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POPULATION COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SESSION

(7 - 15 August 1972)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-THIRD SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 12

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New York, 1972

NOTE

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
CIRCRED	Committee for international Co-ordination of National Research in Demography
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Duration of the session

1. In accordance with the decision of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session, the Population Commission held its special session at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 15 August 1972. The Commission held 12 plenary meetings (256th to 267th meetings).

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives and/or alternates of States members of the Commission, by observers from other States Members of the United Nations and by representatives of bodies of the United Nations system, of other intergovernmental organizations and of non-governmental organizations. These are listed in annex I.

Election of officers

3. At its 256th meeting, on 7 August 1972, the Commission decided that the officers elected at its sixteenth session would continue to serve the special session. 1/ At the same meeting, Mr. A. Arca Parró (Peru) was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the representative of Jamaica, whose term of office expired at the end of 1971.

Agenda

4. At its 256th meeting the Commission adopted its agenda, which is reproduced in annex II.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Minoru Tachi

5. A minute of silence was observed in memory of Mr. Minoru Tachi of Japan, who passed away last spring and who had served the Commission as representative of his country from 1957-1969.

1/ Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana), Vice-Chairman, could not attend the special session.

II. WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, 1974

6. In accordance with the recommendation of the Population Commission at its sixteenth session, 2/ the Secretary-General presented a report on legislative action and programme developments that had occurred since November 1971, the date of the sixteenth session. The report was submitted under the title "World Population Conference, 1974: plans and arrangements for the Conference" (E/CN.9/265). In addition to the recommendations of the Population Commission, it reflected the recommendations of the inter-agency Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference established under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII), in which the Council had approved the convening of the Conference in 1974. The report of the third session of the inter-agency Preparatory Committee was available to the Commission for information (E/CONF.60/PC/3). Representatives of several States members of the Population Commission attended the third session of the Preparatory Committee in accordance with a recommendation of the Population Commission at its sixteenth session. The Committee had met in a fourth session (2-4 August 1972) immediately preceding the special session of the Commission, and its main proposals were reported informally to the Commission. 3/

7. At its sixteenth session, the Population Commission approved in principle the proposed programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974 (E/CN.9/244). The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-second session, in resolution 1672 B (LII), endorsed "in principle the draft programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974" and made two major changes. Specifically, the Council decided "to assign to the Population Commission amongst its functions that of the intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year" and requested "the Commission, in that capacity, to continue the preparatory work, taking into account actual and diverse situations prevailing in the various countries and regions, and to report back to the Council at its resumed fifty-third session in the first instance". The action of the Council reinforced "the role of the Population Commission as the body in which government representatives considered population policies and programmes", 4/ which the Council felt were needed "at the current stage of preparation for the World Population Conference".

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 178 and 179.

3/ The inter-agency Preparatory Committee was composed of representatives of the following bodies and organizations: the United Nations, including ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, ECA and UNESOB; UNICEF, UNFPA, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IBRD; IPPF and IUSSP. Representatives of the preparatory committees for the African and Asian regional Population Conferences attended the second session of the Preparatory Committee; a representative of the Population Conference for the UNESOB area attended the fourth session.

4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 83.

8. So far as the functions of the inter-agency Preparatory Committee were concerned, the Commission was informed that the ACC, at its July 1972 session, had had an opportunity to consider briefly the inter-agency implications of Council resolution 1672 B (LII), and of the Council's decision to designate the Population Commission as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the World Population Conference, 1974.

9. The following arrangements, aimed at streamlining the inter-agency machinery and at the same time ensuring the full collaboration of the specialized agencies in the preparations for the Conference, had been agreed upon:

The ACC Sub-Committee on Population would assume responsibility at the inter-agency level for the activities hitherto assigned to the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference, 1974. The Sub-Committee, which would continue to be chaired by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, would thus become responsible at the inter-agency level for the co-ordination aspects of the various activities and tasks referred to in paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 1672 B (LII), i.e. preparations for "the Conference and those World Population Year activities specifically related to the Conference".

Representatives of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, as well as representatives of the preparatory committees for the regional Population Conferences, all of whom had been attending the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, would be authorized by the ACC to attend future sessions of the Sub-Committee on Population, when items involving the Conference or aspects of the Year specifically related to the Conference were taken up. Those new arrangements would come into effect after the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

10. The Commission was informed that the ACC would report in detail to the Council on those matters in its next annual report.

11. Resolution 1672 B (LII) also requested the Secretary-General, with the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

"To appoint, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and at the Assistant-Secretary-General level, a Secretary-General for the World Population Conference and those World Population Year activities specifically related to the Conference, among them the symposia on population and development, human rights and the environment, equipped with the necessary secretariat resources, by drawing particularly upon the expertise and competence of the United Nations system as well as the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy."

12. The Commission was informed that, while no appointment had yet been made to the post of Secretary-General of the Conference, it was expected that a decision would be made in the immediate future.

13. The Population Commission was meeting for the first time in its capacity as the "intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year". As was noted by the Under-Secretary-General

for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Philippe de Seynes, in his opening address, the task before the Commission was a serious and difficult one, differing in nature from the problems associated with the two previous world population conferences, which were scientific conferences of experts. While the 1974 Conference must operate from a sound basis of demographic knowledge, the responsibilities of Governments would be directly involved and would call for recommendations for action appropriate to the growing emphasis on population as a major factor in economic and social development both in the developed and developing countries.

14. The Commission noted that the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1672 B (LII), had decided to place on the agenda of the World Population Conference a draft World Population Plan of Action, and work had already begun on that as well as on the study on global relation strategy, which the Population Commission at its sixteenth session had requested should be "undertaken through the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the assistance of a high-calibre expert committee to highlight the world-wide implications of population growth and of national population policies", 5/ (see paras. 34 and 35 below).

15. A major function of the Conference and of the Commission as its preparatory body would be to seek to achieve a consensus on whatever action proposals eventually emerged in the pre-Conference period. Those preparatory activities would include a series of meetings in which critical areas in the field of population would be identified and examined at a technical level and in the context of the existing diversity in national circumstances, needs and aspirations. Three major interregional symposia (on population and development, population and environment and population and human rights) were in the planning stages for 1973/74 6/ and two other meetings related to the substance of the Conference would take place in the near future: an interregional seminar on mortality analysis, to be held at Mamaia, Romania, from 20 September to 3 October 1972, and an interregional workshop on population action programmes, to be held at Manila, in the Philippines, from 15 to 28 November 1972. The regional population conferences listed in document E/CN.9/265, paragraph 11, would provide important contributions to the Conference, as would a number of meetings of agencies of the United Nations system and of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in late 1973 and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population in August-September 1973. The Commission heard a statement by the Chief of the Population Division of ECAFE on the nature of the second Asian Population Conference, to be held at Tokyo in November 1972, and on the arrangements made for the conduct of the Conference and for the provision of documentation.

16. In addition, a number of meetings were to be organized by the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED), which was established on the recommendation of the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions in order to implement national research projects for the World Population Year (see E/CN.9/266, para. 48).

5/ Ibid., para. 67.

6/ A fourth symposium was recommended by the Commission during the special session (see para. 26 of the present report).

17. A series of studies was being carried out by the United Nations and its regional commissions, interested specialized agencies, several non-governmental organizations with a special interest in population, and national research institutions. The series included a number of national studies promoted by the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (ibid., paras. 37-40, 69 and 70).

18. The Commission was informed that the proposals put forward by the United Nations Secretariat in document E/CN.9/265 had been formulated before the implications of resolution 1672 (LIII) could be fully taken into account and should be viewed as a tentative and preliminary text, the principal function of which was to stimulate discussion by government representatives in the Commission on the development of the programme and plans for the Conference. The experience of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was highly relevant and might well suggest procedures which, modified according to the particular needs of the Population Conference, could facilitate the discussions of the Commission.

19. The Commission considered that its primary responsibility in the special session was to examine the nature of its role as the preparatory body at the intergovernmental level and how that role might be most effectively exercised. However, it first took up the request made by the interagency Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to consider as a matter of urgency the most appropriate site for the Conference and also its precise timing, keeping in mind the need for maximum impact on public opinion throughout the world. The issue had been raised informally on several recent occasions. The Commission recognized that the amount of flexibility with regard to timing was minimal. A date earlier than August 1974 would reduce the time for preparation and a later date in 1974 would run very close to the General Assembly. In respect of the site, the Commission was aware of the need to take financial implications into account; apart from that consideration, the site should be such as to provide adequate facilities for accommodation for conference meetings and secretariat operations, and for press and communications. Some members favoured a developing country, while Geneva was favoured by others. New York still remained as a possible choice. The Secretariat was asked to explore the possibilities.

20. The Commission set up an ad hoc working group to examine a number of questions relating to the preparations for the Conference and, in particular, to the role to be played by the Commission in its capacity as intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference.

21. In considering the report of the working group (E/CN.9/L.99/Rev.1), the Commission first noted, with some apprehension, that very little time remained for the Conference preparations, and that the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference and the secretariat was a matter of extreme urgency.

22. In its discussion of the substantive proposals of the working group, the Commission was influenced by the need to give balanced consideration to requirements in which there were some conflicting elements. It was always conscious of the possible constraints of the financial implications of its recommendations but it could not depart from its chief responsibility, which was to suggest means most likely to be effective in achieving the ultimate objectives of the Conference. It recognized that it must make such decisions as were necessary at the

intergovernmental level to permit immediate action on Conference preparations and to give substance to the instruction of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1672 B (LII) that the Commission report to the Council at its resumed fifty-third session. However, it was understood that, apart from issues on which formal votes were taken, the Commission's recommendations were not in principle prescriptive and were not intended to prejudge issues on which the Secretary-General for the Conference must be allowed some flexibility in order to function effectively.

23. The Commission approved the following substantive items for the provisional agenda of the Conference, with the stipulation that annotations should be prepared by the Secretary-General for the Conference at the earliest possible date and presented to the Population Commission for consideration at its next meeting:

- (1) Recent population trends and future prospects
- (2) Relations between population change and economic and social development
- (3) Relations between population, resources and environment
- (4) Population, family and human well-being
- (5) World Population Plan of Action.

24. It was agreed that the substantive items listed above provided a compromise solution, and afforded a more practical division of the major issues of the Conference than did the agenda given in document E/CN.9/244, paragraph 26. There was general agreement on the addition of a new item (Population, family and human well-being), which reflected the continuing attention the Population Commission had given to the question of population dynamics and micro-studies related to the family and to its socio-cultural context. There were, however, a number of reservations expressed, particularly in regard to the question whether resources should be considered under item (3) together with environment, or whether they fitted more properly under item (2) together with interrelations between population change and economic and social development. It was noted that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment had specifically recommended that the World Population Conference give attention to the relation between population and environment.

25. It was also agreed that there should be one conference document for each substantive item of the agenda and that the title of each should be the same as the title of the corresponding agenda item.

26. The background papers (see E/CN.9/265, para. 22), together with a variety of studies and reports, would provide inputs to the five major conference documents. Among the other inputs would be material from the country statements to be requested from Governments, and from reports of a series of regional population conferences and meetings convened by non-governmental organizations. A further input, directly related to the items of the provisional agenda, would be the findings of the three interregional symposia referred to in paragraph 15 and of a fourth symposium recommended by the Commission, dealing with population and the cultural aspects of family well-being. The latter symposium should be organized in close co-operation with UNESCO, taking into account the necessary budgetary implications.

27. The following table shows the relation between the agenda items, the symposia and the background papers (the numbering used in E/CN.9/265 has been maintained):

<u>Substantive item of the agenda</u>	<u>Symposia</u>	<u>Background papers</u>
(1)	-	1, 2, 4
(2)	Population and development	5, 6, 7 and 17, 10 and 11
(3)	Population and environment	9, 16
(4)	Population and social and cultural aspects of family well-being	Parts of 7 and 17, 8, 13, 21
(5)	Population and human rights	12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22

28. It was noted that the allocation of background papers to agenda items was based on the main but not the entire relevance of each paper and there were clearly instances (such as paper 8 on health aspects of population trends and prospects, submitted by the World Health Organization, which would be relevant to more than one agenda item.

29. In connexion with its discussion of the Conference agenda, the Commission expressed the hope that the Conference would serve to assist the mid-term review of the Second United Nations Development Decade and to give direction and strength to United Nations activities in future decades.

30. The Commission emphasized the great importance it attached to the symposia and to their function in clarifying the relevant problem areas prior to the Conference. However, as with the background papers, the accord between agenda item and symposium was not exact and should not be interpreted in a restrictive way. In particular, the symposium on population and human rights touched upon only a part of the substantive item 5 (the World Population Plan of Action), and in addition would have implications for other items. Some members had doubts about the wisdom of holding two separate symposia dealing with the relations between population and development and population and environment. Those members thought that the three elements - population, development and environment - should be considered under one heading because it was difficult to conceive of considering development issues without considering environment at the same time. Against this, it was suggested that some duplication of work between the two symposia was unavoidable, and the two symposia would reflect different aspects of the interrelations between population, development and environment. The Secretary-General of the Conference should elaborate the plans for the symposia as soon as possible in order to aid the ultimate fashioning of the World Population Plan of Action.

31. The Commission endorsed the proposal that there be three committees of the Conference. It took note of the proposals that substantive item 1 of the agenda be taken in plenary session and that items 2, 3 and 4 should each be referred to a corresponding committee of the Conference, while item 5 might be discussed in plenary session, possibly assisted by a working group of the Conference. It was, however, suggested that the plenary should deal only with the general debate, the

approval of reports of the Committees, and general issues. Also, possibly one committee could deal with matters related to the symposium on population and human rights and to that on population and social and cultural aspects of family well-being, since they were closely related.

32. In respect of arrangements for the participation of the Population Commission in the preparations for the Conference, the Commission formally rejected a proposal that three sub-committees of the Commission be set up to draft conclusions regarding policy issues relating to agenda items 2, 3 and 4 and to formulate recommendations for action. 7/

33. The Commission, noting the need for arrangements by which it could effectively carry out its role as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year, formally decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it should meet at intervals of approximately six months in the period between the current special session and the Conference. 8/ In discussing the proposal to invite Government observers to the special sessions of the Commission in order to expand the participation of Governments in the preparations for the Conference, the Commission supported the principle but noted that the rules of procedure already provided for the attendance of observers in addition to those who were invited. The Secretary-General for the Conference could go into the matter.

34. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General of the Conference should give priority to scheduling the steps necessary for preparing a draft World Population Plan of Action. The first draft should be considered by the Commission at one of its sessions in 1973 and the final draft in a session in 1974. The Commission also recommended that the name of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy be changed to "Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action".

35. To accord with the change of name recommended above, the project in the Population Division's work programme entitled "Study on a global population strategy" should be renamed "Population problems, policies and priorities: technical background to the World Population Plan of Action", which would also be the new title of background paper 22.

36. The Commission suggested that the Secretary-General of the Conference consider the question of organizing, at the time of the Conference, a population forum on the lines of the environment forum held at Stockholm during the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. If the suggestion was adopted, the forum should be organized by a private body designated for that purpose. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, replying to a question put to it, indicated that it would be prepared to organize such a forum if the financial arrangements could be made.

37. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should examine the financial implications of the above proposals in order to ensure the necessary support both for the preparations for the Conference and for the Conference itself.

7/ The proposal was rejected by 9 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

8/ The decision was adopted by 9 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

Furthermore, it requested that the Secretariat prepare comprehensive information on the financial implications of the Conference and that the information be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-third session and to the Commission itself at a future session. In particular, details were requested regarding the part that would be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and the part that would be financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

38. In discussing a revised time-table for the Conference preparations, the Commission noted that the interagency Preparatory Committee had suggested that background papers should be completed by 30 June 1973. It further noted that, in order for the background papers to be useful for meetings dealing with specific agenda items, some of them would have to be completed before that date. In fact, it would be necessary for most background papers to be prepared at least in draft form by 31 December 1972, although that would entail revising them before their release by the agencies as reference material for the Conference. The Conference documents should be completed before 31 March 1974. Representatives of the agencies of the United Nations system who would be contributing background papers informed the Commission that they would encounter very serious difficulties in endeavouring to provide their papers by the end of 1972.

39. It was considered essential that all symposia should be held before October 1973 in order to allow the results of the discussions to be considered by the November 1973 session of the Commission, and that the results should be incorporated in the Conference documents. An exception might be made concerning the symposium on population and human rights, depending on the character which might eventually be given to that symposium (if related only to the World Population Plan of Action, it could still be held early in 1974). Conference documents should be completed in draft form by 31 December 1973 and issued in the various language versions by mid-February 1974 in order to be available at a suggested special session of the Commission, which would preferably be held by March 1974 at the latest.

40. In addition, the Commission discussed matters relating to the role of country statements and "invited" expert papers in the Conference (see paras. 41-46 below), as well as the report of the Ad Hoc Consultative Group of Experts on Population Policy and the report on the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy (see paras. 47-57 below).

41. With regard to the statements Governments would be asked to make for the Conference, the Commission endorsed the proposal to merge the request for statements with a questionnaire to be sent to Governments in connexion with the second inquiry among Governments on population growth and development. ^{9/} The Commission further noted that a report on the latter was included in the work programme of the Population Division for the period 1972-1973 and that that report could function as a digest of the replies from countries for the World Population Conference, 1974. The Commission provisionally accepted the outline contained in document E/CN.9/265, annex II, but thought that countries would need guidance to enable them to reply in a standard manner on topic No. 1 (Recent trends and current population situation with reference to economic and social development), especially in regard to statistical measures; also, it was the general opinion

^{9/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 155 (d).

that it would be unpractical, and probably prejudicial to the results of the inquiry, to set rigid limits to the length of the replies to be submitted to Governments. The Commission was aware that some Governments might not be able to supply new demographic data - for example, from a recent population census - and might have to depend on old data.

42. The Government statements would be of vital interest for the preparations for the World Population Conference, 1974, because they would not only provide substantive information relating to the agenda items to be discussed by the Conference but would give a statement of government views on the nature of population problems and possible means of coping with those problems.

43. The Commission noted the suggestion in document E/CN.9/265 that specialists should be invited to submit papers as part of the pre-Conference documentation. Plans for that part of the documentation should be kept flexible, since there might be considerable advantage in securing contributions from specialists at a date later than would be practicable for the general body of Conference documents. By that means the Conference might secure the benefits of the latest thinking in the scientific and policy aspects of current work in the field of population. The following possible themes were suggested for such papers: (a) new developments in the scientific study of human reproduction; (b) problems of gerontology as relevant especially to longevity and problems of retirement age, in a fairly long-term perspective; (c) a methodological guide to the cost/benefit analysis of expenditures incurred in population control programmes; (d) problems in measuring the effectiveness of population control programmes; (e) a study of research on the nuclear and extended family from the sociological standpoint, with particular attention to the developing countries; and (f) the problems of youth in the less developed countries.

44. The Commission noted that, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1484 (XLVIII), of 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council had ruled that participants in the World Population Conference should "consist of representatives of Member States of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and their technical advisers as well as of other selected specialists".

45. However, the Commission was conscious of the fact that since April 1970 there had been a considerable evolution of ideas about the possible shape and nature of the Conference, especially in view of the type of participation in the Conference itself that would be appropriate for a meeting at the intergovernmental level. The Commission therefore proposed that the Economic and Social Council should be requested, in view of the following considerations, to reconsider its decision regarding the participation of specialists in the Conference. First, the Commission, while placing the highest value on the contribution that specialists in the population field could make to the Conference, felt that their expertise could most appropriately be employed through their contributions to a number of pre-Conference activities. In the forefront of such activities were the interregional symposia, which were closely related to the items on the Conference agenda; it would be highly desirable to have the fullest possible participation of experts in those symposia, because the symposia would clarify issues on which Government representatives at the Conference would need to take decisions regarding possible policy implications and measures in the fields dealt with by the symposia. Other ways in which experts might contribute at the pre-Conference stage would be through the submission of "invited" papers and through research and studies made

available through the work of the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. At the Conference itself, scientists would have an advisory role to play within many government delegations and, furthermore, the population forum suggested by the Commission, to which distinguished scientists might be invited, could be expected to reach a wider public than could be reached within the intergovernmental Conference itself.

46. The proposed symposium on population and social and cultural aspects of family well-being illustrated the essential role that experts could play: the symposium had been added for the specific purpose of extending the scope of the Conference to take account of population problems at the "micro" level, and further research and scientific advice were needed on the processes by which population dynamics were determined at the level of the family as the basic unit of population structure. Expertise would be needed in clarifying, for example, the role of women in society in general and in the family, and in examining motivation towards desired family size and towards contraception and determinants of matters affecting population at the family level; economic factors affecting family welfare should also be taken into account.

III. WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION^{10/}

47. With regard to the report of the Ad Hoc Consultative Group of Experts on Population Policy on its first meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 17 December 1971 (E/CN.9/267), it was recalled that the Population Commission, at its sixteenth session, had "expressed the hope that action needed to promote the development of population policies and measures within the Second United Nations Development Decade would be taken by the Governments and the United Nations at an early date to implement it already during the first review and appraisal of the Decade". ^{11/} The Commission then "proposed that the capacity of the United Nations to promote and provide guidance in population policy should be strengthened, taking into account the responsibilities of other bodies in the United Nations system". ^{12/} A work programme in the field of population policy, composed of four projects to be implemented in 1972-1973, was also proposed by the Commission. ^{13/} It was in response to those proposals that the Secretary-General had decided to convene the Ad Hoc Consultative Group of Experts on Population Policy to advise him on the nature and future development of United Nations activities in the field of population policy in the framework of that legislative background.

48. The Commission noted with satisfaction the report of the expert group and in particular the broad definition of population policy that was recommended by the group. That definition, although it envisaged measures undertaken under family-planning programmes, went clearly beyond them to include other social and economic measures aimed at affecting fertility levels and trends, measures aimed at reducing mortality and measures relating to internal migration, urbanization and international migration. The Commission noted that the definition of population policy was in line with the population policy concept enunciated by it at its sixteenth session. ^{14/}

49. A number of weaknesses in the report were mentioned by members of the Commission. It was maintained that the report did not give due emphasis to population-policy measures aimed at reducing mortality and increasing the expectation of life. Thus, while the goal of population policy was to achieve moderate rates of growth, which could be achieved at high birth and death rates as well as at low birth and death rates, it was clear that the aim of population policy should be towards the latter rather than the former. It was also suggested that greater emphasis should have been given to policies related to urbanization, internal migration and international migration.

^{10/} In accordance with the direction of the discussion as it actually took place in the Commission, this title has been substituted for the original title of agenda item 5 (see annex II).

^{11/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 64.

^{12/} Ibid., para. 160.

^{13/} Ibid., para. 164.

^{14/} Ibid., paras. 51 and 52.

50. The Commission noted that urbanization should not be considered a negative factor per se. It was in fact often a manifestation of economic development and progress. What was objectionable was uncontrolled and unplanned urbanization, which might be accompanied by social ills. With regard to fertility, on the other hand, most policies had not been in operation long enough for their results to be understood as yet; the need was noted for more intensive research aimed at developing more efficient contraceptive methods and better education, information and communication systems in family-planning programmes. The Commission emphasized, however, that basic changes in fertility patterns could best be achieved by changes in the social and economic context in which reproduction took place and by such measures as the education of women, social and agrarian reforms, and the promotion of greater concern for the welfare of children. The control of fertility should come not from aversion to children but from the love of children and concern for their future. Furthermore, the Commission was aware that, in the short run, certain social policies might appear to be inconsistent with other parts of the population policy that the Government might have formulated, but it was agreed that, in the long run at least, desirable patterns of reproductive behaviour could only be achieved in a milieu of economic progress and social justice. At any rate, the Commission urged that population policy should always be carried out on a humanitarian basis and according to prevailing norms of social justice.

51. The Commission further noted the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy 15/ on its meeting held from 19 to 23 June 1972 (E/CN.9/268) and discussed its contents. The report was considered a useful first step in the preparation of a background study of the draft World Population Plan of Action.

52. It was recalled that the Commission at its sixteenth session had recommended, as part of its work programme on population policy, a study on global population strategy 16/ to be undertaken through the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the assistance of a high-calibre expert committee. It was the intention of the Population Commission to submit the major findings of the study to the World Population Conference in 1974 and to invite the Conference to discuss the contents and conclusions of the study. 17/ The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-second session, endorsed the work programme of the Commission; in its resolution 1672 B (LII), however, it requested the Secretary-General to elaborate a draft world population plan of action, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy, which would be placed on the agenda of the World Population Conference in 1974.

53. The Commission emphasized that, because of the great diversity in demographic as well as social, economic and political conditions in the world, a world population plan of action could not provide one unitary solution. It had to offer sets of recommendations sufficiently specific and differentiated to meet the

15/ This Committee is now known as the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action.

16/ This study is now known as the "Study on population problems, policies and priorities: technical background to the World Population Plan of Action".

17/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 67 and 68.

divergent situations in the various countries and groups of countries. In that regard, the Commission noted with satisfaction the approach suggested by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 47 of its report, whereby a typology would be devised "which would help set up a frame of reference to identify common problems among all countries and problems particular to regional or typological groupings".

54. The Commission also emphasized that the word "global" (as used in previous discussions) did not imply encroachment on national sovereignty in matters of national policies relating to population and development. Furthermore, the World Population Plan of Action, in order to be useful, should take fully into account the needs and opinions of the various countries in the world. For that purpose, periodic consultations with the Commission and with national Governments should be undertaken when formulating the world population plan. It was pointed out, however, that, in the pursuit of a consensus, there was a danger that the text might become too vague to be useful, and it was suggested that it might often be preferable to present differing or contrasting opinions side by side.

55. Some members thought that the World Population Plan of Action and the background study for it should beware of taking an alarmist view of the future, as some recent studies on the subject had done while other members leant more towards giving an ear to the divergent views reflected in the current debate in order to enable government planners and decision-makers to form their own independent picture of future prospects. The Commission noted with approval that chapter III of the provisional outline of the background study, as suggested by the Advisory Committee (*ibid.*, paras. 44 and 48) would contain hypothetical projections of population. As regards the confrontation of such projections with forecasts for other variables, the hope was expressed, however, that due account would be taken of the dangers inherent in any attempts to make long-term forecasts for variables such as production, productivity and technological change. The hope was also expressed that the background study for the World Population Plan of Action would not take the simplistic view that population growth was the cause of under-development and of social ills of various kinds and that a rational and balanced view of the relation between the growth and distribution of population on the one hand and economic and social development, availability of resources, and environmental problems on the other, would emerge from the study.

56. Since population-related problems could not often be solved by direct action on the population components alone, the Commission agreed that the population policies that had to be considered in the World Population Plan of Action should comprise measures in a variety of legislative and administrative fields. Changes of levels and trends of fertility, mortality, internal migration, urbanization or any other demographic parameter could be adequately effected only if measures were directed at their social and economic determinants. Those measures should deal with programmes such as those relating to youth, family welfare and to the education of women and their recruitment for industrial work, with a view to improving both the status of the women and the health and welfare of their offspring. The measures should also deal with questions of motivation and the social and cultural context in which population trends took place.

57. The Commission took note of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that a declaration on population be prepared, but deferred for later consideration the question whether such a declaration would be desirable. The Commission agreed

that the Advisory Committee should meet at least two more times, as suggested by the Committee itself. However, it expressed the hope that the number of experts on the Committee would be increased to permit better representation of the varied conditions and views around the world. In particular, the absence of experts from China, France and the USSR was noted.

IV. WORLD POPULATION YEAR, 1974

58. In its resolution 1672 C (LII), the Economic and Social Council approved the "Proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974", as recommended by the Commission at its sixteenth session. ^{18/} In its resolution 1672 B (LII), the Council assigned to the Population Commission the function of intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Year and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as having responsibility for the preparations for the World Population Year.

59. The Commission had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/266 and Add.1) reviewing legislative action and programme developments in respect of the World Population Year since the Commission's sixteenth session.

60. In a statement to the Commission, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities described further the steps that had been taken since the Fund had assumed responsibility for the preparations for the World Population Year.

61. Regarding activities to be undertaken in connexion with the World Population Year, it was important, he said, to recognize the role of women and youth as citizens and as mothers and future parents. The Fund was paying special attention to ways and means of ensuring their participation in the World Population Year activities, notably in national population programmes as well as in the World Population Conference itself. For instance, the Fund had supported the Working Party on Youth and Population, convened by the Centre for Economic and Social Information, which had met in July 1972 at Turin.

62. Four principal kinds of activity were to be developed within the framework of the World Population Year: promotion of the collection of basic population data, research, training and information.

63. As regards, first, the collection of population data, the plans for the proposed world fertility survey had progressed considerably. With financial assistance from the Fund, the International Statistical Institute had convened two expert meetings to consider the feasibility of organizing representative surveys on fertility patterns and the factors affecting them on a world-wide and comparative basis. The Institute had currently requested assistance for the detailed preparatory work to be carried out over the next two years with the collaboration of the United Nations and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population for the effective launching of such fertility surveys in a large number of countries as part of the observance of the World Population Year. Furthermore, a number of Governments had approached the Fund for assistance in organizing population censuses and developing vital statistics systems. The African Census Programme was a notable example (see E/CN.9/266, paras. 31-34).

^{18/} Ibid., chap. IX.

64. Secondly, in the field of population research, the establishment of the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography had offered an important new avenue for the promotion of national research in population.

65. Thirdly, it was hoped that the World Population Year activities would include intensified efforts to reduce the serious shortage of trained personnel. In that connexion, the Executive Director of the Fund mentioned the Commission's recommendation at its sixteenth session that a high-level programme of training should be initiated as soon as possible, and he added that the experience gained from such a programme would be useful in considering further the needs of an interdisciplinary training scheme in population matters. The Fund stood ready to support such a programme.

66. Fourthly, a number of publications were envisaged in the field of information. Some of those publications were listed in documents E/CN.9/266 and Add.1. In addition, some of the specialized agencies had plans for special publications, and suggestions had been made regarding the preparation of booklets reflecting various views on population questions in different parts of the world. The findings of the symposia being planned by the United Nations might also be summarized and issued in a non-technical booklet.

67. Most of the organizations in the United Nations system concerned with population had submitted plans for the Year to the Fund. As a first step, infrastructure support had been approved and requests for support from the Fund for various operational activities would soon be approved. It had been agreed to co-ordinate many of those efforts by combining projects and developing joint distribution channels. The Fund was also working towards an over-all plan and time-table for information activities related to the Year.

68. As regards administration, the Commission was informed that a secretariat was being set up within the Fund and that the necessary staff was being recruited.

69. The interagency co-ordination of activities planned for the Year had hitherto been the responsibility of the former Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Finances and Co-ordination of UNFPA-supported Activities for the World Population Year (*ibid.*, paras. 13-22), as well as the Centre for Economic and Social Information Working Party on the Information and Communication Components of the Year. The Inter-Agency Working Group would be merged with the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of UNFPA. The ACC Sub-Committee on Population would receive a report from the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee in order that the activities of the Conference and the Year might be properly co-ordinated.

70. Arrangements had been made to form a task force for the information component of the Year, composed of representatives of the bodies most directly concerned - the Centre for Economic and Social Information, the Office of Public Information and the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat as well as the Fund - to consider programmes to be submitted for Fund financing. The co-ordinator of that task force would also participate in the work of the secretariat of the Fund.

71. In conclusion, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities reaffirmed that the Fund was neutral in so far as national population policies were concerned; it did not prescribe any particular solution to population problems and it acted only at the request of Governments. Assistance was provided for all aspects of population to which Governments attached importance.

72. Acting on those basic principles, the Fund had been able to support a wide range of projects in countries with very different political and economic structures and cultures, such as Chile, Egypt, Iran, the Philippines and Thailand. The concept of population problems covered much more than high fertility and rapid rates of population growth; it was also concerned with low rates of population growth, high level of infant mortality, international migration and urbanization.

73. In co-operation with the United Nations and other executing agencies, as well as several international non-governmental organizations, the Fund was engaged in supporting population programmes in 72 countries. Those operations were being financed by voluntary contributions from 49 Governments. Some of those contributions were from developing countries which played a dual role of donor and recipient.

74. In the Commission's discussion of the preparations for the World Population Year it was strongly emphasized that the participation of youth was essential and that there was need for better education of the young in population questions. Some members suggested that the Commission propose to the Economic and Social Council that Governments be urged to make adequate provision for the representation of women and young people in all World Population Year activities and in the World Population Conference itself. That suggestion also figured among the recommendations of the Working Party on Youth and Population which were reported to the 263rd meeting of the Commission by the Centre for Economic and Social Information. The Working Party also expressed the view that population was an important variable within larger development concerns and problems. It proposed an action programme in that context for consideration by the United Nations.

75. It was also stressed that the World Population Year should be thought of not as one transitory period of enhanced activity in the population field, but rather as an opportunity to raise awareness and activity to a higher level, which would be sustained in the following years.

76. Considerable discussion took place on the need for more demographic information at all levels. It was suggested that demographic training manuals should be prepared by the United Nations, that textbooks should be produced on population problems, that seminars should be held to instruct teachers and that the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary should be translated into other languages ^{19/} in connexion with the World Population Year. It was also suggested that more attention should be given to statistics as a necessary tool for population work

^{19/} United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.XIII.4. This publication is available in the following languages: Arabic, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish.

and in that connexion some regret was expressed regarding the delays in the issuance of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook and the limited coverage of population in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. The strengthening of the teaching of demography was also urged by several speakers, and it was suggested that population education ought to begin early in schools, and that special training for that purpose was warranted.

77. The Commission was informed that of the 41 African States which were members of the Economic Commission for Africa, 20 were planning to take population censuses during the period 1972-1974 (14 for the first time) and several others had expressed interest in participating in the African Census Programme. However, in view of the importance of the African Census Programme, the Commission hoped to receive at the next special session a report on the status of that programme, including the situation with regard to the recruitment of personnel. A description was also given of plans for a census seminar in India in celebration of the centenary of the Indian Census, and it was announced that in another populous country, Brazil, census results would shortly become available.

78. Many members expressed concern at the proliferation of seminars, workshops and conferences, and strong pleas were made for co-ordination of activities in order to prevent duplication and overlapping. One delegate felt that the resources of the Population Fund should be used not to support conferences but to finance substantive activities. The Commission requested that a list of all seminars and conferences related to the substance to be dealt with at the World Population Conference be provided as a regular part of the documentation submitted to the Commission for its examination.

79. In regard to the need for an interdisciplinary training scheme on population, it was recalled that the Commission, at its sixteenth session, had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations organizations concerned, to set up a committee to study the matter further. ^{20/} One member questioned the outcome, however, if the task was left to the ACC Sub-Committee on Population, as the Sub-Committee had suggested, and he proposed that the Executive Director of the Fund should chair a Committee on higher-level training, that an actual project should be developed and that the Fund should carry it out.

80. The Commission also heard statements from the representatives of a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which were co-operating with the United Nations in the World Population Year. The Chairman of CICRED informed the Commission that contact had been established with about 550 research centres, 150 of which were being invited to become institutional members of CICRED. Those contacts would, it was hoped, facilitate the preparation of country monographs and the development of a co-ordinated programme of national research for the World Population Year.

81. It was planned to hold three seminars in connexion with the World Population Year - one on population growth targets, another on interrelations between fertility and infant mortality and a third on international migration.

^{20/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 176.

82. The representatives of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration outlined their plans for seminars, publications and other activities in connexion with the World Population Year and expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations system as a whole in ensuring the success of the Year. The International Planned Parenthood Federation was celebrating its twenty-first anniversary in 1973 and planned a series of activities at the national, regional and international levels to mark both the Year and the anniversary. The representative of the Federation said that the experience of national family planning associations confirmed the importance of the proposal for involving women and young people as closely as possible in the activities of the Year and the Conference.

83. The Commission reaffirmed its view that the programme for the Population Year should be seen largely as an activity in support of the Conference. In that connexion, emphasis was given to the need for close co-ordination of the activities of the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Executive Director for the Year, as stressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 B (LII), paragraphs 5 and 6.

84. While it was clearly understood that the Commission had no direct financial authority, it needed to be fully informed of the financial implications of proposals related to the Population Year and to the Conference (see para. 37 above). The Commission requested that the Secretariat prepare comprehensive information on the financial implications of the Population Year programme and that the information be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-third session and to the Commission itself at its future sessions.

V. PLACE AND DATES OF THE NEXT SESSIONS

85. The recommendation that the Commission "should meet at intervals of approximately six months in the period between the current special session and the Conference" (see para. 33 above) meant that two more special sessions must be convened, one early in 1973 and one early in 1974. Accordingly, a statement of financial and administrative implications (see E/CN.9/269/Add.1) was placed before the Commission, showing the comparative costs of holding the next meeting in New York or at Geneva. In the light of various practical considerations, the Commission recommended that the next special session be held in New York from 19 to 30 March 1973.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

86. At its 267th meeting, the Commission approved the draft report (E/CN.9/L.97 and Add.1-6), as amended.

VII. ISSUES FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

87. At its special session the Population Commission, functioning in its capacity as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 B (LII), adopted a number of recommendations and decisions that appeared to require (a) that action be taken by the Economic and Social Council or (b) that they be specifically brought to the attention of the Council.

88. With regard to the Conference (see chap. II), the Commission understood that, apart from issues on which formal votes were taken, its recommendations were not in principle prescriptive and were not intended to prejudge issues on which the Secretary-General of the Conference must be allowed some flexibility in order to function effectively.

89. In accordance with Council resolution 1623 (LI), section III, the decisions falling under the two categories mentioned above are listed herewith under the relevant chapter headings of the Commission's report.

World Population Conference, 1974

(A) Decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission:

(1) Recommended to the Council (by 9 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions) that it should meet at approximately six-month intervals in the period between the current special session and the Conference (see para. 33);

(2) Recommended that the name of the Advisory Committee on Global Population Strategy be changed to "Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action" and that, as a consequence, the study on global population strategy be renamed "Study on population problems, policies and priorities: technical background to the World Population Plan of Action" (see paras. 34 and 35);

(3) Recommended that, in accordance with Council resolution 1672 (LII), "comprehensive information on the financial implications of the Conference... be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-third session"; in particular, details were requested regarding the part that would be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and the part that would be financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (see para. 37);

(4) Proposed that the Council "be requested to reconsider its decision regarding the participation of specialists in the Conference"; under Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII), participation in the Conference should "consist of representatives of Member States of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and their technical advisers as well as of other selected specialists",

but the Commission felt that the expertise of specialists in the population field "could most appropriately be employed through their contributions to a number of pre-Conference activities" as described in paragraphs 45 and 46 of this report.

(B) Decisions and other matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission:

Considered the matter of the time and site of the Conference (see para. 19);

Approved the substantive items of the provisional agenda and requested that annotations be presented to the next session of the Commission (see paras. 23 and 24);

Agreed on arrangements for documentation (see paras. 25-28);

Endorsed the proposal that there be three committees of the Conference (see para. 31);

Suggested that consideration be given to organizing a population forum as an activity parallel to the Conference (see para. 36);

Revised the time-table for the preparation of background papers and conference documents (see para. 38);

Recommended a time-table for pre-Conference symposia (see para. 39);

Endorsed the proposal to merge the request for country statements for the Conference with the second inquiry among Governments on population growth and development, the latter project having been included in the regular work programme of the Commission for 1972-1973 (see para. 41);

Suggested some themes for specialist papers (see para. 43).

World Population Plan of Action

(A) Decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission agreed that the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action - established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1672 B (LII) under the name "Advisory Committee on Global Population Strategy" - should meet "at least two more times, as suggested by the Committee itself", and expressed the hope that the number of experts on the Committee would be increased. In particular, the absence of experts from China, France and the USSR was noted (see para. 57).

(B) Decisions and other matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission:

Proposed arrangements for the preparation of the World Population Plan of Action (see paras. 53-56);

Deferred its consideration of whether a declaration on population was desirable (see para. 57).

World Population Year, 1974

(A) Decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission requested that, in accordance with Council resolution 1672 (LII), "comprehensive information on the financial implications of the Population Year programme... be made available to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-third session" (see para. 84). In particular, details were requested regarding the part that would be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and the part that would be financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

(B) Decisions and other matters brought to the Attention of the Economic and Social Council

The Population Commission:

Emphasized that the participation of youth was essential in the World Population Year (see para. 74);

Made suggestions regarding ways of fulfilling the "need for more demographic information at all levels" (see para. 76);

Requested a report on the status of the African Census Programme, to be submitted at the next special session (see para. 77);

Requested that "a list of all seminars and conferences related to the substance to be dealt with at the World Population Conference be provided as a regular part of the documentation submitted to the Commission" (see para. 78).

Place and dates of the next sessions

Decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council

The Commission recommended to the Council that two more special sessions of the Commission be convened, one in the spring of 1973 and one early in 1974; these would be in addition to the regular seventeenth session. In the light of various practical considerations, the Commission recommended that the next special session be held in New York from 19 to 30 March 1973 (see para. 85).

Adoption of the Commission's report

Decision requiring action by the Economic and Social Council

The Commission approved the draft report (E/CN.9/L.97 and Add.1-6), as amended (see para. 86).

ANNEXES

Annex I

ATTENDANCE^{a/}

Members^{b/}

BARBADOS

Alternate: Mr. C. E. Maynard

BRAZIL

Representative: Mr. J. Lyra Madeira

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representative: Mr. V. Wynnyczuk

DENMARK

Representative: Mr. M. Boserup
Alternate: Mr. J. F. Buhl

EGYPT

Representative: Mr. G. Askar

FRANCE

Representative: Mr. A. Sauvy
Alternate: Mr. J. Bourgeois-Pichat

GABON

Alternate: Mr. A. Boucah

GHANA

Alternate: Mr. K. O. Kumi

^{a/} In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2836 (XXVI), para. 3 (f), a full list of names of participants is not included in the report.

^{b/} Representatives of the following member States did not attend: Tunisia and Venezuela.

ATTENDANCE (continued)

Members (continued)

HAITI

Alternate: Mr. J. Coradin

INDIA

Representative: Mr. A. Chandra Sekhar
Alternate: Mr. A. N. Abhyankar

INDONESIA

Representative: Mrs. R. Sardjono
Alternate: Miss K. Prodjolalito

IRAN

Representative: Mr. J. Behnam

JAPAN

Representative: Mr. T. Kuroda
Alternate: Mr. Y. Konishi

KENYA

Alternate: Mrs. K. N. E. Kinyanjui

MOROCCO

Representative: Mr. A. Laraqui

NEW ZEALAND

Alternate: Mr. C. M. Collins

PERU

Representative: Mr. A. Arca Parró

PHILIPPINES

Representative: Miss M. B. Concepción

SPAIN

Representative: Mr. S. del Campo

ATTENDANCE (continued)

Members (continued)

SWEDEN

Representative: Mrs. I. Thorsson
Alternate: Mr. H. Hyreniuz

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representative: Mr. V. F. Burlin

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative: Mr. V. E. Ovsienko

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative: Miss J. Thompson

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: Mr. W. H. Draper, Jr.
Alternate: Mr. J. McDonald

UPPER VOLTA

Alternate: Mr. L. D. Ouédraogo

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Canada, Netherlands

United Nations bodies

The Secretariat of the United Nations, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ATTENDANCE (continued)

Other intergovernmental organizations

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Organization of American States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Non-governmental organizations

Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography, International Conference of Catholic Charities, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Population Council, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. World Population Conference, 1974
4. World Population Year, 1974
5. Matters affecting population in relation to the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission
7. Closing of the session

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

E/CN.9/264	Provisional agenda
E/CN.9/264/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
E/CN.9/265	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the plans and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974
E/CN.9/266	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the World Population Year, 1974
E/CN.9/266/Add.1	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the information component of the World Population Year, 1974
E/CN.9/267	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Consultative Group of Experts on Population Policy
E/CN.9/268	Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy
E/CN.9/269 and Add.1	Statement of administrative and financial implications of the World Population Conference, 1974
E/CN.9/L.97 and Add.1-6	Draft report of the special session of the Population Commission
E/CN.9/L.98	Statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
E/CN.9/L.99 and Rev.1	Report of the Working Group of the Special Session of the Population Commission on general arrangements for preparations for the World Population Conference, 1974
E/CN.9/L.100	List of meetings on matters related to the substance of the World Population Conference, 1974
E/CN.9/INF.3	Provisional list of participants
E/CN.9/INF.4	Tentative suggestions for the time-table of the work of the Population Commission
Conference Room Paper No. 1	Plans and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974
Conference Room Paper No. 2	Anticipated cost of the World Population Conference

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