



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/8578/Add.1 and corr.1  
18 December 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-sixth session  
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee (part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Salih Mohammed OSMAN (Sudan)

1. The Second Committee continued to consider the item at its 1442nd to 1446th meetings from 11 to 15 December 1971.\*

VIII

2. At the 1438th meeting, on 9 December 1971, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1194) entitled "Public administration and development" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Taking into account its previous resolutions on the role of public administration in economic and social development, particularly resolution

\* Sections I to VII of the report and draft resolutions I to VII are contained in part I (A/8578).

723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, resolution 1024 (XI) of 21 December 1956, resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, resolution 1530 (XV) of 15 December 1960, resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and resolution 2561 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1199 (XLII) of 24 May 1967 and 1567 (L) of 6 May 1971,

"Emphasizing the importance of improving public administration in order to speed up the economic and social development of the developing countries and achieve the aims and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering, therefore, that the measures needed to increase the capability and efficiency of public administration in the developing countries are indispensable for the formulation and implementation of economic and social development plans and programmes,

"Recognizing the importance for developing countries of the establishment and entry into service of regional centres of administration for development, whose purpose is to co-operate with Governments in increasing their administrative capability for the implementation of their economic and social development programmes,

"Noting the existence of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development and the forthcoming entry into service of the Asian Centre of Development Administration, the centres of the Arab Organization for Administration Sciences and the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development,

"Recognizing the prompt and effective co-operation given by the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment and operation of the regional centres in Asia and Africa,

"1. Draws the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the importance of measures to increase administrative capability for economic and social development, the desirability of making such measures an integral part of development plans at all levels, as appropriate, and the need for such measures to be adequate to enable Governments, individually and collectively, to achieve the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration 1/ and in particular its view that support should be given to the establishment of regional centres for public administration in each developing region;

---

1/ Public Administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Second Meeting of Experts (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.H.3).

"3. Endorses the objectives and programmes of the regional centres of administration for development, whose primary purpose is to increase the administrative capability of the developing countries in order to speed up the process of economic and social development;

"4. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the technical and financial co-operation necessary for the establishment and operation of the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development and the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences in the same way in which it supported the regional centres in Africa and Asia and further invites it to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the regional centres in Africa and Asia."

3. At the 1444th meeting, on 13 December 1971, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1194/Rev.1). In its revised form, it called for:

(a) The deletion of the words "and in particular its view that support should be given to the establishment of regional centres for public administration in each developing region" after the words "Public Administration" in paragraph 2;

(b) The rewording of paragraph 3 to read as follows:

"3. Endorses the objectives of the regional centres of administration for development to increase the administrative capability and efficiency of the developing countries in order to speed up the process of economic and social development";

(c) The insertion of the words "Centre of the" before the words "Arab Organization" in paragraph 4.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1194/Rev.1) (see para. 48, draft resolution VIII).

#### IX

5. At the 1417th meeting, on 24 November 1971, the representative of Malta introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1193) entitled "Creation of an intergovernmental sea service" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and 2528 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1641 (LI) concerning the need to expand the training of personnel in the developing countries in matters concerning the marine environment,

/...

"Aware of the rapidly growing importance of ocean space to the economies of developing countries,

"Noting with appreciation the expanding activities of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of organizations within the United Nations system in matters related to the marine environment,

"Recognizing the need to expand the operational capability of the United Nations system in fields related to international co-operation in the marine environment,

"Believing that such capability should include, as an essential element, provisions for intensified training of nationals, particularly from developing countries, in maritime trades and sciences,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the desirability and feasibility of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service with the following objectives:

(a) To make available and to operate vessels and facilities for the use by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system for the purpose of providing the latter with the capacity to undertake training and/or scientific programmes or projects, within their respective competence, related to ocean space;

(b) To train, under the auspices of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, persons, particularly from developing countries, in trades and in sciences related to the seas;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To seek the views of Member States on the concept of an intergovernmental sea service and on their willingness to participate;

(b) To seek the views of the specialized agencies on the need for an intergovernmental sea service and on the tasks which it might usefully perform;

(c) To submit a preliminary progress report on the question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-third session, for its comments;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to convene early in September 1972 an ad hoc intergovernmental working group to review the findings referred to in (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 2 above and to submit, as appropriate, recommendations concerning the establishment of an intergovernmental sea service to the General Service at its twenty-seventh session."

6. At the 1444th meeting, on 13 December 1971, the representative of Malta introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1193/Rev.1). In its revised form, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were reworded to read as follows:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of organizations within the United Nations system on the concept of, the need for and tasks which could usefully be performed by an intergovernmental sea service which, without prejudice to the international machinery to be established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2750 C (XXV) of 17 December 1970, would have the following objectives:

(a) To make available and to operate vessels and facilities for use by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and organizations within the United Nations system for the purpose of providing them with the capacity to undertake training and/or scientific programmes or projects, within their respective competence, related to ocean space;

(b) To provide shipboard training, under the auspices of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, to persons, particularly nationals from developing countries, in trades and in sciences related to the seas;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on the question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session in the light both of the views expressed by Member States and the organizations concerned and of the need to avoid prejudicing the functions and competence of the international machinery to be established in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 2750 C (XXV) of 17 December 1970;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit its findings to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session."

7. A revised statement by the Secretary-General regarding the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1193/Rev.1) was submitted to the Committee (A/C.2/L.1218/Rev.1).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally proposed a draft resolution reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Having given preliminary consideration to the question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service,

"Decides to remit this question for further consideration by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction."

9. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally proposed that the General Assembly decide to refer the question to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session for further consideration.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway further orally revised his delegation's proposal by adding the words "at its July/August session in 1972" at the end of the operative paragraph, and by inserting a new paragraph reading as follows:

"2. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to report on this question to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council".

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta did not insist on putting the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1193/Rev.1) to a vote.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador proposed the deletion of paragraph 2, a proposal that was later withdrawn by his delegation.

13. The Committee then, by a vote of 46 to 14, with 25 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by Norway, as orally revised during the discussion (see para. 48, draft resolution IX).

X

14. On 22 November 1971, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) entitled "Enlargement of the Economic and Social Council" submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United States of America and Zaire, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that an enlargement of the Economic and Social Council will provide broad representation of the United Nations membership as a whole and make the Council a more effective organ for carrying out its functions under Chapters IX and X of the Charter,

"Having considered the Report of the Economic and Social Council,

'1. Takes note of resolution 1621 (LI);

'2. Decides to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendment to the Charter and to submit it for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

'Article 61

'1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly;

'2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election;

'3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly;

/...

"4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have 1 representative."

"3. Urges all Members to ratify the above amendment in accordance with their respective constitutional processes as soon as possible and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General:

"4. Further decides that these additional seats shall be apportioned in accordance with the present geographical distribution of seats in the Council;

"5. Welcomes the decision of the Council, pending the receipt of the necessary ratifications, to enlarge its sessional committees to fifty-four members;

"6. Invites the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible, and not later than the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session, to elect the twenty-seven additional members from Members of the United Nations to serve on the enlarged sessional committees. Such elections should be in accordance with the present geographical distribution and should be held each year pending the coming into force of the enlargement of the Council;

"7. Decides that, as of the date of the entry into force of the above amendment, rule 146 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall be amended to read:

'Rule 146

'The General Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years.'

15. On 23 November 1971, the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.2/L.1190) submitted by the Upper Volta, which called for:

(a) The replacement of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) by the following text:

"4. Further decides that the seats in the Council shall be apportioned in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, having regard to the present number of Member States in the different geographical groups in the United Nations, namely:

- (a) Seventeen seats for the African countries;
- (b) Thirteen seats for the Asian countries;
- (c) Ten seats for the Latin American countries;



- (d) Ten seats for the countries of Western Europe and other countries;
- (e) Four seats for the countries of Eastern Europe";

(b) The replacement of the words "the present geographical distribution" by the words "equitable geographical distribution" in the fifth line of paragraph 6. 16. At the 1426th meeting, on 2 December 1971, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1).

17. The amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.1190, which were withdrawn at the 1426th meeting, on 2 December 1971, were subsequently reintroduced by the Congo in document A/C.2/L.1208 and were submitted to the Committee on 3 December 1971.

18. On 9 December 1971, the Committee had before it revised amendments (A/C.2/L.1208/Rev.1) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) calling for:

- (a) The replacement of paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Further decides that the seats in the Council shall be apportioned in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution taking into account the present number of Member States in the different geographical groups in the United Nations".

- (b) The second amendment remained unchanged (see para. 15 (b)).

19. At the 1442nd meeting, on 11 December 1971, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the delegations of Bahrain, Burma, Ceylon, Fiji, Iraq, the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen, introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1210) which called for:

- (a) The replacement of paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Further decides that these additional seats shall be so apportioned as to ensure that the final allocation of all seats in the enlarged Council is primarily in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution";

- (b) The replacement of the second sentence in paragraph 6 by the following text:

"Such elections shall ensure that the allocation of all seats in the enlarged sessional committees is primarily in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and shall be held each year pending the coming into force of the enlargement of the Council".

/...

20. At the same meeting, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the delegations of the Congo and Rwanda, introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1208/Rev.2) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) which called for:

(a) The replacement of paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Further decides that the seats in the Council shall be apportioned in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution taking into account the number of all the Member States in the different geographical groups in the United Nations".

(b) The replacement of the words "the present geographical distribution" by the words "equitable geographical distribution" in the fifth line of paragraph 6.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of the Upper Volta orally proposed that the General Assembly decide to defer to its twenty-seventh session the question of the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council.

22. At the same meeting, Lesotho and Liberia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the 1445th meeting, on 14 December 1971, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the Congo and Rwanda, introduced revised amendments (A/C.2/L.1208/Rev.3) calling for:

(a) The rewording of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) to read as follows:

"4. Further decides that the seats in the enlarged Council shall be apportioned in such a manner that the principle of equitable geographical distribution is the main criterion".

(b) The second amendment remained unchanged (see para. 15 (b) above).

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.1210.

25. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1221) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) providing for:

(a) The replacement of paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Further decides that the members of the Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asian States;

/...

(c) Ten members from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from socialist States of Eastern Europe";

(b) The replacement of the words "the present geographical distribution" by the words "paragraph 4 above" in paragraph 6.

26. At the same meeting, the representative of Lebanon orally proposed a subamendment to the amendment of Australia providing for the addition of a new final sentence in paragraph 4 reading as follows:

"The foregoing distribution of seats shall be reviewed by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the basis mainly of the principle of equitable geographical representation".

27. At the 1446th meeting, on 15 December 1971, the representative of the Upper Volta requested that the vote on his proposal to defer the question under consideration to the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly be taken first. This motion was defeated by 44 votes to 31, with 25 abstentions.

28. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto as follows:

(a) On a separate vote, requested by the representative of Egypt and taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of the Upper Volta, it rejected, by 60 votes to 37, with 15 abstentions, the first amendment submitted by the representatives of the Congo and Rwanda (A/C.2/L.1208/Rev.3). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Oman, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands,

/...

New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Algeria, Dahomey, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Zaire.

(b) On a separate vote, requested by the representative of Egypt and taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of the Upper Volta, it rejected, by 64 votes to 34, with 17 abstentions, the second amendment submitted by the representatives of the Congo and Rwanda (A/C.2/L.1208/Rev.3). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Algeria, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand, Zaire.

(c) It rejected, by 66 votes to 37, with 5 abstentions, the oral subamendment proposed by the representative of Lebanon (see para. 26);

(d) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Australia, it adopted, by 78 votes to 13, with 22 abstentions, the amendments submitted by his delegation in document A/C.2/L.1221 (see para. 25). The voting was as follows:

/...

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Mali, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Hungary, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(e) On a separate roll-call vote requested by the representative of France, it adopted paragraph 2 of the draft resolution contained in document

A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1, by 93 votes to 4, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Ethiopia, France, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.

(f) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, it adopted, by 93 votes to 4, with 17 abstentions, the forty-one Power draft resolution, as a whole, as amended (see para. 48, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Ethiopia, France, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Laos, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta.

29. The representative of Lebanon, speaking on behalf of the members of the Asian Group, stated that the Group supported in principle the amendment of the United Nations Charter to enlarge the Economic and Social Council provided for in document A/C.2/L.1184/Rev.1.

30. The Asian Group believed that the Council would be enabled to perform better its role in the field of economic and social development, as defined in the Charter, if it were more representative of both developed and developing countries.

/...

The Asian Group considered, however, that the allocation of seats provided for in the draft resolution as approved by the Second Committee was inequitable and placed the Group in an inferior and disadvantageous position vis-à-vis the other geographical groups. Asia, with more than half of the world's population, had 34 Member States in the United Nations, of which one was a permanent member of the Security Council.

31. The Asian Group, therefore, reserved the right to raise the question of allocation of seats in the enlarged Economic and Social Council at a subsequent session of the General Assembly.

XI

32. At the 1436th meeting, on 8 December 1971, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the delegations of Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Kenya and New Zealand, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1211/Rev.1), entitled "Protein resources", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2416 (XXIII) and 2684 (XXV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1640 (LI), WHO resolution WHA 22.56, FAO Conference resolutions 2/69 and 7/71,

"Recalling also paragraphs 18 and 69 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2626 (XXV));

"Recognizing that the protein problem is part of the total problem of balanced food supply, agricultural productivity, food processing and distribution, and the levels of health and economic development, and includes educational, economic, cultural and political considerations,

"Recognizing also that protein-calorie malnutrition is the primary cause of high infant and child mortality, reaching 25 to 30 per cent in many developing countries, and that it increases susceptibility to infection, and may permanently impair growth and development in the survivors, to the detriment of their later physical and intellectual performance,

"Considering that it is in the interests of developing countries to make increased use of the external, and particularly multilateral, financial and technical assistance available for dealing with food supply and nutrition problems since the direct and indirect costs of malnutrition to national development are often far more than would be required for its prevention,

"Recognizing that, since the ultimate solution to the protein problem can only be found over the long term while immediate action vis-à-vis vulnerable groups is required if irreversible damage is to be prevented, clear national and international priorities must be set now in taking remedial action and that, consequently, external short-term assistance such as emergency food support must be combined with assistance for vital long-range projects,

"Acknowledging the programme and assistance activities relating to the protein problem being undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations family, and particularly by the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations system and its four sponsoring organizations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,