on the basis of equality and mutual respect in order to help the people of Mozambique to solve the urgent economic problems resulting from their heroic struggle against colonialism and racism and from the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

16. Mr. PETRIC (Yugoslavia) said that his country had always lent full support to the peoples of Africa in their struggle against colonialism and colonial domination and against the racist régimes in southern Africa. The decision of the Government of Mozambique to apply sanctions by closing its border with Southern Rhodesia was a significant contribution to the struggle of the African countries and of the international community as a whole against racism and

racist régimes. If one bore in mind that Mozambique had become independent only recently, after a long struggle, and that the Portuguese colonial Power had oriented the economic structure of Mozambique, on a long-term basis, towards integration with the economy of Southern Rhodesia, it was possible to understand the serious implications of the decision for Mozambique's economy and the courage needed to take it. International assistance was therefore indispensable, and the United Nations and the international community as a whole should provide adequate assistance as a matter of urgency so that the economic development of Mozambique might evolve without hindrance.

17. The *Ad Hoc* Group established on 1 April 1976 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, after completing its mission to several African States, including Mozambique, had indicated in its report¹ that there was an urgent need to extend economic assistance to Mozambique to meet the serious consequences of its decision to sever all trade and communications links with Southern Rhodesia; the group believed that an urgent appeal should be made to all States, to organizations within the United Nations system and to all other governmental and non-governmental organizations to apply every effort to extend to Mozambique all necessary assistance, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 386 (1976).

18. Yugoslavia was lending unreserved support to Mozambique as an independent, non-aligned and friendly country in its struggle against the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and would continue to offer maximum assistance within the limits of its possibilities.

19. Mr. NSUBUGA (Uganda) noted that the founders of the United Nations had wisely foreseen the necessity of applying sanctions when they had included Articles 39 to 43 in the Charter; Mozambique had applied those sanctions against the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia. He recalled that the failure to apply sanctions against Mussolini's régime had probably led to the events which had resulted in the Second World War.

20. Within its possibilities, Uganda had provided some assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique, which was acting in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council. If the United Nations failed to act decisively, blood might be shed on the battlefield before the diplomats returned to the conference table.

21. Mr. BA-ISSA (Democratic Yemen) said his delegation felt that the item under consideration deserved particular attention because it involved political, economic and moral issues. It was a question not merely of providing economic or technical assistance to Mozambique, but of helping to alleviate the grave consequences to Mozambique's economy of the application of sanctions against the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The credibility of the United Nations, the principles of the Charter and the dignity of man were at stake. The international community had an obligation to combat racism and racial discrimination, in all forms and wherever they existed, and words were meaningless unless backed by action. Mozambique had chosen to shoulder its responsibilities and help to liberate the people of Zimbabwe and

¹ A/AC.109/L.1080, para. 265.

to uphold human dignity by carrying out its international obligations. However, the economic consequences of its decision were too heavy for Mozambique to bear alone, particularly as, after a long and devastating colonial war, it had inherited a weak economic structure and was faced with a massive task of economic reconstruction. The current international economic crisis was an additional burden. International solidarity with the people and Government of Mozambique was therefore essential, and substantial and immediate assistance was clearly needed. His delegation was proud to voice its support for and solidarity with Mozambique, and would be gratified by any bilateral and multilateral assistance that might be provided.

22. Mr. SIDDIQ (Afghanistan) said that Mozambique's action in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing the sanctions called for in Security Council resolution 253 (1968) against the illegal minority régime was in keeping with its support for the struggles of liberation movements, particularly in Zimbabwe, and its commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

23. His country had always supported Mozambique in its struggle to liberate itself from colonial domination, and it supported it now in its action against Southern Rhodesia. The international community should clearly help Mozambique in its economic and social development so that it could overcome the current difficulties created by its decision to break off all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia. The Security Council in its resolution 386 (1976), had called on all countries to help Mozambique so that it could apply sanctions in full, and to assist it in its current economic situation. The Secretary-General had already organized a programme of action to help Mozambique, and the report of his Mission provided a basis for action by the Economic and Social Council and the international community as a whole.

24. Mr. MALIK (Pakistan) said that, as a country which had also suffered from colonial domination, Pakistan was well aware of the tremendous financial and technical difficulties which Mozambique had to face in order to transform its economy from one geared to the needs of the colonial administration to one that was balanced and self-reliant. Those difficulties were severely aggravated by the action taken by Mozambique against the illegal Smith régime and the international community must help Mozambique to deal with the special economic problems that had arisen as a result, since its action had been a firm gesture of solidarity with other African countries in their struggle to eliminate colonialism. It remained to be seen whether the régimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa would yield to the current of history and hand over power to the African majority, or whether they would, by their intransigence, provoke a violent solution in which they would undoubtedly be the losers.

25. In supporting Security Council resolution 386 (1976), his country had pledged its full support for measures to assist Mozambique not only in dealing with the immediate problems created by the closing of the border with Southern Rhodesia but also in providing a stable, self-reliant economic structure, a task in which the United Nations system could play a vital part.

26. He shared the view that the action taken by Mozambique was a major step forward, and might

even prove to be a turning-point, in the struggle to remove all traces of racist régimes from Africa.

27. Miss LOPEZ (Venezuela) said that Mozambique had struggled for many years to free itself from colonial oppression. Throughout that time it had enjoyed the solidarity and co-operation of numerous countries, which had been acting in accordance with United Nations resolutions and many of which had also at one time or another had to fight to gain their freedom. However, Mozambique's struggle was not yet over, since it had to deal not only with the problems confronting any newly independent country but also with very special problems deriving from its geographical position, which had led it to take the exemplary step of applying sanctions against the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

28. Mozambique belonged to the group of most seriously affected countries covered by the Special Programme established in General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), and the United Nations thus had a special responsibility to assist it. That could be done, for instance, through the United Nations Special Fund, to which her country had contributed in the past as its means allowed. It fully supported the appeal made by the Security Council in its resolution 386 (1976) for financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique. If other countries did likewise, they would be carrying out their undertaking to make a reality of the new international economic order, and helping to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism in the world.

29. Mr. HARRIMAN (Nigeria) said his country had contributed to the work carried out by the Commonwealth Secretariat, both before and after Mozambique had gained independence, to determine what repercussions the decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would have on Mozambique's economy. The Commonwealth action thus backed up the measures taken by the Secretary-General in that field. World solidarity had been mobilized to aid Mozambique, which boded well for future co-operation and solidarity among Members of the United Nations.

30. His country was totally committed to the liberation struggles being waged in Africa and saw no alternative to intensifying the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. Although Western countries still sought a dialogue with the Smith régime, Africans themselves saw armed struggle as the only way to provoke a response within the United Nations.

31. Nigeria had made bilateral and multilateral contributions to freedom struggles in southern Africa, and had recently pledged \$1.6 million to Mozambique. It hoped to continue to co-operate with Mozambique and the South African liberation movements within the United Nations, particularly within the Economic and Social Council.

32. Mr. ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said the days of the racist régimes in Africa were numbered, in spite of the indirect support they still received from some countries. That was amply demonstrated by Angola's success in repelling South African troops and by the measures which Mozambique had taken against Southern Rhodesia.

33. The sanctions imposed by Mozambique represented a tremendous sacrifice, and the Economic and Social Council must, on the basis of the reports submitted to it and the information provided by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique,

give decisive support to Mozambique so that it received all the help it needed in overcoming the problems created by the sanctions. Mozambique's decision to impose sanctions must be fully supported by the international community, as a contribution to stamping out racism in southern Africa.

34. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said the report of the Mission to Mozambique provided an excellent basis for a programme of financial and technical assistance to that country, designed to help it to implement its development programme and fully enforce sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. He therefore hoped that the Council would adopt draft resolution E/L.1716 unanimously.

35. It had been an act of courage for Mozambique to impose sanctions against the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and it was for the international community, in its turn, to match that courage with a massive assistance effort. The problems of transforming Mozambique's economy, which was a legacy from colonial days, were dramatically aggravated by the need to offset the cost of applying sanctions.

36. His country had shown political and economic solidarity with FRELIMO before and after Mozambique's independence and was ready to examine possible forms of financial and technical assistance in numerous fields, particularly education, consulting services for development projects and feasibility studies for agricultural projects, those being the sectors to which the Government of Mozambique itself gave the highest priority.

37. Draft resolution E/L.1716 would be useful in mobilizing and co-ordinating assistance by multilateral

organizations and the United Nations. The Foreign Ministers of EEC had already expressed themselves in favour of multilateral action at a meeting in Luxembourg on 23 February 1976.

38. The people of Mozambique were enduring tremendous sacrifices for a cause which went beyond their national borders and interests, since it was a common cause of Africa and the entire international community. It was thus the duty of the international community to respond accordingly.

39. Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria) said that Mozambique was faced with a grave economic situation as a result of severing all relations with Southern Rhodesia, and urgently required assistance in meeting its immediate and long-term needs. It was only fair that the burden it must carry as a result of complying with the decisions of the United Nations should be shared by the international community as a whole, and the report of the Mission to Mozambique provided a basis for co-ordinated assistance efforts by Member States. The Secretary-General had responded promptly and effectively to Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and it was now for the Governments of Member States to implement, in accordance with that resolution, a programme of financial, economic and technical assistance enabling Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme and apply the system of sanctions in full. His Government was ready to contribute to that programme in response to the appeals by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the Government of Mozambique, and it therefore fully supported draft resolution E/L.1716.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

1999th meeting

Tuesday, 11 May 1976, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1999

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (concluded) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/L.1716, E/L.1719)

1. Mr. MUTHAURA (Kenya), introducing draft resolution E/L.1716, announced that Austria, Brazil and Norway had also become sponsors. The basic objective of the draft resolution was to facilitate the provision of United Nations assistance to Mozambique, taking into account the view expressed by numerous delegations that the programmes established in Mozambique as a result of the application of United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia were the responsibility of the Organization. The draft resolution therefore contained provisions designed to translate the wishes of the members of the Council into a United Nations programme of action for assistance to Mozambique. In view of the basic principles embodied in Articles 49 and 50 of the United Nations Charter and the broad support that existed for United Nations assistance to Mozambique, as evidenced by the large number of sponsors of the draft resolution and the views expressed by delegations, he hoped that the Council would adopt

the draft resolution without amendment and without a vote.

2. The PRESIDENT drew attention to document E/L.1719, which set forth the financial implications of the assistance proposed under draft resolution E/L.1716.

3. Mr. DE BEIR (Belgium) endorsed the draft resolution and said that, on the basis of their consideration of the report of the Mission sent by the Secretary-General to Mozambique (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1), the Belgian authorities had agreed in principle to provide assistance to Mozambique on a bilateral basis.

4. Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) said that he wondered whether the levels of two of the posts recommended by the Secretariat in document E/L.1719—the Joint Co-ordinator and the Economist/Programme Officer—were not too high.

5. Mr. RUEDAS (Budget Division) said the Secretary-General had felt that, since the draft resolution would entail frequent fund-raising missions consisting of meetings with high-level representatives of Govern-

ments and other organizations, he should be represented in such contacts by sufficiently high-ranking officials. Otherwise, the effectiveness of the fund-raising missions might be impaired.

6. The PRESIDENT asked whether the official who had headed the recent Mission to Mozambique could be appointed to the new post of Joint Co-ordinator.

7. Mr. RUEDAS (Budget Division) said that the programme of work arising from the draft resolution would require the frequent and prolonged absence from New York of the officer involved and that it was not possible to release from his duties at Headquarters the senior official who had directed the recent Mission.

8. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) supported the draft resolution, but wondered whether the financial implications arising from operative paragraphs 3 and 6 were not the same as those arising from paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), as the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General at the beginning of the Council's consideration of the item seemed to suggest.

9. Mr. HARRY (Australia) said he had understood the representative of the Budget Division to say that the appointment of additional staff was necessitated not only by the increased workload arising from the provisions of the draft resolution but also because there was a general need to increase the number of staff members in the Office of the Secretary-General. He asked whether his understanding was correct.

10. Mr. RUEDAS (Budget Division) said that he had not intended to give that impression. When in due course the request for additional staff was placed before the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, it would be made clear that the posts involved were temporary. It had never been intended to use the requirements arising from the provision of assistance to Mozambique as a pretext for increasing the number of staff members in the Office of the Secretary-General. It was reasonable to assume, therefore, that the posts in question might be abolished in 1977.

11. Mr. ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ (Cuba), Mr. NGALLI-MARSALA (Congo), Mr. AL-SAIDI (Yemen) and Mr. FALCONI (Peru) said that their delegations wished to become sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1716.

12. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to vote on draft resolution E/L.1716. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 1987 (LX)).

13. The PRESIDENT invited the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique to make a statement, in accordance with article 72 of the rules of procedure.

14. Mr. PANGUENE (Mozambique) expressed his Government's appreciation for the manner in which the President had guided the Council's consideration of the item. The role played by the President had been a decisive factor in bringing about the decision which had just been taken. His Government was also grateful to the members of the Council for their constructive participation in the debate and their comprehension of the economic difficulties besetting his country as a

result of its application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. He was sure that the appeal contained in the resolution just adopted would elicit a practical response from all Member States. He thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution, particularly Zambia, a country which shared with Mozambique a place on the front line in southern Africa. The battle was not yet over and he hoped that the international community, conscious of its responsibilities, would continue to keep a close watch on developments in the area and would deal with them as vigorously as it had in the past.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (concluded)* (E/5764, E/L.1710, E/L.1718)

15. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) drew attention to the statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution E/L.1710, contained in document E/L.1718.

16. Miss MASSIP (Canada) said that, while her delegation was not opposed to the adoption of the draft resolution, it regretted that the Council had not placed adequate stress on the need for expert assistance in the consideration of the reports which States were asked to submit under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It feared that the machinery provided for in operative paragraph 9 would not ensure thorough consideration of those reports by persons possessing expertise in the various fields covered.

17. Her delegation also regretted that nowhere in the draft resolution was there any provision for enlisting the services of the Commission on Human Rights, which at its thirty-second session had expressed the desire to play a role in the implementation of the Covenant. She wished to emphasize her delegation's understanding that the task entrusted to the Council's working group under paragraph 9 (a) of the draft resolution would allow of its recommending to the Economic and Social Council that reports, or parts of reports, should be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights for study, as provided in article 19 of the Covenant.

18. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) observed that the common effort made to accommodate the views of numerous delegations and of the specialized agencies had resulted in a draft resolution which could be adopted unanimously without a vote. The draft resolution provided for a speedy and smooth procedure which had various positive aspects: it avoided placing upon States a heavy reporting burden under the Covenant; it fully respected the provisions of article 16 of the Covenant as far as the main and direct responsibility of the Council was concerned, without excluding the contribution of the Commission on Human Rights as outlined in article 19; it ensured the participation of experts in the examination of the reports of the States parties without creating *ad hoc* bodies or establishing special sessions of the existing ones; finally, it settled the question of the competence and reporting obligations of the specialized agencies.

19. She was pleased to inform the Council that ratification by Italy of the Covenant under consideration and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political

* Resumed from the 1988th meeting.

cal Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto was expected shortly; a Government bill for that purpose would be presented to the parliament as soon as possible. Her delegation hoped that many other Member States would soon be in a position to ratify the two Covenants and the Optional Protocol.

20. Mr. SUCHARIPA (Austria) said that his delegation was prepared to join the consensus on draft resolution E/L.1710. It believed that the procedures established should ensure that the reports from States parties would be considered in the most effective way possible, and it therefore trusted that the Council would avail itself of the possibility provided in article 19 of the Covenant of transmitting reports to the Commission on Human Rights, particularly as the Commission had recently expressed its readiness to assume the responsibilities involved.

21. His Government was in the process of ratifying both Covenants and hoped to complete the process in the near future.

22. Miss ILIC (Yugoslavia) said that supervision of the implementation of the Covenant should have been entrusted to the States parties themselves. The draft resolution should also have envisaged the active participation of the Commission on Human Rights.

23. Mr. LAMB (Australia) asked whether the Secretariat's estimate of the cost of pre-session documentation had taken account of the expected increase in the number of States parties to the Covenant.

24. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) said that the Secretariat had based its calculations on the assumption that there would be approximately 50 States parties, each of which would submit a report of 40-50 pages.

25. Mr. BROAD (United Kingdom) observed that the financial implications of the draft resolution seemed very high, and appealed to the Secretariat to keep costs as low as possible.

26. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would support the draft resolution. However, implementation of the Covenant by States parties should be supervised by the parties themselves. It was therefore to be hoped that the sessional working group charged with considering the reports would take into account the views of States parties. The establishment of a sessional working group should not have any financial implications, since servicing its meetings would require no additional effort on the part of the Secretariat.

27. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) supported the draft resolution, on the understanding that the question of providing summary records for the sessional working group would be decided by the Council when the working group was set up.

28. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights), referring to the question raised by the representative of the Soviet Union, said that implementation of the draft resolution would have financial implications because of the number of additional documents which the Secretariat would have to process. If, however, it proved possible to utilize existing resources within the Secretariat, costs would be reduced accordingly. With reference to the point made by the representative of Egypt, he said that the question of providing summary records for the sessional working group had not yet been decided. However, similar

groups in the past had found summary records a useful means of communicating the substance of their discussions to Governments.

29. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution E/L.1710 without a vote.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 1988 (LX)).

30. Mrs. MEAGHER (World Health Organization) said that, in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant and the resolution which had just been adopted, WHO would submit a report on its programme by 1 December 1979. The report would be based on information provided by member States in connexion with WHO periodic reports on the world health situation.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (E/5453/Rev.1 and Add.1, E/5476 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-13, E/5524 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5, E/5633, E/5753, annex; E/5792, E/NGO/43, E/NGO/45 and Add.1)

31. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the measures for restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, which had been adopted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1768 (LIV) and General Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX), were outlined in document E/5753. In connexion with the review of the Council's subsidiary machinery, he drew the attention of the Council to documents E/5453/Rev.1 and E/5453/Rev.1/Add.1. In connexion with Council decision 139 (ORG-76), relating to the terms of reference of CPC, he drew attention to the suggestions made by the Secretariat in document E/5792.

32. With reference to the review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA, he drew the attention of the Council to documents E/5524 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5, and E/5633, and also to Economic and Social Council resolution 1920 (LVIII) and pointed out that, since the Council had decided to review such agreements, it had already concluded one agreement which basically conformed to the old pattern and was in the process of initiating negotiations on another with IFAD.

33. A review of the rules of procedure of the Council's functional commissions was necessary, since there existed inconsistencies between the revised rules of the Council and the unrevised rules of the functional commissions. With reference to the review of the list of subsidiary bodies that received meeting records, he drew the attention of the Council to the provisional annotated agenda for the sixtieth session (E/5770) and pointed out that, at its organizational session for 1976, the Council had endorsed General Assembly resolution 3415 (XXX).

34. Since the last calendar of meetings had been approved in 1975, the Council had taken a number of decisions which affected not only the scope and size of its subsidiary machinery but also the calendar of meetings. The Council had decided to establish a committee on candidatures for election to the International Narcotics Control Board (decision 138 (ORG-76)); to prolong the next session of CPC; to

convene a second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources to prepare for the United Nations Water Conference (decision 144 (LX)); to authorize the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations to convene a group of experts to explore the possibility of working out standard forms for the presentation of the financial relationships between transnational corporations and their associated enterprises; to establish a new sessional working group to supervise the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; to authorize additional meetings with the purview of the Commission on Human Rights; to prolong the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, in practice, to authorize annual meetings of that body; and to authorize an extraordinary session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1976 and a special session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in 1977. On the basis of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, an international working group would be set up shortly, and was expected to hold three sessions in 1977.

35. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) said that, at the current session, the Council should take two decisions related to restructuring.

36. First, the Council should decide: (a) to review the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA at its sixty-second session, or at its resumed sixty-first session, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System; (b) to review the terms of reference of its subsidiary machinery at its sixty-second or resumed sixty-first session in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee; (c) to review the rules of procedure of its functional commissions at its sixty-second or resumed sixty-first session so that they might conform to the revised rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/5715), and to that end to request the Secretariat to prepare a draft revised text of the rules based on, and fully consistent with, the revised rules of the Council; (d) that, in accordance with Council decision 137 (ORG-76), at the first meeting of each session of a subsidiary body of the Council the Chairman should propose, and the subsidiary body should decide on, the extent to which debates on substantive items were to be reflected in the summary records.

37. The second decision, relating to the terms of reference of CPC, should be based on the draft text contained in document E/5792, annex I. In subparagraph 1 (a) (ii) of that text, the words "long-term

plans formulated for these sectors" should be replaced by the words "medium-term plans formulated for the organizational units involved in each programme of the United Nations". Subparagraph 1 (e) should be replaced by a new text, reading: "Make recommendations with respect to work programmes proposed by the Secretariat to give effect to the legislative intent of the relevant policy-making organs, taking into account the need to avoid overlapping and duplication."

38. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that, for a number of reasons, there were limits to what the Council could expect to accomplish at the current session with regard to restructuring. While agreeing with the general approach proposed by the representative of Greece, his delegation would prefer to postpone taking a decision on the form and exact content of a draft decision until it had had an opportunity to consider more carefully the statements made in the Council.

39. Mrs. HARRIS (International Social Service), speaking at the invitation of the President and on behalf of the non-governmental organizations which had submitted the statement contained in document E/NGO/45, expressed the hope that, in considering the many proposals relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the Council would take full account of the positions of non-governmental organizations committed to working with it. The Council should continue to consider the formal structuring of relations between the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations. Document E/NGO/45 contained three specific proposals for measures designed to achieve that end.

Statement by the representative of Bolivia

40. Miss LAPEYRIERE (Bolivia) said that, although she had received no instructions from her Government, she felt obliged, on behalf of the Bolivian Mission, to condemn the assassination on the previous day of the Bolivian Ambassador in Paris, General Joaquín Zen-teno Anaya. The identity of the victim showed that crime to have been one more case of political terrorism. She protested most strongly against the dastardly act and said she was confident that the French Government would find and punish with the fullest severity of the law the person or persons responsible. She recalled the generosity of the Bolivian Government in remitting the sentence of 30 years' imprisonment imposed on a French citizen, Régis Debray, for having participated in the training of the Nancahuazú guerrillas.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.

2000th meeting

Tuesday, 11 May 1976, at 5 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2000

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (continued)* (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763, E/5799, E/5813, E/5815, E/5819, E/L.1713, E/L.1714, E/L.1717 and Add.1)

1. Mr. HARRIMAN (Nigeria), introducing draft resolutions E/L.1713 and E/L.1714 on behalf of the sponsors, said that the formulation of draft resolution E/L.1713 had been arrived at after a great deal of consultation and compromise and reflected the views of most members of the Council. An attempt had been made to achieve unanimity on the matter, and he hoped that draft resolution E/L.1713 would not prejudice other resolutions on racism.

2. Draft resolution E/L.1714 was designed to set in motion administrative measures to lay an effective foundation for the proposed World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Although the Council itself had been designated as the preparatory committee for the Conference, the heavy workload it already had might prevent it from addressing itself fully to the detailed aspects of the matter. The sponsors therefore proposed that a preparatory sub-committee, smaller than the full Council, should be established to deal with such matters as the provisional agenda, rules of procedure, timing and costs. The establishment of preparatory committees of that kind for major conferences was not new in the United Nations. Indeed, such committees constituted an essential part of any successful major conference. The distribution of the members of the preparatory sub-committee would be the following: 7 members from the Afro-Asian Group, 3 from the Latin American Group, 3 from the Group of Socialist States of Eastern Europe and 3 from the Group of Western European and other States. In proposing the establishment of a preparatory sub-committee, the sponsors did not intend or expect that such a sub-committee would incur unnecessary expenditure while carrying out its mandate. The members would be drawn from the membership of permanent missions in New York, and the sub-committee would meet in New York for a period which should not exceed 10 days. The sponsors expected that it would be possible for the sub-committee to meet during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, preferably in the closing stages when most Committees would have completed their work and when conference facilities would be available at no additional cost. Since officials of the Division of Human Rights would be in New York for the General Assembly, one or two of them might be detailed to assist the sub-committee in its work. Once the sub-committee was established, it would have full authority over its procedures. The proposal in operative paragraph 4 (c) was therefore not mandatory and should be understood as constituting merely a suggestion to the sub-committee. If the sub-committee considered it necessary, it could

invite any of the bodies listed to submit recommendations or proposals in writing. The draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly was just as self-explanatory as the Council's own draft resolution. Although the sponsors of the draft resolution were of the opinion that exceptions to General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) should be made only after the most careful and judicious evaluation of all available evidence, they considered the request by Ghana to be justified and trusted that the General Assembly would see no serious objection to responding to it in an appropriate manner.

3. He informed the Council that Kenya had asked to be listed among the sponsors of both draft resolutions. There were two small changes to be made in the texts of the draft resolutions. In draft resolution E/L.1713, the words "the resolution" in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly should be replaced by the words "its resolution 3057 (XXVIII)". In draft resolution E/L.1714, no number should be given after "Economic and Social Council resolution" in the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly. The Secretariat would insert the final number of draft resolution E/L.1713 when it had been adopted.

4. Mr. WILSON (Liberia) said that at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly his delegation had not voted in favour of all the resolutions adopted on racism. For it to welcome the adoption of those resolutions would be contrary to the stand it had taken in the General Assembly. If paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 was put to the vote, his delegation would therefore be unable to support it.

5. Ms. MATTESON (United States of America) said that her delegation, for reasons which it had explained previously, would not participate in the voting on any draft resolutions relating to the Decade. Furthermore, paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1714 and paragraph 3 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly ran contrary to and risked undermining a long-established rule in the United Nations. Any decision based on draft resolution E/L.1714 would constitute an unfortunate precedent since it might lead to squandering resources on meetings rather than using them for substantive programmes. As could be seen from document E/L.1717, the additional cost to the regular budget of the Organization would be substantial. Her delegation shared the fears expressed by the Secretary-General and felt that the question should be considered in the appropriate forums. If her delegation had been participating in the vote, it would have voted against the paragraphs in question. She hoped that other delegations would carefully consider the questions she had raised before they voted.

At the request of the representative of Belgium, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713.

* Resumed from the 1993rd meeting.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 32 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution E/L.1713, as a whole, was adopted by 40 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1989 (LX)).

At the request of the representative of Belgium, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714.

Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly was adopted by 33 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution E/L.1714, as a whole, was adopted by 40 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions (resolution 1990 (LX)).

6. Mr. RAE (Canada) noted that his country's views on the situation in southern Africa were well known and that Canada had applied sanctions against Southern Rhodesia very soon after the adoption of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). In the light of the commitment made at the Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kingston in May 1975 and of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), his country planned to assist Mozambique by providing grant funds for Canadian food aid. It also held the view that South Africa should recognize the right of the people of Namibia to immediate independence.

7. His country had always opposed racial discrimination, particularly *apartheid*, and had repeatedly stated that those evils must be attacked both internationally and nationally. It had therefore supported the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), proclaiming the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and had since done much to promote the cause of the Decade, as could be seen from the reports it had submitted to the United Nations under the Programme for the Decade and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. It was precisely because of its commitment to the original aims of the Decade that his country could not and would not accept any attempts to forge a link between racism and Zionism. It had vigorously opposed resolution 3379 (XXX) and felt that the passage of that resolution at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly had seriously compromised the Decade, particularly by tainting resolution 3377 (XXX), dealing with the Decade, and resolution 3378 (XXX), dealing with the World Conference.

8. It was regrettable that recent attempts within the Council to agree on universally acceptable texts had failed. The language in operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 could still be regarded as indirectly encompassing resolution 3379 (XXX), and his country thus had no choice but to oppose it as well as the entire resolution. It was equally unable to support draft resolution E/L.1714, since no exception could be made to paragraph 10 of resolution 2609 (XXIV), under which the host country bore the additional financial burden of holding a conference away from Headquarters. While he appreciated the difficulties experienced by the Ghanaian Government, he trusted that some other way would be found to deal with the situation. Moreover, paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714 contained am-

biguities in its relationship to resolution 3379 (XXX) and could be said to lend support to that resolution.

9. Mr. RAHAL (Algeria), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had voted in favour of the two draft resolutions and was pleased that they had been adopted by such a large majority, which confirmed his country's feeling that all forms of racism, wherever they arose and whatever ideology they resulted from, should be condemned. The resolutions just adopted were not fully satisfactory to his delegation because they contained ambiguities. His delegation had decided not to insist on more precise formulations because it shared the hope of other delegations that unanimity would be achieved on the texts; however, he had noticed on other occasions that certain delegations and press organs sometimes interpreted ambiguous texts as they wished and he therefore felt it necessary to explain his delegation's interpretation of the two resolutions just adopted by the Council.

10. First, his delegation considered that the Council was not competent to act for the General Assembly in defining policy or determining the political views of the international community as a whole. That could not be the role of the Council since it represented only a small fraction of the international community. Since the Council was not competent to replace the General Assembly, it clearly could not overturn decisions of the Assembly or ignore resolutions adopted by that body. It was therefore clear to his delegation that the resolutions just adopted fell within the general framework of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

11. Secondly, the two resolutions just adopted should be understood in the light of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX). His country, people and Government were committed to combating all forms of racism, and they considered that Zionism was equivalent to racism as it continued to resemble racism in its acts and to inspire discriminatory and expansionist policies. His delegation reserved the right to comment further on the matter when it came up for discussion in the General Assembly.

12. Mr. LONGERSTAEY (Belgium) said that he wished to make an explanation of vote on behalf of the members of EEC represented in the Council, namely his own country, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. The other three members of EEC—Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—shared the views he was about to express. The EEC delegations had abstained in the vote on both draft resolutions; they had had considerable difficulty in deciding on that course but had wished above all to respond to the efforts made by the sponsors to take into account the divergent views on the subject. Their abstention did not in any way prejudice the votes that they might cast on the two draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. The EEC delegations' main difficulty was connected with General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX). He recalled that the representative of Italy had said in the Third Committee¹ on 16 October 1975 that the Governments of the EEC countries categorically rejected the concept that Zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination. The EEC delegations wished to make it clear that their

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Third Committee*, 2132nd meeting.

Governments' position on that question had not and would not change. The delegations noted that the two resolutions just adopted were ambiguous in that regard and they had therefore voted against operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 and operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714. The statements made by some delegations during the general debate on the item had only served to reinforce their position. They also had reservations regarding some aspects of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714 and regarding operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1714 itself. They had nevertheless chosen to abstain in the vote on the two draft resolutions because they had been able to show their positions on certain points in the separate votes which had been requested and because they wished to respond to the concern of the African delegations, in particular regarding the goals of the Decade. Their position had also been motivated by their abhorrence of *apartheid* and their support for the self-determination and independence of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The EEC delegations would continue to support the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Programme for the Decade as defined in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), and they were determined to continue the struggle against racism as defined in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

13. Ms. FINBORUD (Norway) said that the Norwegian Government had strongly opposed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) because it felt that it was totally unacceptable to equate zionism with racism and racial discrimination. It had expressed deep regret that the alien elements introduced into the Decade would make it impossible for it to participate actively in the Decade and to make the contribution it had hoped to make. During the current session of the Council, her delegation had witnessed efforts to bring the Decade back on the right track; it welcomed those efforts because the Norwegian people and Government strongly supported the struggle against racism and racial discrimination as defined in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. On the basis of those considerations, her delegation had abstained in the vote on the two draft resolutions. It hoped that the trend that had emerged during the current session would gain strength during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly so that her Government would be able to give full support to the Programme for the Decade.

14. Mr. STRASSER (Austria) said that his Government firmly supported all efforts to eradicate racial discrimination, particularly *apartheid*, and had wholeheartedly subscribed to the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

15. It had therefore been with profound regret that, at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, his delegation had had to withdraw its support for the Decade and abstain in the vote on resolution 3377 (XXX) on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade because of the introduction of elements which were totally alien to the cause of eradicating

racism. His country's opposition to resolution 3379 (XXX) had not changed.

16. Draft resolutions E/L.1713 and E/L.1714 constituted a first step towards a return to the original aims of the Decade and he hoped that they would reopen the way towards a definition of the purposes of the Decade which met with broad agreement.

17. His delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution E/L.1713 because the wording of that document, in particular operative paragraph 3, was not fully compatible with the Programme for the Decade or with the definition of racism and racial discrimination given in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. His delegation interpreted paragraph 4 (b) of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly as meaning that all available peaceful means should be employed to achieve the goals of the Decade. Regarding paragraph 4 (c), his delegation attached great importance to the principle of freedom of movement, as set out in article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with which it would continue to comply.

18. His country had abstained in the vote on General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) concerning the Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* because the evolution of an international penal law required certain legal pre-conditions which had not yet been met. That Convention also raised a number of constitutional problems. If paragraph 4 (c) and paragraph 4 (h) of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1713 had been voted on separately, his delegation would therefore have been unable to vote for them.

19. His delegation warmly welcomed the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference. That was particularly appropriate since it was the African continent which had been and unfortunately continued to be the main victim of racism. It was for those reasons, and because of the generous financial contribution offered towards the Conference by Ghana, that his delegation had been able to support draft resolution E/L.1714, even though it had serious reservations about making exceptions to the principles contained in resolution 2609 (XXIV).

20. Mr. GAMMOH (Jordan) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolutions E/L.1713 and E/L.1714 and was glad that they had been adopted by overwhelming majorities since they advanced the cause of combating racism and racial discrimination. His delegation had supported the resolutions because they focused on the issues of African liberation and human rights. It also considered that they fell within the general context of all Council and General Assembly resolutions concerning the need to combat racism and racial discrimination, especially General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), which had unmasked the racist nature of zionism as an ideology and a political movement and had been a landmark in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. His delegation considered that the two resolutions just adopted complemented and reinforced previous resolutions on the subject.

21. Mr. GUNA-KASEM (Thailand) said that his delegation firmly supported the ideas behind the Dec-

ade and had therefore voted for both of the resolutions just adopted. He wished to make it clear, however, that his delegation's vote in favour of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 was without prejudice to its stand on General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX).

22. Mr. ALEMAN (Ecuador) said that his delegation's votes in favour of the two draft resolutions had confirmed its consistent support for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. He wished to make it clear, however, that in the view of his delegation zionism was not a form of racism and racial discrimination, as stated in General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX); he recalled that his delegation had abstained in the vote on that resolution.

23. Mr. AL-SAIDI (Yemen) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the two draft resolutions in order to show its support for the Decade. His delegation interpreted operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 as making a direct reference to all General Assembly resolutions pertaining to racism and racial discrimination, and especially to General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), which had determined that zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination.

24. Miss ROMAN (Mexico) said that her delegation's vote in favour of the two draft resolutions should be interpreted in the light of the statement made by the representative of Mexico in the General Assembly on 15 December 1975, during the consideration of the report of the Third Committee on the International Women's Year.²

25. Mrs. HSUEH Jun-wu (China) said that her delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution E/L.1713. However, it had reservations regarding certain parts of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 387 (1976), which were referred to in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. With regard to its position on related matters, her delegation had already stated its views at the meetings of the Security Council on 30 January³ and 31 March 1976⁴ and at the 1991st meeting of the Economic and Social Council. She would not repeat those views at the current stage.

26. Mr. LAMB (Australia) said that his delegation had abstained in the votes on the two draft resolutions. It felt that the financial questions raised in draft resolution E/L.1714 should not be prejudged by decisions and recommendations of the Council. It therefore reserved its position on the matter until it was discussed in the General Assembly.

27. Mr. RIVAS (Colombia) recalled that when it had abstained in the vote on General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) his delegation had explained that the Government of Colombia did not feel obliged to apply the measures adopted against zionism by the international community in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. That reservation should be taken into account in respect of his delegation's votes in favour of draft resolutions E/L.1713 and E/L.1714, which his delegation had supported just as it had supported all other resolutions relating to the Decade.

28. Mr. SAKO (Ivory Coast) said that his delegation wished to make it clear that it had voted in favour

of both draft resolutions in order to confirm its attachment to the goals of the Decade and to associate itself with the consultations which had made it possible to conclude the debate on the item. His delegation had abstained in the votes on the two individual paragraphs because it did not wish to give the impression that it had changed its position on General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX). His Government's determination to contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* could not be doubted, and it assured Ghana that it fully supported the World Conference and would assist in ensuring its success.

29. Mr. S. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution E/L.1713 in the belief that it represented a new advance towards achieving the goals of the Decade, particularly in the light of paragraph 6 (b) of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex). His delegation had also had in mind the goal of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as described in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme and reproduced in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714.

30. His delegation had therefore voted in favour of draft resolution E/L.1713 on the basis of its understanding of the goals of the Decade. It wished to stress its view that any attempt to limit the sphere of application of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) would be incompatible with the goals of the Decade and the spirit and letter of the Programme for the Decade. As his delegation had said on previous occasions, the Programme was a complex of interlinked measures and should be implemented fully in all its parts.

31. His delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution E/L.1714 because it believed that the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was one of the main events of the Decade, at which the progress made in implementing the goals of the Decade could be assessed and further ways of implementing United Nations decisions on combating racism and racial discrimination could be planned. His delegation had already said that, taking into account the contribution of the Government of Ghana to the preparation of the Conference, including its financial contribution, it did not object to the request that part of the expenses of the Conference be defrayed from the regular budget of the United Nations. However, his delegation wished to stress that it did not consider that that should set a precedent for other conferences.

32. Mrs. OGATA (Japan) said that her delegation had voted for the two draft resolutions, the substance of which was in accordance with its policy of active participation in the Decade. However, her delegation reserved its position on operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1714 and operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution recommended therein for adoption by the General Assembly. She sympathized with Ghana's request that an exception be made from resolution 2609 (XXIV), particularly since strict adherence to that resolution might in future prevent a number of developing countries from acting as host to similar conferences. However, such exceptions could become a general rule, and she therefore proposed that the General Assembly be requested to discuss the matter with the Committee

² *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2441st meeting.

³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year*, 1885th meeting.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1906th meeting.

on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

33. Her delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713, and on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714.

34. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolutions because they were in accordance with his country's position on racism, particularly as it was practised in South Africa. However, it had reservations concerning certain points which were similar to those it had expressed at the time of the adoption of resolution 3379 (XXX).

35. Mr. DAMMERT (Peru) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolutions because they were in accordance with Peru's position on racism and its support for the Decade. However, that vote must not

be taken to reflect a change in his delegation's position on resolution 3379 (XXX), on which it had abstained.

36. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) said that he supported the Decade and had voted in the affirmative in the four votes on the draft resolutions. However, his delegation's vote on operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1713 and on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution E/L.1714 should not be construed as representing a change in its position on resolution 3379 (XXX), on which it had abstained.

37. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) said that his delegation supported all efforts to combat racism and all United Nations resolutions on that subject, including all the resolutions adopted on the Programme for the Decade at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. It was in that spirit that he had voted for the two draft resolutions.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

2001st meeting

Wednesday, 12 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2001

AGENDA ITEM 14

Elections (E/5770, E/5774, E/5775 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6, E/5776, E/5826, E/L.1693, E/L.1694 and Add.1 and 2, E/L.1695 and Corr.1, E/L.1696-1699, E/L.1701)

1. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take the elections in the order in which the bodies concerned were listed in the annotations to item 14 in the provisional agenda for the sixtieth session (E/5770), beginning with the Statistical Commission.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION (E/L.1693)

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members of the Statistical Commission for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

3. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the two seats allotted to Asian States: Japan and Malaysia; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Brazil and Panama; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: France, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Romania.

4. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected members of the Statistical Commission by acclamation.

POPULATION COMMISSION (E/L.1693)

5. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect nine members of the Population Commission for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

6. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for

the two seats allotted to African States: Rwanda and Zaire; for the seat allotted to Asian States: Thailand; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Brazil and the Dominican Republic; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: the Netherlands, Norway and Spain; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Hungary.

7. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand and Zaire were elected members of the Population Commission by acclamation.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (E/L.1693)

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 10 members of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

9. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the two seats allotted to African States: Guinea and Madagascar; for the two seats allotted to Asian States: Iraq and the Philippines; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Chile and Ecuador; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: Denmark, Italy and Turkey; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Poland.

10. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, the Philippines, Poland and Turkey were elected members of the Commission for Social Development by acclamation.

11. Mr. MADEY (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had strong reservations regarding the election of Chile to the Commission for Social Development, since that country constantly violated the human rights

and fundamental freedoms of its citizens and did not comply with its obligations under international treaties as stipulated in United Nations resolutions. He wished those reservations to be reflected in the record of the meeting.

12. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had not participated in the decision to elect the Chilean junta as a member of the Commission for Social Development and would have voted against the candidacy of Chile if a ballot had been held. He was sure that many other delegations would have done the same, as they had on previous occasions. His delegation did not agree with the decision of the Council and wished its reservations to be reflected in the record of the meeting.

13. The PRESIDENT said he was informed that the delegations of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic and Mexico also wished the record to show that they had reservations with regard to the election of Chile as a member of the Commission for Social Development.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (E/5826, E/L.1693)

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission on Human Rights for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977.

15. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the two seats allotted to African States: Nigeria and Uganda; for the four seats allotted to Asian States: Cyprus, India, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Panama and Peru; for the two seats allotted to Western European and other States: Austria, France and Sweden; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

16. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should elect by acclamation the candidates from the group of African States, the group of Asian States, the group of Latin American States and the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe.

Cyprus, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights by acclamation.

17. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect two members from among the Western European and other States.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Broad (United Kingdom) and Mr. Qadrud-Din (Pakistan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	53
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	53
Required majority:	27
Number of votes obtained:	
Austria	38
Sweden	34
France	31

Having obtained the required majority, Austria and

Sweden were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (E/L.1693)

18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977.

19. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the three seats allotted to African States: the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar and the Niger; for the two seats allotted to Asian States: India and Japan; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Peru and Trinidad and Tobago; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: Belgium, Germany (Federal Republic of) and New Zealand; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Bulgaria.

20. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, New Zealand, the Niger, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago were elected members of the Commission on the Status of Women by acclamation.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION (E/L.1699)

21. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect one member of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination from among the Asian States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the end of 1977.

22. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the candidate for the seat allotted to Asian States was Indonesia.

23. The PRESIDENT suggested that Indonesia should be elected by acclamation.

Indonesia was elected a member of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by acclamation.

24. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to nominate seven members, in accordance with the new procedure instituted in decision 139 (ORG-76), for election by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to maintain the existing pattern in the distribution of seats provided for in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1472 (XLVIII), in which case the vacancies would be filled as follows: two members from African States, two members from Latin American States, two members from Western European and other States and one member from the socialist States of Eastern Europe.

It was so decided.

25. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the two seats allotted to African States: the Sudan and Uganda; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Argentina and Colombia; for the two seats allotted to Western European and other States: France and the United States of America; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

26. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to nomi-

nate those countries for election to CPC by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING
(E/L.1694 AND ADD.1 AND 2)

27. The PRESIDENT said that nine members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning were to be elected for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

28. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for two of the three seats allotted to African States: Ghana and Uganda; for one of the two seats allotted to Asian States: Iran; for the seat allotted to Latin American States: El Salvador; for the two seats allotted to Western European and other States: Portugal and the United States of America; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia.

29. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran, Portugal, Uganda and the United States of America were elected members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning by acclamation.

30. The PRESIDENT suggested that the elections for the remaining seats allotted to African and Asian States should be postponed until a future session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
(E/L.1695 AND CORR.1)

31. The PRESIDENT said that 27 members of the Committee on Natural Resources were to be elected for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

32. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for six of the eight seats allotted to African States: Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Swaziland, Zaire and Zambia; for four of the five seats allotted to Asian States: Bangladesh, India, Japan and Malaysia; for the eight seats allotted to Latin American States: Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela; for the four seats allotted to Western European and other States: Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; for the two seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

33. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Swaziland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia were elected members of the Committee on Natural Resources by acclamation.

34. The PRESIDENT suggested that the elections for the remaining seats allotted to African and Asian States should be postponed until a future session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR DEVELOPMENT (E/L.1696)

35. The PRESIDENT said that the elections to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development would be in two parts: the Council would be asked, first, to elect 18 members for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1977 and, secondly, to elect three members from among the Asian States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the end of 1978 in one case and at the end of 1979 in the other two.

36. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates for a four-year term: for five of the six seats allotted to African States: Algeria, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal and the Sudan; for the seat allotted to Asian States: Japan; for the five seats allotted to Latin American States: Argentina, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela; for the four seats allotted to Western European and other States: Australia, Belgium, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Portugal; for the two seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

37. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Germany (Federal Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development by acclamation.

38. The PRESIDENT suggested that the election for the remaining seat to be filled by an African State should be postponed until a future session.

It was so decided.

39. Mr. GUNA-KASEM (Thailand) announced that the Asian Group endorsed the candidacy of Iran for one of the two seats for a term of office expiring at the end of 1979.

40. The PRESIDENT suggested that Iran should be elected by acclamation and that the elections for the two remaining seats should be postponed until a future session.

It was so decided.

Iran was elected a member of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development by acclamation.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS
(E/L.1697)

41. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 16 members of the Commission on Transnational Corporations for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977.

42. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the four seats allotted to African States: Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda and Zaire; for the three seats allotted to Asian States: Indonesia, Kuwait and Thailand; for the four seats allotted to Latin American States: Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Panama; for the four seats allotted to Western European and other States: the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

43. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire were elected members of the Commission on Transnational Corporations by acclamation.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (E/L.1698)

44. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 16 members of the Governing Council of UNDP for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977.

45. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the five seats allotted to African States: Burundi, Congo, Guinea, Madagascar and Swaziland; for the three seats allotted to Asian States and Yugoslavia: Democratic Yemen, Kuwait, Pakistan and Thailand; for the seat allotted to Latin American States: Brazil; for the six seats allotted to Western European and other States: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Norway and Sweden; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Romania.

46. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should elect by acclamation the candidates from the group of African States, the group of Latin American States, the group of Western European and other States and the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe.

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, France, Guinea, Madagascar, Norway, Romania, Swaziland and Sweden were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme by acclamation.

47. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect three members from among the Asian States.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Broad (United Kingdom) and Mr. Kouame (Ivory Coast) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	52
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	52
<i>Required majority:</i>	27
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Pakistan	42
Kuwait	39
Thailand	36
Democratic Yemen	29

Having obtained the required majority, Kuwait, Pakistan and Thailand were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

The meeting was suspended at 12.15 p.m. and resumed at 12.35 p.m.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (E/5770, PARA. 10 (I))

48. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members of the Executive Board of UNICEF for a

term of office of three years beginning on 1 August 1976.

49. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the three seats allotted to African States: Egypt, Morocco, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: France, Italy and the United States of America.

50. The PRESIDENT suggested that the candidates from the group of Western European and other States should be elected by acclamation.

France, Italy and the United States of America were elected members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund by acclamation.

51. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said that his country's candidature for the Executive Board had been agreed upon at the sixty-fifth session of the League of Arab States, held from 15 to 21 March 1976. His Government was discussing the candidature of Morocco with the Moroccan Government.

52. The PRESIDENT invited the observer for Morocco to address the Council.

53. Mr. LAHLOU (Observer for Morocco) said that discussions between the Governments of Morocco and Egypt had already taken place. His Government was not prepared to withdraw its candidature, which had been endorsed by the African States.

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that a vote should be taken by secret ballot at the following meeting to elect the members from among the African States.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (E/L.1701)

55. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect five members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977; in addition, one member from among the African States was to be elected for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the end of 1978.

56. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: for the two seats allotted to African States: Ethiopia and Zaire; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Argentina and Guatemala; for the two seats allotted to Western European and other States: Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

57. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Argentina, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire were elected members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes by acclamation.

58. The PRESIDENT suggested that lots should be drawn to determine which African State would serve for a regular three-year term of office beginning immediately after the election.

It was so decided.

59. The PRESIDENT, announcing the result of the drawing of lots, said that Zaire would serve as a member of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1977, and Ethiopia for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the end of 1978.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(E/5770, PARA. 10 (q))

60. The PRESIDENT said that, in order to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council was to elect one member from among the African and Asian States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the end of 1978.

61. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the candidature of Iraq had been endorsed by the African and Asian States.

62. The PRESIDENT suggested that Iraq should be elected by acclamation.

Iraq was elected a member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations by acclamation.

63. The PRESIDENT suggested that the elections to the International Narcotics Control Board should be postponed until the following meeting, and the elections to the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund and the Committee on Review and Appraisal until a future session.

It was so decided.

Arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (E/L.1702)

64. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the negotiation of a relationship agreement with IFAD, drew the attention of the Council to document E/L.1702. The conference of plenipotentiaries would be held at Rome on 10 and 11 June 1976 and would elect a Preparatory Commission charged, among other things, with negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD. The Council might therefore wish to elect the members and Chairman of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies to negotiate with the Preparatory Commission. With respect to the size of the Committee, there were no fixed rules. The Council might also wish to request the Preparatory Commission to produce a first draft of the relationship agreement and might decide on the date by which the relationship agreement should be submitted to the Council for its approval. It was desirable for the relationship agreement to be submitted by the end of 1976 so that the Council could consider it at its sixty-first session or its resumed sixty-first session. If the Council so wished, the Secretariat could prepare a procedural text to that effect for consideration by the Council.

65. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Secretariat should be requested to prepare a procedural draft decision concerning the negotiation of a relationship agreement with IFAD.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

2002nd meeting

Wednesday, 12 May 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2002

AGENDA ITEM 7

Human rights questions (E/5765 to E/5768, E/5821)

1. The PRESIDENT invited delegations to vote on the draft resolutions and draft decisions recommended by the Social Committee in paragraph 32 of its report (E/5821).

Draft resolution I was adopted by 34 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1991 (LX)).

Draft resolutions II and III were adopted (resolutions 1992 (LX) and 1993 (LX)).

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 35 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions (resolution 1994 (LX)).

2. Mr. PENTCHEV (Bulgaria) suggested that the wording of the French text of draft resolution V should be corrected to read "*se félicite*" instead of "*la félicite*".

It was so decided.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 32 votes to none, with 14 abstentions (resolution 1995 (LX)).

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 1996 (LX)).

3. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Zambia as well as his own, proposed that the words "and for the immediate recognition and restitution of all trade union rights" should be added at the end of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution VII.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution VII, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 1997 (LX)).

Draft decisions 1, 2 and 3 were adopted (decisions 145 (LX), 146 (LX) and 147 (LX)).

Draft decision 4 was adopted by 38 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (decision 148 (LX)).

Draft decisions 5 and 6 were adopted (decisions 149 (LX) and 150 (LX)).

4. Mr. RIVAS (Colombia) said that his delegation welcomed draft resolution IV, the effects of which had to be studied. His delegation deplored the violations of human rights in Chile and believed that such United Nations decisions provided a means for restoring certain values rooted in Chilean history. It also welcomed the fact that Chile had re-established contact with the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights.

5. Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil) said that his delegation would have voted against draft decisions 1 and 5 had they been put to the vote in the plenary meeting of the Council.

6. Mr. FADHLI (Democratic Yemen) said that his delegation would have voted in favour of draft resolutions I and IV had it been present during the voting.

7. Ms. MATTESON (United States of America) said that her delegation had not participated in the voting on draft decision 4.

8. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that her delegation maintained certain reservations already expressed with respect to the draft decisions, especially draft decision 1.

9. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) pointed out that paragraph 8 of the report (E/5821) failed to include her delegation among those voting for the adoption of draft resolution II in the Social Committee, because the summary record had indicated that it had abstained. It had abstained from voting on the amendment, but had not abstained from voting on the draft resolution as a whole. The correct vote should be 29 votes to none rather than 28.

10. The PRESIDENT said that it was too late to make that change. The vote would remain as recorded but the Nigerian representative's comments would appear in the summary record of the current meeting.

11. Mr. DE FARIA (Portugal) said that his delegation was in favour of draft resolution I but maintained the juridical reservations it had already expressed in the Social Committee. With respect to draft resolution V, his delegation felt that it should apply to all the work of the Commission rather than only certain aspects of it.

12. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 7.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Housing, building and planning (E/5758, E/5797)

13. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council adopt the draft decision recommended by the Social Committee in paragraph 7 of its report (E/5797) without a vote.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 151 (LX)).

14. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 6.

AGENDA ITEM 9

United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985 (E/5772, E/5773, E/5822, E/NGO/44)

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolutions contained in paragraph 21 of the report of the Social Committee (E/5822).

16. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that her delegation regarded the expression "geographically disadvantaged" in operative paragraph 1 (a) of draft resolution I as too vague and suggested that as a compromise it be replaced with the phrase "land-locked and island countries among the ...".

17. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) proposed that the words "geographically disadvantaged" be replaced by the words "the land-locked and the island developing countries".

18. Mrs. MAIR (Jamaica) suggested that the original expression, "geographically disadvantaged", be retained since it was a comprehensive term encompassing countries which were disadvantaged because they were land-locked, insular, and so on.

19. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that the expression "geographically disadvantaged" would create a new category borrowed from the law of the sea and was too vague. Therefore the expression she had suggested was a fair compromise.

20. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council adopt draft resolutions II and III and defer consideration of resolution I pending agreement on the wording.

Draft resolutions II and III were adopted (resolutions 1998 (LX) and 1999 (LX)).

21. Mrs. MAIR (Jamaica) said that, following consultations between the delegations of Argentina and Nigeria and her own, it had been agreed to amend the last part of paragraph 1 (a) of draft resolution I to read "projects of the least developed, land-locked and island countries among developing countries ...".

22. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution I, as thus amended, without a vote.

Draft resolution I, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 2005 (LX)).

23. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 9.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Narcotic drugs (E/5769, E/5771, E/5820, E/NGO/42)

24. The PRESIDENT, referring to the report of the Social Committee (E/5820), pointed out that the final sentence of paragraph 12 had been omitted. That sentence read: "The Committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the representative of Argentina without a vote." Referring to draft resolution I, he said that, in the English version, the first preambular paragraph should read "*Having heard* the statement of the President of the International Narcotics Control Board".

25. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolutions I to V and the draft decision contained in paragraph 21 of the report of the Social Committee without a vote, as the Committee had done.

Draft resolutions I to V and the draft decision were adopted (resolutions 2000 (LX) to 2004 (LX) and decision 152 (LX)).

26. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 8.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Elections (*continued*) (E/5770, E/5774, E/5775 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6, E/5776)

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (*concluded*) (E/5770, PARA. 10 (1))

27. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had still to elect three members from African States for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 August 1976.

28. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: Morocco, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania, all of which had been endorsed by the African group, and Egypt.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Quintela Paixão (Portugal) and Mr. Stoforopoulos (Greece) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect three members from among the African States.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	53
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	53
<i>Required majority:</i>	27
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
United Republic of Tanzania	48
United Republic of Cameroon	39
Morocco	35
Egypt	32

Having obtained the required majority, Morocco, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania were elected members of the Executive Board of the United Nation's Children's Fund.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD E/5774, E/5775 AND CORR.1 AND 2 AND ADD.1-6, E/5776)

29. The PRESIDENT recalled that 13 members were to be elected for a five-year term of office, beginning on 2 March 1977. Pursuant to the transitional provisions of article 20 of the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, "the terms of six members shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of the other seven members shall expire at the end of five years", and "the members of the Board whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial period of three years shall be chosen by lot . . . immediately after the first election has been completed". Therefore six members of the Board would serve from 2 March 1977 to 1 March 1980 and seven from 2 March 1977 to 1 March 1982.

30. He drew attention to the report of the Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board (E/5774), in particular, to paragraphs 13 and 30, and to the documents containing the names of all the persons nominated by Governments (E/5775 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6) and by WHO (E/5776). Under the terms of the Single Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Council was required to elect three members from among candidates submitted by WHO, and 10 from among candidates submitted by Governments. Finally, despite the recommendations of the Committee on Candidatures, he reminded members that they were free, in the second part of the ballot, to vote for any candidate proposed by a Government.

31. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that the candidacies of Dr. A. Elbadri (Libyan Arab Republic), Mrs. R. Kurdy (Syrian Arab Republic), Dr. J. Tyfczynska (Poland), Dr. P. Visalvethaya (Thailand) and Mr. A. Wahid (Pakistan) had been withdrawn. The Chairman of the Asian group had also informed her that it endorsed certain candidates.

32. Mr. WILDER (Canada), speaking on a point of order, said that there could be no question of regional

endorsement since the members were being elected in their individual capacity.

33. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) expressed the view that a regional group was none the less free to express its preferences.

34. Mr. FADHLI (Democratic Yemen) said that regional endorsement should facilitate the election process.

35. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in view of the objection of the representative of Canada, the Council should proceed directly to a secret ballot to elect three members from the list of candidates proposed by WHO.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Quintela Paixão (Portugal) and Mr. Stoforopoulos (Greece) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	54
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	53
<i>Required majority:</i>	27

Number of votes obtained:

Prof. R. de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico) ..	38
Prof. S. Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	38
Prof. D. Bovet (Italy)	33
Prof. M. A. Attisso (Togo)	26
Prof. M. A. Granier Doyeux (Venezuela)	14

Having obtained the required majority, Prof. de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico), Prof. Kaymakçalan (Turkey) and Prof. Bovet (Italy) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to elect 10 candidates from the panel of 20 government nominees whose nominations were also recommended by the Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board (E/5774, para. 30) or from the remaining candidates nominated by Governments (E/5775, para. 3, E/5775/Corr.1, E/5775/Add.1-6).

37. He also pointed out that, in accordance with paragraph 14 of document E/5774, Prof. Attisso, although nominated by both WHO and his Government, had not been elected from the panel of WHO nominees, and should therefore remain on the panel of government nominees.

38. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) added that the three WHO nominees who had been elected members of the Board were no longer eligible for election from the panel of government nominees.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Quintela Paixão (Portugal) and Mr. Stoforopoulos (Greece) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	53
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	53
<i>Required majority:</i>	27

Number of votes obtained:

Dr. T. Shimomura (Japan)	33
Prof. H. E. Ehrhardt (Federal Republic of Germany)	32

Miss B. Gough (United States of America)	31
Dr. J. S. Saleh (Iran)	30
Dr. D. Garcés Giraldo (Colombia)	27
Prof. N. K. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	26
Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	26
Dr. V. V. Olguín (Argentina)	23
Dr. A. W. Sadek (Egypt)	23
Prof. T. L. Chrusciel (Poland)	22
Prof. P. Reuter (France)	22
Dr. R. A. Chapman (Canada)	18
Mr. A. Lari Cavagnaro (Peru)	18
Dr. M. Kchouk (Tunisia)	16
Dr. S. Mårtens (Sweden)	16
Mr. D. P. Anand (India)	15
Mr. M. Rahman (Bangladesh)	15
Mr. J. Dittert (Switzerland)	13
Prof. M. A. Attisso (Togo)	12
Dr. S. Kanchanahuta (Thailand)	12

Dr. S. Azuz (Libyan Arab Republic)....	9
Prof. S. B. Bossa (Uganda)	3
Dr. I. Lo (Senegal)	3
Dr. K. E. Brunn (Finland)	2
Mrs. L. Lee Luque (Panama)	2
Mr. M. Randrianame (Madagascar)	1
Mr. J. Ruberantwari (Uganda)	1
Mr. G. M. Fares (Sudan)	1
Dr. H. E. R. Suliman Rustom (Sudan)..	1
Mr. A. Pinzón Carrizo (Panama)	1
Prof. O. Sylla (Senegal)	1

Having obtained the required majority, Dr. Shimomura (Japan), Prof. Ehrhardt (Federal Republic of Germany), Miss Gough (United States of America), Dr. Saleh (Iran) and Dr. Garcés Giraldo (Colombia) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

39. The PRESIDENT announced that, since the remaining candidates had not obtained the required number of votes, a further ballot would be held at the following meeting in order to elect the remaining five members.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

2003rd meeting

Thursday, 13 May 1976, at 11.05 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2003

AGENDA ITEM 14

Elections (*concluded*)

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (*concluded*) (E/5774, E/5775 AND CORR.1 AND 2 AND ADD.1-6, E/5776)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that on the first ballot five of the candidates nominated by Governments, having obtained the required majority, had been elected to the International Narcotics Control Board. The Council should now proceed to elect the other five members. In accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 70 of the Council's rules of procedure, the ballot would be restricted to the 10 unsuccessful candidates who had obtained the largest number of votes in the first ballot. They were:

Prof. N. K. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);

Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Dr. V. V. Olguín (Argentina);

Dr. A. W. Sadek (Egypt);

Prof. T. L. Chrusciel (Poland);

Prof. P. Reuter (France);

Dr. R. A. Chapman (Canada);

Mr. A. Lari Cavagnaro (Peru);

Dr. M. Kchouk (Tunisia);

Dr. S. Mårtens (Sweden).

2. He reminded the Council that, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, members should pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographic representation when voting.

3. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that the list of candidates should be extended, since there was no candidate from African countries south of the Sahara.

4. The PRESIDENT replied that the Council was governed by its rules of procedure. The list of candidates could not, therefore, be extended.

The meeting was suspended at 11.35 a.m. and resumed at 11.45 a.m.

5. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would proceed to the vote.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Karim (Bangladesh) and Mr. Quintela Paixão (Portugal) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 52

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 52

Required majority: 27

Number of votes obtained:

Prof. N. K. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

39

Dr. A. W. Sadek (Egypt)

36

Dr. M. Kchouk (Tunisia)

28

Prof. T. L. Chrusciel (Poland)	23
Dr. V. V. Olguín (Argentina)	23
Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land)	21
Prof. P. Reuter (France)	21
Dr. S. Mårtens (Sweden)	18
Mr. A. Lari Cavagnaro (Peru)	14
Dr. R. A. Chapman (Canada)	11

Having obtained the required majority, Prof. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Dr. Kchouk (Tunisia) and Dr. Sadek (Egypt) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

6. The PRESIDENT announced that, since none of the other candidates had obtained the required number of votes, a further ballot would be held. In accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 70 of the Council's rules of procedure, the ballot would be restricted to the four unsuccessful candidates who had obtained the largest number of votes in the second ballot, namely, Prof. Chrusciel, Dr. Olguín, Sir Frederick Mason and Prof. Reuter.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Parsi (Iran) and Mr. Quintela Paixão (Portugal) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballots:	52
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	51
Required majority:	27

Number of votes obtained:

Prof. P. Reuter (France)	30
Prof. T. L. Chrusciel (Poland)	29
Dr. V. V. Olguín (Argentina)	20
Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land)	14

Having obtained the required majority, Prof. Chrusciel (Poland) and Prof. Reuter (France) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

7. The PRESIDENT, having drawn lots to determine which of the newly elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board would serve for three years and which would serve for five years, announced that Prof. Ehrhardt (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof. de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico), Dr. Garcé Giraldo (Colombia), Dr. Kchouk (Tunisia), Prof. Shimomura (Japan) and Dr. Sadek (Egypt) would serve for a term of office of three years, and the other seven new members for a term of office of five years.

Arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (concluded)* (E/L.1702, E/L.1723)

8. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to draft resolution E/L.1723, prepared in pursuance of the request made by the Council at its 2001st meeting, said that, since the members of the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development would be elected only on 10 or 11 June, the election of the members of the Com-

mittee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies could be postponed; consequently, in operative paragraph 1, the words after "should be composed of" should be replaced by the words "the representatives of the States members of the Council which have notified the Secretary-General of their intention to become members of the Committee by 21 June 1976, under the chairmanship of ()".

9. It was however desirable for the Chairman of the Committee to be elected immediately in order to ensure that the necessary consultations regarding the negotiating process would begin as soon as possible.

10. Mr. NSUBUGA (Uganda), supported by Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil), proposed that the President of the Council should assume the chairmanship of the Committee.

11. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that contributions to IFAD were made on a voluntary basis. His delegation's position with regard to the adoption of the draft resolution without a vote should not be interpreted as signifying his country's agreement to participate in the Fund. His Government already provided developing countries with considerable assistance in the field of agricultural development.

12. The PRESIDENT said that, following informal consultations, the representative of Colombia, Vice-President of the Council, had expressed his willingness to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to elect Mr. Rivas (Colombia) Chairman of that Committee.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution E/L.1723, as revised, was adopted (resolution 2006 (LX)).

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries at its fifth and sixth meetings (E/5761, E/L.1720)

13. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) introduced draft resolution E/L.1720, and announced that Tunisia and the United States had also become sponsors.

14. Mr. DORUM (Norway) supported the draft resolution. The comprehensive report of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries contained much valuable material. The work of the Group of Experts was of great importance to the developing countries, particularly in promoting the international flow of capital, trade and the transfer of technology and skilled personnel. Consequently, the Council should ensure that developing countries were given the opportunity to participate directly in the work of the Group of Experts and to benefit from the results of that work. He expressed the hope that the developing countries would be able to utilize, as appropriate, the services of the Group of Experts, in which Norway had been represented for a number of years. His delegation supported the recommendations of the Group as set forth in the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5761).

15. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) commended the Group of Experts on its work. There was a serious lack of expertise in the developing countries with regard to the whole system of tax treaties. Consequently, he supported the recommendations of the Group of

* Resumed from the 2001st meeting.

Experts concerning the convening of seminars, the establishment of training programmes and the expanded use of consultants. He hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

16. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) associated himself with the views expressed by the representatives of Norway and Pakistan concerning the very useful work performed by the Group of Experts, which included a member from the United Kingdom. That work often did not receive adequate recognition. His delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1720.

17. Mr. STRASSER (Austria) said that Austria had been represented in the Group of Experts for a number of years, and considered that greater use should be made of the work of the Group than had been the case in the past. His delegation also wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

18. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) expressed appreciation for the work of the Group of Experts, in which an observer from Nigeria participated. Her Government attached great importance to the work of the Group and hoped to be represented by a full member in the near future.

19. Mr. YAMADA (Japan) commended the useful work done by the Group of Experts, which he hoped would receive greater public recognition and support in future. As a country represented in the Group, Japan would do its utmost to ensure the success of the Group's work. His delegation wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

20. Mr. CROS (France) supported draft resolution E/L.1720. His Government attached great importance to the work of the Group of Experts, and agreed with its recommendations. He expressed the hope that the Council would give greater consideration to contributions of the kind made by the Group of Experts. With regard to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, he agreed that the Commission on Transnational Corporations had a useful contribution to make in the field of tax treaties, particularly with regard to tax evasion. He whole-heartedly supported the convening of seminars as recommended by the Group of Experts.

21. Mr. VON RUCKTESCHELL (Federal Republic of Germany) associated himself with the previous speakers in commending the work of the Group of Experts, and said that his delegation wished to join in sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1720. The recommendation in paragraph 3 that the Commission on Transnational Corporations should take account of the work of the Group of Experts would serve to promote better co-ordination and to prevent duplication of work.

22. Mr. GAMBOA (Venezuela) welcomed the work accomplished so far by the Group of Experts in a highly technical field which was of particular interest to developing countries. His delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1720. The

Commission on Transnational Corporations would undoubtedly find the recommendations of the Group of Experts relevant to its own work.

23. Mr. BAKER (United States of America) said that his delegation appreciated the importance of the task undertaken by the Group of Experts and was pleased with the results it had obtained so far. Those results paved the way for practical progress which would benefit all countries in their efforts to achieve equitable and harmonious relations. His delegation wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

24. Mr. BENHOCINE (Algeria) said that his delegation had no difficulty in accepting the draft resolution. It would, however, stress that it interpreted paragraph 3 as leaving the Commission on Transnational Corporations free to determine when and how it would take account of the work of the Group of Experts.

25. Mr. BERGAOUI (Tunisia) said that his delegation appreciated the work accomplished by the Group of Experts and endorsed its recommendations. It hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

26. Mr. ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that, while his delegation had no objection to the adoption of the draft resolution, it construed operative paragraph 3 as leaving to the Commission on Transnational Corporations the final decision as to the kind of recommendation by the Group of Experts it could or could not use.

27. The PRESIDENT announced that the Ivory Coast had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution E/L.1720 was adopted (resolution 2007 (LX)).

28. Mr. ZEGERS (International Monetary Fund) commended the Group of Experts for its work, which IMF had followed in an observer capacity, assigning a senior official to participate in the discussions. The Secretary-General had stressed in his report the importance of disseminating the results of the expert discussions to potential users, and IMF had contributed in that regard both in connexion with its technical assistance in the fiscal field and in the context of the courses given by the IMF Institute.

29. Even the current, rather limited work programme of the Group of Experts, which aimed at setting up guidelines rather than a full model treaty, presupposed considerable research work and discussion in an area which was still insufficiently explored. It was, therefore, not surprising, particularly in view of the limited staff resources of the Group, that its work had been going on for a relatively long time and the end was not yet in sight. However, as the sponsors of the draft resolution had also suggested, it was well worth pursuing.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

2004th meeting

Thursday, 13 May 1976, at 3.40 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2004

AGENDA ITEM 5

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (*continued*)*
(E/5453/Rev.1 and Add.1, E/5476 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-13, E/5524 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5, E/5633, E/5753, annex; E/5792, E/L.1725, E/NGO/43, E/NGO/45 and Add.1)

1. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that it was no part of the Council's task to pre-empt the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System or of the General Assembly; but the Council had an essential role to play in the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors and of rationalizing its own activities. There were three milestones in that rationalization process: Council resolution 1768 (LIV), in which the Council had set itself a programme for the rationalization of its work, General Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX), in which the Assembly had requested the Council to reorganize its work and report to it and, lastly, General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), in which the Assembly had established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring and had urged the Council to continue the process of rationalization and reform which it had undertaken. At every stage the Assembly and the Council had acted not only to meet the concern for administrative efficiency, but also to link the Council's activities to major instruments which had been adopted, such as the International Development Strategy (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI)). That all-important link between substance and administrative reform was thus found at all stages of the rationalization process. At every stage, too, it was recognized that the Council provided the only constitutional basis on which to build the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

2. It was therefore particularly disappointing that the Council had been unable, or unwilling, to come to grips with its task; that inertia was in glaring contrast to the very high calibre of the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for consideration under the agenda item under discussion. However, that interdependence of questions of substance and procedures, which he had emphasized and which was essential to the documents, should have impressed upon the Council the need to carry forward its work on administrative issues as the concomitant of its preoccupation with major issues of substance.

3. The Council had organized its work on rationalization under the following three headings: relationships with the specialized agencies, revision of the Council's subordinate machinery and revision of the Council's methods of work. At first sight that might seem a some-

what prosaic way to analyse the Council's functions, but in fact, if the role of the Council in those three areas was examined, it was easy to understand what had happened in the past 30 years. The founding fathers of the United Nations had undoubtedly thought that they had provided in the Charter for complete coverage of economic and social issues as those had then been perceived: the Council was the nub of the system; as a result of its agreements with the specialized agencies, its power to create subsidiary machinery and its obligation to look at what was going on in the world in order to take the necessary measures, the Council should have been able to meet all requirements. However, that was not what had happened; fragmentation had resulted. The reasons for that fragmentation were in some cases good, in others inevitable, in others bad. The United Nations system had sought to respond to a wide range of new challenges while recognizing the interdependence of all the problems and activities with which it was concerned; however, it had proved impossible to carry out all those new activities with the machinery which had been established in 1946; lastly, the Council probably had not measured up to its task.

4. He suggested four spheres of action for the Council. First, it should be noted that there had been a tendency in restructuring efforts to concentrate on economic questions; social and economic questions were interdependent, however, and by virtue of the functions entrusted to it by the United Nations Charter, it was for the Council to ensure that that interdependence was taken into consideration. Secondly, the Council would have the opportunity at its sixty-first session, which would be of unusual importance, to demonstrate the contribution it could make in the crucial areas on its agenda. Thirdly, the Council would receive at its resumed sixty-first session the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring and, at the same session, was supposed to take fully into account the recommendations of that Committee which fell within the scope of the rationalization of its own work. It was likely that one of those recommendations would deal with the usefulness of subject-oriented sessions: the Council should therefore ensure that the resumed session would be subject-oriented, in other words, that it would deal with its own structure.

5. Lastly, the Council must take a decision at its current session: it should decide to take note with appreciation of the documentation before it; to consider at its resumed sixty-first session a draft progress report as called for in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX); to invite the Secretariat to prepare that draft report in the light of the views expressed at the current session and to consider it in conjunction with the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring; to make recommendations to the General Assembly about the future work of the Council and to make provision for a resumed session of a length adequate to deal with all those tasks.

* Resumed from the 1999th meeting.

6. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said that in view of the crucial importance of the restructuring exercise, which was an integral part of the programme of work established at the seventh special session of the General Assembly, it was encouraging to note that the positions of various groups of States appeared to have many points in common.

7. However, as the Secretary-General had emphasized in his note to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring,¹ it must be expected "that the difficult problems of integrating social factors and objectives in the new international economic order would appear high on the agenda in the years to come". While the integrated approach to development and the interdependence of social and economic questions had been confirmed by the General Assembly and the Council, in practice the work of the Commission for Social Development and, to a large extent, the Committee for Development Planning, had not been taken into due consideration by the United Nations organs dealing with the establishment of the new international economic order. Furthermore, it was apparently difficult for the work of the Commission for Social Development to command attention even from bodies concerned with social problems; for example, at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee had not even examined the *1974 Report on the World Social Situation*. The *Ad Hoc* Committee should give the matter attentive consideration.

8. One of the tasks assumed by the *Ad Hoc* Committee was the restructuring of the social sector. He wondered how the Committee proposed to carry out that task, since most of the representatives on the Committee were economic experts and delegations which had no experts on social questions in New York and were unlikely to be able to send any to attend the meetings of the Committee. His delegation therefore proposed that the Council or the *Ad Hoc* Committee should ask the Commission for Social Development to prepare at its next session suggestions for the restructuring of the social sector. A comprehensive debate on the subject should take place at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly in the Second or Third Committee in order to assist the Commission. Lastly, a session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee devoted to the restructuring of the social sector could be convened at a date close to the sixty-second session of the Council, thereby facilitating participation by experts on social questions.

9. Mr. KUYAMA (Japan) said that his delegation had often emphasized the essential role which the Council should play with regard to policy formulation and co-ordination as well as the setting of priorities in the economic and social sectors. In order to enable the Council to realize its full potential, his delegation agreed with a number of the recommendations in the report of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System.² Thus, it was in favour of the recommendation, in paragraph 46 of the report, that the Council organize its programme on a biennial basis, with its calendar subdivided into frequent, subject-oriented sets of short sessions spread throughout the calendar year. His delegation in principle was also in favour of the recommendation in paragraph 54 that the Council should assume direct responsibility for the work currently performed by its existing subsidiary bodies. However, it was necessary to preserve the use-

fulness of expert committees, which were non-political in nature, such as the Commission for Social Development. It was also necessary to examine separately the situation of each subsidiary body. One solution might be to experiment with subject-oriented sets of short sessions in order to demonstrate the usefulness, or lack thereof, of each of those bodies.

10. His delegation was ready to accept the recommendation in paragraph 46(c) of the report that the calendar should include, every year, a one-week ministerial session devoted to an over-all policy review, on the understanding that the participants would be high-level representatives, even if not necessarily of ministerial rank. His delegation was prepared to support the idea of holding a two-week session, after the ministerial session, to review the medium-term plans, as suggested in paragraph 46(d)—although it was concerned about a possible duplication of work performed by CPC—but it was somewhat reluctant to accept the suggestion of holding a two-week session to review the programme budget because the proposal might conflict with the powers given to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee. At any rate, it would have to be made clear that the Council would deal only with the "programme" part of the programme budget.

11. On the other hand, the idea of holding another two-week session to review operational activities seemed desirable since it would provide an opportunity to co-ordinate such activities within the system. However, it would be premature to consolidate inter-governmental structures into a single United Nations Development Authority.

12. Lastly, his delegation supported the proposal to establish small negotiating groups, but felt that it would be necessary to avoid a rigid institutionalizing of such groups.

13. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that, under Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter, the Council had broad powers which it had perhaps not always fully utilized and that its political authority should be equal to its responsibilities. The Council should extract from the numerous reports submitted to it those elements which had an impact on the operation of the entire system and consider them together. It should have no hesitation about passing on its conclusions to its subsidiary organs, including the regional commissions, and also to the various specialized agencies, thus mobilizing energies around key ideas which would have to be defined. The resumed session held in the autumn could provide the opportunity for drawing up an annual programme of work focusing on the main themes likely to mobilize support from the entire international community.

14. The Council's responsibilities in the social field, and particularly in the field of human rights, should not be overlooked. With the entry into force of the two international Covenants relating to human rights, the activities of the United Nations in that field had reached a turning point. The implementation of the Covenants posed certain problems regarding co-ordination with the work of the Commission on Human Rights, and the Council had yet to deal with the various matters relating to the functioning of the Committee provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI)). Serving as a driving force behind the elaboration of economic and social policies

¹ A/AC.179/6.

² E/AC.62/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.7).

within the United Nations system, the Council should be able to oversee their implementation.

15. Its co-ordinating role was only one aspect of its functions, but it was none the less essential and must operate within an over-all action-oriented frame of reference, accepted by all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and capable of serving as a basis for the active co-ordination of medium-term policies. The International Development Strategy had performed that role but in many respects recent developments in international economic relations had rendered some of its provisions obsolete. Its adaptation to current realities, or the outlining of a third United Nations development decade, would give the Council an over-all programme of international economic co-operation which it might take as a basis for co-ordinating the many organs which constituted the United Nations system. In the absence of such a basic document, his delegation would find it hard to estimate the actual effects of changes in administrative structures, since questions of substance were so inseparable from institutional questions.

16. Those ideas were, in the view of the French delegation, a necessary preliminary to action, and should eventually be reflected in the plans and programmes of work of various bodies. That should nevertheless be complemented, at the implementation stage, by the establishment of a mechanism for supervision and evaluation, a task of such dimensions that a somewhat pragmatic approach was necessary. His delegation did not believe it was sensible, for practical reasons, to expect the Council to follow in detail the implementation of all plans carried out within the United Nations. On the other hand, it might perform that task by applying a sampling method; it could review and evaluate the efforts made in a given, clearly defined sector, in the course of short sessions convened for that specific purpose.

17. The sectoral or regional subsidiary organs responsible for preparing recommendations for the Council had, on the whole, performed their duties satisfactorily. Rather than doing away with them, the Council should explore ways and means of making them more effective instruments for its assistance.

18. Any attempt to reform the sectoral organs should take due account of their essentially technical purpose. In order to avoid a repetition of identical discussions in two different forums, it would be necessary to give further consideration to the best means of establishing a division of responsibilities between the subsidiary organs and the Council itself.

19. The functional commissions had currently a vertical, one-way relationship with the Council. The Council usually did no more than simply endorse the recommendations. In order to remedy that state of affairs, the Council would have to intervene to a greater extent in the work of the subsidiary organs to give them an over-all impetus. It could draw their attention to what was being done by the specialized agencies in the sphere of competence of each organ. Thus, their work would be less compartmentalized.

20. Consideration could also be given to defining areas of decision-making for the Council and its organs. For example, the Council would take responsibility for examining the implications for the programme of the recommendations of subsidiary organs, and reserve the right to take such institutional decisions as

might prove necessary. His delegation did not, in fact, believe that it was a good idea to leave the task of establishing new bodies to technical experts, since that task could be properly accomplished only by the Council, in view of its central position in and over-all view of the United Nations system.

21. The regional commissions, organized along somewhat diverse structural lines which in some cases had reached a high degree of complexity, had not yet exercised important functional responsibilities; nevertheless, the Council could consider how to make them much more active, so as to bring the United Nations system closer to Member States. They should, first of all, serve as the main negotiating contacts in the countries within their area of competence. In order to harmonize all the organs existing at the regional level, the regional commissions should be given a greater role which would enable them to co-ordinate United Nations activities within the regions and foster a team spirit. In their work, they should place greater emphasis on sub-regional co-operation between countries having marked cultural, economic and geographical affinities. In addition, their competence should be expanded, as in the case of ESCAP, in matters relating to social development problems. Lastly, the Council should be able to intervene more directly in their work by communicating to them the results of the deliberations of its own subsidiary organs or of other sectoral bodies in the United Nations system.

22. In conclusion, in the view of the French delegation, the most important factor seemed to be the need to promote a spirit of collaboration, based upon a reciprocal and continuing exchange of information, between organs at the centre of the United Nations system and those working on the fringes.

23. Mr. VON RUCKTESCHELL (Federal Republic of Germany) pointed out that, although proposals for restructuring were all closely interrelated, it might be possible to implement some of them more quickly if the Council could reach a consensus.

24. In the view of the nine member States of EEC, the Council had so far rarely succeeded in fulfilling its role as defined in the United Nations Charter, and his delegation hoped that solutions would be quickly and effectively implemented to enable the Council better to deal with its tasks in the economic and social sectors. All groups and nearly all participants in the *Ad Hoc* Committee had subscribed to the need to strengthen the role of the Council and had made proposals in that connexion, including a proposal to prepare recommendations for the agenda of the General Assembly and the Council and to emphasize the areas on which those organs should concentrate. That kind of informal division of labour could be initiated at the sixty-first session of the Council and would already help to strengthen the Council. Similarly, a division of labour between the Council and its subsidiary bodies could be envisaged before the more difficult question of the dissolution or merger of subsidiary bodies was considered. It might be advisable to ask the subsidiary bodies, for their part, to indicate the subjects which required special attention and a more detailed political discussion.

25. Other useful proposals had been put forward, and his delegation was in favour, for example, of the idea of short, subject-oriented sessions. The Council should take steps at the current session or, at least, should

ask the *Ad Hoc* Committee to concentrate its efforts, as a matter of priority, on the strengthening of the Council.

26. The strengthened role of CPC in examining and revising United Nations programmes seemed satisfactory to his delegation; its current mandate could be maintained until it had fully found its own new role.

27. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium) said that the Economic and Social Council should be revitalized so that it could play the role bestowed upon it in the United Nations Charter, that role being a central one in formulating and implementing global policies, defining general approaches and determining priorities for the Council as a whole. To that end, his delegation felt, it was vital to involve institutions and bodies within the system more closely with the determination of over-all objectives.

28. Within the decision-making process there must be ample room for seeking a real consensus on controversial matters of major importance, and Belgium favoured the consultation and conciliation machinery recommended by the experts, the objective of which was to seek agreement on specific measures related to development and international economic co-operation. It also supported the idea that States which were not members of the Council should participate in work of interest to them, with all the rights of a member except the right to vote, and that the role of the President and the secretariat should be strengthened.

29. It seemed that the recommendation made by the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System in paragraph 54 of its report, concerning the abolition of most of the Council's standing commissions and committees, might prove valid for those subsidiary bodies of the Council which dealt with problems of general interest; however, it would be useful to study the advisability of retaining subsidiary bodies on a case-by-case basis, and Belgium supported even at the current stage the Experts' proposal to retain the regional commissions, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee for Development Planning and CPC.

30. With reference to the Council's programme and calendar of meetings, Belgium favoured: a programme based on the biennial principle; subject-oriented sets of short sessions; the idea of a quasi-permanent Council which would evaluate the conclusions reached by subsidiary bodies without repeating the debates; a review every two years of the biennial programme budgets and medium-term plans of the entire United Nations system; an annual review of programme implementation within the system, especially in the field of technical assistance with the aim of establishing general guiding principles for operational activities; and the holding of a session devoted to programming and planning.

31. His delegation was prepared to accept the draft resolution aimed at clarifying the terms of reference of CPC.

32. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan), explaining the factors which had led to the developing countries' stance in connexion with restructuring, recalled that on the initiative of those countries, the General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, had decided to establish a group of experts to examine the structure of the United Nations; according to those countries, restructuring

was necessary because the economic and social sectors of the United Nations had remained essentially unchanged for 30 years and because the available machinery had to be capable of implementing programmes adopted by the General Assembly. At its seventh special session, the General Assembly had decided that the question of restructuring should be examined in greater detail and had established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. The Group of 77 had submitted to that Committee concrete proposals which could serve as the basis for a restructuring of the United Nations system. In connexion with the Economic and Social Council, the Group had drafted, *inter alia*, a proposal to reduce the number of subsidiary bodies, since the delegations of developing countries were not large enough to participate in the work of all those bodies. Related to that question was the way in which the Council carried out its terms of reference. If it reduced the number of its subsidiary bodies, the Council would be able to deal directly with many problems and devote its sessions to clearly defined topics. If it did not, the Council would have to retain the existing system, under which the subsidiary bodies examined problems in detail and the Council took a more general approach.

33. The Group of 77 had submitted a proposal to restructure the United Nations Secretariat so as to enable it to provide the Council with support; it might be possible, for example, to establish a comprehensive interdisciplinary department which would help the Council formulate its policies.

34. He suggested that, since the *Ad Hoc* Committee was the only forum in which all questions related to restructuring should be debated, States should await the results of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's work, as they had previously expressed the intention of doing, before deciding on the question of restructuring; they should not be diverted from the vital task in hand, for otherwise even greater confusion would result. In view of the fact that the work connected with restructuring might take longer than planned, it was probable that any decision in that respect would have to be postponed until the resumed sixty-first session or the sixty-second session. Pakistan therefore proposed (Working Paper No. 1) that the Council should decide, at the current stage, to postpone the review of the agreements with the specialized agencies and the review of the terms of reference of its subsidiary bodies until the resumed sixty-first session or the sixty-second session and that it should request the Secretariat to submit draft revised rules of procedure in order to harmonize the rules of procedure of subsidiary bodies with its own new rules of procedure. The Council should also decide that its subsidiary bodies would select a limited number of substantive questions for which summary records would be provided.

35. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that her delegation supported without reservation the informal draft decision on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and in particular subparagraph (b) of the draft. Her delegation felt that, before taking decisions which were of such great importance for its future work, the Council ought to take time to think and take fully into account the work currently in progress in the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

36. She hoped that the draft decision would be adopted unanimously, and she took the opportunity

to reaffirm her delegation's support for the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on which so many hopes were founded. The aim of restructuring the economic and social sectors was to enable the United Nations system to make a larger contribution to development, not only in the economic sphere but also in the utilization of human resources, so that the great majority of the world's population, for whom development was still only a word, could see their hopes fulfilled and so that each human being could live with dignity.

37. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece), introducing draft resolution E/L.1725 on behalf of his own delegation and that of Pakistan, said that the aim of the draft resolution was to recall that the Council was aware of the fact that the economic and social sectors were currently being examined by the *Ad Hoc* Committee and that the proposed terms of reference for CPC should be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. In operative paragraph 2, the words "as appropriate" had been included in order to reflect views which had been expressed during consultations and meant in particular that, when reviewing CPC's terms of reference, the Council should take into consideration not only developments within the context of the restructuring operation but also the report of CPC itself.

38. The text stating the terms of reference of CPC had been drawn up largely on the basis of extracts taken *in extenso* from relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions.

39. Before concluding, he indicated several minor changes to be made in the text of the draft resolution. In operative paragraph 1, the word "following" should be deleted and the words "annexed hereto" should be added at the end of the sentence. In paragraph 2, the word "further" should be deleted. Between paragraph 2 and the text stating the terms of reference, the word "Annex" should be inserted at the centre of the page and the title "Terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" should be inserted below it. He also wondered whether the French translation of the words "off-budget years" should not be reconsidered, since it seemed to be inaccurate.

Mr. Smíd (Czechoslovakia) took the Chair.

40. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) thanked the Greek and Pakistani delegations for introducing a text on a problem which had long been occupying the attention of the Council. The text deserved to be studied in depth and, however great its merit, no hasty decision should be taken on it.

41. He wished to draw the attention of the sponsors of the draft to part of the text which would have to be redrafted in order to avoid depriving the General Assembly of some of its prerogatives. The French text of the paragraph concerning the composition of the Committee stated that the members of the Committee would be "*désignés*" by the Economic and Social Council and would then be elected by the General Assembly. The French word "*désignés*" could be taken to mean "designated"; however, if members were designated by the Council, they no longer needed to be elected by the General Assembly.

42. It was regrettable that, in the matter of restructuring, emphasis was placed on the Council's failures while its numerous achievements during recent years

were overlooked. The reason why the Council had not played a larger role in the establishment of a new international economic order and in the energy field was that the Governments of its member States had not shown the necessary political will and had no doubt preferred to let the Council keep to its routine work. It might be asked, for example, why those responsible at the highest levels for economic and social questions did not participate in the Council's sessions in order to state their views. The participation of the executive heads of the specialized agencies had proved fruitful thus far, and efforts should be made to associate them even more closely with the Council's work in future.

43. So long as Governments did not show the necessary political will to transform the Economic and Social Council into the central organ of the United Nations system, it was futile to expect a radical reorganization of the system.

44. Mr. BENHOCINE (Algeria) said that the reason why his delegation had not spoken during the debate was not that it lacked interest in restructuring but rather that it felt that, at the current stage in the discussions, the question should be considered by the *Ad Hoc* Committee, which the General Assembly had established for that purpose and in which the Group of 77 had already formulated a number of proposals, some of which concerned the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Aké (Ivory Coast) resumed the Chair.

45. Mrs. DERRE (France) thanked the Greek and Pakistani delegations for having introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1725) on such an important subject. She took the view, however, that the text needed to be reworded, since it contained a number of ambiguities that should be removed. For example, it was too vague to say that "The Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly" without specifying the fields that would fall within its competence and without determining for which questions it would have to report to the Economic and Social Council and for which to the General Assembly. Furthermore, it was stated in the draft resolution (annex, para. 1 (a) (i)) that "In reviewing the medium-term plan, the Committee shall examine, in the light of its budgetary implications, the totality of the Secretary-General's work programme", but what was meant by the words "in the light of its budgetary implications"? Did that mean that the Committee would perform the function of the Fifth Committee?

46. For all the reasons indicated, she felt that it would be wiser to let CPC continue with the work that it was currently doing but to request it at the same time to take account of the main lines of the terms of reference set forth in the draft resolution, and to await another session of the Council before taking a decision on that question in the light of further experience.

47. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) fully endorsed the views expressed by the representative of France and emphasized that the sponsors of the draft resolution were aware of the ambiguities to which she referred. That was why it was stated in the draft resolution that the terms of reference would be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System.

48. The terms of reference of CPC that were proposed in the draft resolution contained no new provisions. They simply repeated word for word the relevant existing provisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council. The document was not perfect and would need to be improved as the work on restructuring proceeded. At the current stage, however, it had seemed useful to prepare it so that delegations might have a reference document for use during their discussions, and the sponsors hoped that the Council would adopt it.

49. Mr. HART (Australia) agreed with the views expressed by the representative of Pakistan and supported the draft resolution as currently worded. It was important not to lose sight of the fact that restructuring was a dynamic and not a static process, and the adoption of the draft resolution should be regarded merely as a preliminary stage in that process. The resolution would give a clear idea of the Committee's terms of reference even if certain aspects needed to be further clarified, as they could be in time.

50. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico) welcomed the submission of such a draft resolution at the current stage of the debate and said that he was ready to support it unreservedly for immediate adoption.

51. Mr. VON RUCKTESCHELL (Federal Republic of Germany) thanked the representative of Greece for the explanations he had given when introducing the draft resolution and was pleased to note that some delegations had taken the initiative of formulating such a text, which gave an over-all view of the measures already taken by the legislative organs with regard to the Committee's terms of reference. His delegation was prepared to join in the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus, but he wondered whether its adoption was necessary, since it was stated in the text that the Committee's terms of reference would be reviewed. Was it really necessary to take a decision, knowing at the outset that it would be modified?

52. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that her delegation wished to support the draft resolution and asked the Pakistani delegation whether it would not be appropriate to amend it at the current stage so as to take account of the criticism expressed with regard to some of its provisions. A few minor amendments would suffice to facilitate the adoption of the draft resolution and thus enable the Council to proceed with its work.

53. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) suggested that, in order to take account of the comments by the representative of Tunisia, the word "*désignés*" in the French text of the last part of the annex should be replaced with the word "*proposés*".

54. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) thanked the representative of Nigeria for her suggestion. He emphasized, however, that it probably would not be possible to adopt the draft resolution by consensus if it contained new or controversial elements.

55. Mrs. DERRE (France) said that her delegation did not oppose the draft resolution; it merely wished to polish the text a little.

56. The Council appeared to have forgotten that CPC had originally had very broad terms of reference; it was regrettable that the Council did not have before it the text of those terms of reference, which contained some excellent elements. Perhaps CPC could be asked for its opinion on the review of its terms of reference. Furthermore, it might be a good idea to state in the draft resolution on what date it was planned to review CPC's terms of reference. In any case, it should be pointed out that that body was already working very well, even without well-defined terms of reference.

57. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that the geographical distribution provided for at the end of the annex appeared to be debatable; in addition, the draft resolution contained a new element, since it specified that the Committee would consist of 21 members. His delegation would therefore abstain in the voting.

58. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) took the view that the first sentence of paragraph 2 of the annex was much too vague, since it stated that CPC would assist the Council in the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system. Some of those activities lay outside the Council's competence. The text should therefore be made more precise by the addition at the end of the sentence of the words "in so far as they relate to the work of the Council".

59. Similarly, it would appear that the first sentence of the section of the annex entitled "Functions" was not very clear.

60. Miss GARCIA DONOSO (Ecuador) supported the draft resolution, which she felt was of undoubted practical value in that it gathered together a number of elements previously scattered in various documents.

61. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan), replying to the representative of France, pointed out that it would be difficult to set a date on which CPC's terms of reference should be reviewed. The most that could be done was to provide that the Council would review those terms of reference as soon as it had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on restructuring, since it must take account of that body's recommendations.

62. Replying to the representative of Nigeria, he recalled that the text of the draft resolution merely grouped together existing texts. His delegation, for its part, was not necessarily perfectly satisfied with the text and recognized the grounds for the Nigerian amendment, but felt that the current stage was not the appropriate time for adding new elements to CPC's terms of reference. That could be done when the terms of reference were reviewed.

63. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said she did not quite understand why her amendment was unacceptable, since it added nothing new and did not change the substance of the matter.

64. The PRESIDENT suggested that the sponsors of the draft resolution and other interested delegations should hold a consultation with a view to preparing a final text.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

2005th meeting

Friday, 14 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.2005

AGENDA ITEM 5

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (concluded)
(E/5453/Rev.1 and Add.1, E/5476 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-13, E/5524 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5, E/5633, E/5753, annex; E/5792, E/L.1724, E/L.1725, E/NGO/43, E/NGO/45 and Add.1)

1. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom), introducing draft decision E/L.1724, said that a number of delegations had met after the previous meeting to discuss the kind of draft decision that the Council should adopt on the item under consideration. They had taken as the basis of their discussion Working Paper No. 1 and had sought to make the minimum number of additions to it in order to enable the Council to discharge its obligation under General Assembly resolutions 3341 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII). They had also taken into account the fact that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System had already initiated its work and would be holding a further session in June on which it would be reporting to the Council at its resumed sixty-first session. The simplest course of action was, therefore, for the Council to consider at its resumed sixty-first session, in the context of its consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, the terms of the report requested of it by the General Assembly in resolution 3341 (XXIX). The documentation which had been submitted to the Council under item 5 of its agenda was relevant to the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and, accordingly, could usefully and properly be transmitted to that body. Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the draft decision contained provisions to that effect. Subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) were basically the same as subparagraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Working Paper No. 1 apart from minor changes. Thus, the reference in subparagraph (b) of Working Paper No. 1 to the sixty-second session of the Council had been replaced by the phrase "at the earliest appropriate date in 1977"; subparagraph (c) of the draft decision also included a reference to the deliberations of the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, which the Council would certainly wish to be guided by. According to subparagraph (d) of the draft decision proposed by the United Kingdom the review of the rules of procedure would take place at the organizational session for 1977, and not at the sixty-second session, as provided in subparagraph (c) of Working Paper No. 1. Subparagraph (e) of the proposed draft decision was identical to subparagraph (d) of Working Paper No. 1.

2. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that a number of interested delegations, including her own, had held informal consultations on draft resolution E/L.1725 and had decided to request that the words "as appropriate" in operative paragraph 2 should be deleted and that the opening sentence of paragraph 2 of the

annex to the draft resolution should be amended to read as follows: "Assist the Economic and Social Council in the performance of its co-ordination functions within the United Nations system". Furthermore, the words "as follows" and the five subsequent lines describing the geographical distribution of CPC on page 3 of the annex should be deleted, as there was no legislative authority for the existing geographical distribution.

3. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that his delegation could accept the text of document E/L.1725, as amended by the representative of Nigeria.

4. Mr. NSUBUGA (Uganda) endorsed the Nigerian amendments.

5. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that, if the Nigerian amendment to the first sentence of paragraph 2 of the annex was adopted, it might be desirable to replace the words "performing this function" in the second sentence by the words "discharging these responsibilities", in order to avoid the repetition of the same words in both sentences.

6. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that his delegation had no difficulty in accepting the Nigerian amendments. If the geographical distribution set forth on page 3 of the annex had no legislative basis as such, and if the consensus was that it was better not to specify the details of the geographical distribution, his delegation could agree to the deletion proposed by Nigeria. In any event, however, it would be desirable at some future stage to take a decision establishing the exact geographical distribution of seats in CPC. The other proposed amendments, including the amendment to operative paragraph 2, which was more substantive than the others, had been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) endorsed the remarks made by the representative of Pakistan. If, however, the geographical distribution of seats in CPC was not based on any specific legislative provisions, it might be wise to take a decision, at the current stage, to set it on a firm legal basis. If the Nigerian delegation pressed its suggestion to delete the breakdown of geographical distribution as it appeared in the annex, his delegation would join in the consensus of the Council.

8. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico) endorsed the draft resolution and the proposed amendments and urged their adoption as a further contribution to the restructuring which was in progress.

9. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) accepted the Nigerian amendments and proposed that the draft resolution as amended should be adopted by consensus.

10. Mr. VON RUCKTESCHELL (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation could agree to the deletion of the words "as appropriate" from operative paragraph 2, on the understanding that the review of the terms of reference of CPC would be conducted not only in the light of the recommendations of the

Ad Hoc Committee but also on the basis of CPC's work and performance.

11. As the question of the legislative authority for the geographical distribution outlined in document E/L.1725 had arisen, he would like the Secretary of the Council to indicate the legislative authority for the other provisions of that document.

12. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the number of members of CPC had been established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1472 (XLVIII); the system of electing members had been recently changed in General Assembly resolution 3392 (XXX), which had been endorsed by the Council in decision 139 (ORG-76) of 15 January 1976; the geographical distribution of seats had, in fact, been established by Council resolution 1472 (XLVIII).

13. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had no objections to the proposed amendments, but wished to stress the need to maintain and ensure the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the final version of the draft resolution.

14. Mr. BAKER (United States of America) said that his delegation was prepared to agree to the adoption of the draft resolution on the understanding that what the Council was approving was not the substantive content of the text but the process of consolidating the existing legislative authority defining CPC's terms of reference. Given the existence of legislative provisions governing the equitable geographical distribution of seats in CPC, it was preferable not to reopen that question at the current stage. Instead the Council should take a decision which would enable it to deal more effectively with the question at some future date.

15. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that, in the light of the information just provided by the Secretary, legislative authority did exist for the specific geographical distribution of seats outlined in the draft resolution. As the Council was engaged in a process of consolidating existing legal provisions, he suggested that the representative of Nigeria should reconsider her proposal to delete the provisions in the annex relating to that matter.

16. The PRESIDENT observed that the Nigerian proposal would, however, accommodate the reservations expressed by the representative of Tunisia at the preceding meeting to the effect that the existing composition of the Committee was not equitable. A further course of action might be to allot an additional seat in CPC to African States, thus increasing the membership to 22.

17. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that her delegation had no fundamental objection to the President's suggestion. However, it might be best for the question of geographical distribution to be dealt with in CPC itself. That was why her delegation had suggested the deletion of all details concerning the actual allocation of seats to the regional groups. If, however, the Council wished to increase by two the number of seats allotted to African States in CPC, her delegation could agree to that action, since the existing arrangement whereby only five seats were allotted to the 46 African States was unfair.

18. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that the most convenient solution would be to omit the details concerning geographical distribution of seats in CPC, concern-

ing which his delegation had reservations. The Council could not hope to settle the question at the current meeting and should, therefore, leave it for another occasion. His delegation could, however, support the addition of a further seat for African States, if that was the consensus of the Council.

19. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that his delegation had no difficulty in accepting the suggestion that the Council should take a decision to increase the number of African seats in CPC. Since, however, the Council was merely consolidating existing legislative provisions which had already been adopted by consensus, it might be more appropriate to adopt draft resolution E/L.1725 by consensus, and in accordance with established practice, allow delegations to express their reservations concerning specific aspects of the draft resolution, which would then be taken up by the Council at an appropriate future date.

20. The PRESIDENT observed that it might be preferable, if the Council had the authority to do so, to take a decision at the current stage to alter the composition of CPC, if the provisions relating to that matter in draft resolution E/L.1725 gave rise to reservations on the part of one group of States.

21. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the Council could, of course, take any decision regarding the membership of CPC, since there was nothing to prevent a legislative body which was in the process of consolidating or codifying existing provisions from legislating at the same time. Should the Council take such a decision, the provisions of operative paragraph 2 would be amended accordingly.

22. An explanation was owed to the representatives of Argentina, Greece and Pakistan concerning the confusion as to whether legislative authority existed for the existing distribution of seats in CPC. When documents E/5493 and E/5752 had been prepared some time earlier, the Secretariat had inadvertently overlooked the relevant resolutions which had been adopted a long time before. Since that time, however, the question of whether legislative authority existed had arisen in the Council and, in rechecking the sources, the Secretariat had discovered the provisions of the resolution it had previously omitted.

23. Mr. BAKER (United States of America) stressed that his delegation was prepared to agree to the consolidation of the existing legislative authority defining the terms of reference of CPC. That willingness did not, however, imply approval of any specific proposals as to how CPC should function. The Committee's terms of reference would be reviewed at some future date, perhaps in the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and his delegation was, therefore, not prepared to enter into specific questions, including the geographical distribution of seats, at the current stage.

24. Mr. SAUNDERS (Jamaica) said that if the Council was merely consolidating the existing legislative authority defining the terms of reference of CPC, and if the actual distribution of seats in that body was based on existing legislative provisions, his delegation had no objection to including the details of that arrangement in the draft resolution under consideration. On the other hand, it saw no reason why the Council could not take a separate decision to alter the allocation of seats in the Committee; nor did it have any objection to increasing by one the number of seats allotted to African States.

25. The PRESIDENT asked if there would be any objection to increasing the number of seats in CPC allotted to African States.

26. Mr. AMIRDIVANI (Iran) considered that if the number of seats allotted to African States was increased, the number of seats allotted to Asian States should also be increased.

27. The PRESIDENT suggested that the draft resolution should be adopted in its existing form and that the question of equitable geographical distribution should be discussed at a future session of the Council.

28. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) proposed that operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution should be amended to read: "Decides that these terms of reference, including the composition, based on equitable geographical distribution, of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council in the light of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System." The text concerning the terms of reference of CPC, contained in the annex to document E/L.1725, would then be acceptable.

29. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that the Nigerian amendment was acceptable. However, in the proposed new text of paragraph 2, the words "including the composition based on equitable geographical distribution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" should be replaced by the words "including composition".

30. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that a reference to "equitable geographical distribution" was desirable for purposes of clarification.

31. Mr. MWANGAGUHUNGA (Uganda) agreed that a reference to "equitable geographical distribution" was desirable. The summary record would show that reservations had been expressed in that connexion.

32. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) said that, in principle, he warmly supported the proposal that the composition of CPC should also be reviewed.

33. Mr. BENHOCINE (Algeria) expressed support for the amendment just proposed by Nigeria, since it emphasized the concern felt by African States regarding the question of representation.

34. Mr. HART (Australia) said that, while he preferred the shorter text proposed by the representative of Pakistan, he was prepared to accept the Nigerian version. However, he suggested that in the proposed new text of paragraph 2, the words "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" should be replaced by the word "Committee".

35. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico), suggested that, in order to save time, the draft resolution, as amended, should be adopted immediately.

36. Mr. WILSON (Liberia) and Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that the Nigerian amendment was acceptable to their delegations.

37. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution E/L.1725, as amended by the representative of Nigeria and the Secretary of the Council, without a vote.

The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 2008 (LX)).

38. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) said that his delegation would support draft decision E/L.1724 on the understanding that, in accordance with subparagraph (b), the Council would consider the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System before deciding upon the terms of the report on the rationalization of the work of the Council requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 3341 (XXIX).

39. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) and Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) found the draft decision acceptable.

40. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said that her delegation had no objection to the draft decision but proposed that, in subparagraph (c), the words "if possible" should be inserted before the words "in 1977".

41. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico) said that subparagraph (c) should stipulate that the review should be carried out at the sixty-second session of the Council at the latest, since it was important to set up a specific date.

42. Mr. MWANGAGUHUNGA (Uganda) considered that the draft decision was acceptable. With reference to subparagraph (b), he agreed with the representative of Pakistan. In connexion with subparagraph (c), he thought that the review should be carried out by 1977 at the latest.

43. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that the text in document E/L.1724 ensured the necessary flexibility and speed of action. A review carried out in 1977 need not be the final and definitive review.

44. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria), referring to subparagraph (c), said that if the inclusion of the words "if possible" was not acceptable, the words "in 1977" should be deleted.

45. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) proposed that, in subparagraph (c), the words "in 1977" should be replaced by the words "if possible early in 1977".

46. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico) felt that subparagraph (c) should stipulate that the review should be carried out either in 1977 or at the sixty-second session of the Council. It was important to set a target date.

47. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) agreed that it was vital to set a date. He would prefer the sixty-second session of the Council.

48. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) appealed to the representative of Nigeria to withdraw her amendment and suggested that the existing text of subparagraph (c) should be retained, since any delay in carrying out the review would only involve additional costs.

49. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) suggested that the existing text be retained, to be understood in the light of the remarks made during the meeting and during the discussions to be held in the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

50. The PRESIDENT suggested that the existing text should be adopted and that the reservations which had been expressed should be reflected in the summary record.

51. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico), supported by Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom), proposed that in subparagraph (c), the words "preferably at the sixty-second session of the Council" should be added after the words "in 1977".

52. Miss BALOGUN (Nigeria) said she could accept the amendment proposed by the representative of Mexico.

53. Mr. SCHUPPUS (Togo) supported the President, who had proposed that the text of draft decision E/L.1724 should be adopted on the understanding that the comments which had been made on that text would be reflected in the summary record.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 153 (LX)).

54. Mr. TREVIÑO (Mexico) said that, while his delegation was happy to co-operate to the utmost in the deliberations of the Council, he considered it a rather strange procedure that an amendment which had already been accepted by all members of the Council should not be included in the draft decision, but should simply be recorded in the summary record of the meeting.

55. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of the item.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters (concluded)* (E/5795, E/5798, E/L.1706)

56. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/5798) on applications for consultative status and request for reclassification.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 154 (LX)).

57. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the members of the Council to the note (E/L.1706) on the joint meetings of ACC and CPC.

58. Mr. STOFOROPOULOS (Greece) asked whether the procedure for strengthening co-operation between ACC and CPC would be discussed at the joint meetings.

59. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that that question would be discussed at the joint meetings.

60. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council agreed that the joint meetings of ACC and CPC should be held on 19 October 1976 at United Nations Headquarters, as proposed in paragraph 2 of document E/L.1706.

It was so decided (decision 155 (LX), subparagraph (b)).

61. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) recalled that the Commission on Transnational Corporations, at its second session, held at Lima in March 1976, had recommended that the Secretary-General should, in consultation with all member States of the Commission, propose the names of from 12 to 15 persons for approval by the Commission at a resumed second session convened for that purpose. The Secretary-General would be ready to submit those nominations in June 1976. He suggested, therefore, subject to the Council's agreement, that a meeting of the Commission should be convened to consider those nominations some time during the latter part of June

1976, so that a full report on the second session of the Commission could be submitted to the Council at its sixty-first session.

62. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) said that, to the best of his knowledge, his Government, which was a member of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, had not yet been consulted by the Secretary-General with regard to those nominations. He wondered if it would be possible to complete the consultations in time for the sixty-first session of the Council.

63. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that he had been assured that the consultations would be completed by 20 June 1976.

64. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished a resumed second session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations to be convened during the second half of June 1976 to consider the nominations submitted by the Secretary-General.

It was so decided (decision 155 (LX), subparagraph (c)).

AGENDA ITEM 15

Consideration of the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session (E/L.1707, E/L.1709)

65. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that a few changes needed to be made in the draft provisional agenda (E/L.1709), to take account of decisions taken by the Council at the current session.

66. First of all, a new item 26 entitled "Assistance to Mozambique" should be added, in accordance with resolution 1987 (LX). He suggested that, in keeping with previous practice in connexion with similar items, the question might be discussed in plenary meetings of the Council at Geneva.

67. Secondly, in connexion with item 14, entitled "Human settlements", it was only consideration of the draft resolutions contained in the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its ninth session (E/5758), and not consideration of the report as a whole, that had been referred to the sixty-first session. That would be made clear in the final version of the provisional agenda.

68. Thirdly, the report of the Secretary-General to be prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1985 (LX) concerning the disaster in Madagascar would be considered under item 23, entitled "Assistance in cases of national disaster and other disaster situations". That, too, would be made clear in the final version of the provisional agenda.

69. He informed the Council that the reports of the Industrial Development Board and of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, referred to in connexion with items 11 and 12 respectively, would not be completed in time for the sixty-first session of the Council because the governing bodies concerned would hold resumed sessions in the autumn. In that connexion, he recalled that the Council had decided to discontinue the practice of convening resumed sessions. However, in 1976, there might be six items to be considered at the resumed session.

70. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft provisional agenda for the sixty-first session

* Resumed from the 1985th meeting.

(E/L.1709), as amended by the Secretary of the Council, on the understanding that items 10 and 12 would be considered at the resumed sixty-first session.

The draft provisional agenda for the sixty-first session, as orally revised, was adopted¹ (decision 156 (LX), subparagraphs (a) and (b)).

71. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to approve the recommendation, in paragraph 3 of the document on the organization of work of the sixty-first session (E/L.1707), that the session should begin on Wednesday, 30 June 1976, at 10 a.m.; the arrangements for the part of the session to be held at Abidjan, as described in part I of the document; and the timetable proposed by the Bureau for the part of the session to be held at Geneva, as set out in part II of the document, with the changes already introduced in the time-table.

It was so decided (decision 156 (LX), subparagraph (c)).

AGENDA ITEM 3

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*concluded*)*

72. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that, in accordance with Council resolution 1990 (LX) concerning the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, he would hold consultations with the regional groups regarding the distribution and composition of the committee of 16 members which would be responsible, *inter alia*, for completing the preparations for the World Conference, and would inform the Council of the results of those consultations.

73. The Council had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 3.

¹ The annotated provisional agenda for the sixty-first session was subsequently circulated as document E/5800.

* Resumed from the 2000th meeting

Closure of the session

74. The PRESIDENT said that among the most important decisions taken by the Council at the current session were those relating to the provision of assistance to countries recently stricken by natural disasters.

75. Furthermore, the number of delegations which had participated in the discussion on assistance to Mozambique and had supported draft resolution E/L.1716 clearly showed the importance attached to the courageous measures taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique in implementing economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The response of the Council to the report of the Secretary-General, and to the appeal of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique for urgent assistance, showed that the international community was determined to do everything possible to put an end to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

76. With regard to the question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, he felt that the members of the Council should hold consultations before the following session with a view to taking the necessary decisions in good time.

77. Speaking as the representative of the Ivory Coast, he expressed his Government's appreciation for the Council's decision to accept the invitation to hold part of the sixty-first session at Abidjan. The President of the Ivory Coast had written personally to all the Heads of State or Government of the countries represented in the Council, requesting that they should be represented at the ministerial level at that session. However, the most important factor would, of course, be the results achieved by the session.

78. He declared the sixtieth session of the Economic and Social Council closed.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

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