



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Resumed Forty-ninth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 19 October 1970,
at 10.55 a.m.

NEW YORK

President: Mr. J. B. P. MARAMIS (Indonesia).

Organization of work

1. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, in accordance with the time-table for the meetings of the resumed forty-ninth session, which appeared in document E/L.1355 and which had been approved by the Council at its 1723rd meeting, four items were to be considered during the morning and afternoon meetings.

2. The Council would not, however, be able to tackle the question of interagency co-operation relating to computers, since it did not yet have the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. That item would therefore be taken up later, as well as that relating to the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Report of the Trade and Development Board (*concluded*) (E/4926 and Add.1 and 2)

3. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at its 1723rd meeting the Council had considered parts I and II of the report of the Trade and Development Board and that it had decided to transmit them to the General Assembly. The Council now had before it part III of the report (A/8015). It had been agreed at the previous meeting that, during the consideration of part III, the members of the Council could make comments on the report as a whole.

4. Mr. PÉREZ GUERRERO (Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) said that he had been unable to attend the first part of the Council's session, since he had been detained in Geneva by two important meetings, namely, a meeting of the Special Committee on Preferences and a special session of the Trade and Development Board. By the end of those meetings, it had been possible to reach agreement on arrangements concerning a generalized system of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferences, in favour of the developing countries (*ibid.*, part III, annex I, decision 75(S-IV)). That represented considerable progress towards implementing UNCTAD resolution 21 (II).¹ The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly, resolution 2626 (XXV)) contained a paragraph on the subject of

that agreement, which had crowned with success the long efforts made both within UNCTAD and elsewhere. In that connexion, a tribute should be paid to Mr. Prebisch, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who had played a particularly important role during the preparatory phase.

5. Efforts had also been continued within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with which UNCTAD had excellent relations, and thanks to such an unprecedented concentration of efforts in favour of the developing countries, it had been possible to adopt the new course of action in the field of international trade.

6. The socialist countries had also given their support and had thus shown that they intended to back that important undertaking. The agreement reached within UNCTAD marked an important stage in the liberalization of international trade, especially as the horizon was at present clouded by new threats of protectionism. It was to be hoped that those threats would not materialize since the work accomplished so far by UNCTAD and GATT might thereby be jeopardized.

7. It had, moreover, been recognized, and was now generally accepted, that it was impossible in the immediate future to deal with the developing countries as equal partners in economic matters. It had been apparent that they should first be helped without reciprocity and that there should thus be a departure from the traditional principles of international trade. That was something unprecedented. Agreement had been reached in UNCTAD to implement, within the framework of a generalized system of preferences, the "schemes" of the different countries or groups of countries. The mutually acceptable preferential arrangements formed part of a dynamic concept and improvements would be made in those arrangements as they proved necessary. Great emphasis had been placed in UNCTAD on the need to achieve a balance so that all the developing countries could benefit on an equitable basis. That was why special measures had been provided in favour of the least developed among the developing countries. Certain questions, including that of the appropriate UNCTAD body, whose terms of reference were defined in the institutional arrangements section of the agreed conclusions, and that of reverse preferences remained to be resolved and a solution would have to be found through bilateral or multilateral consultations.

8. In order to achieve satisfactory results, the same common determination should continue to be shown. But that would require the efforts of all concerned and it was not sufficient to enable the developing countries to export their manufactured or semi-finished goods. Those countries should themselves know how to seize the new opportunities offered them. In that connexion, it was important to work with other agencies, and in particular with the United

¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex I.

Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which was endeavouring to promote the industrialization of every developing country. Similarly, efforts would have to be pursued in the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Lastly, it should be borne in mind that the principle of a generalized system of preferences was not a panacea and that UNCTAD would also have to pursue its efforts in the field of commodities.

9. It was certain that the success achieved with regard to preferences could not fail to have a beneficial effect in other areas. The results achieved so far could not, of course, be considered adequate, but the combined efforts which were being made within the framework of the International Development Strategy would make it possible gradually to fill the gap between developed and developing countries, and the efforts made by UNCTAD with regard to preferences would be of benefit to all countries, including the developed countries, whatever their political system.

10. Mr. FORTHOMME (President, Trade and Development Board) welcomed the opportunity afforded him of commenting before the Economic and Social Council on the report on the fourth special session of the Trade and Development Board. That report marked an extremely important achievement by UNCTAD. In that connexion, a tribute should be paid to those who had made UNCTAD's success possible, in particular to Mr. Swaminathan, to Mr. Pérez-Guerrero and the Secretariat of UNCTAD as a whole, to Mr. Prebisch, who had originated the undertaking, to the delegates who had represented their countries and had conducted difficult negotiations not only among themselves but also with their Governments, and lastly to Mr. Brasseur.

11. Since its foundation, UNCTAD had adopted a number of important resolutions, for the most part concerning questions of principle and general guidance in matters of trade and development.

12. The decision announced in the report on the fourth special session of the Trade and Development Board was of a different character. It was the third UNCTAD decision which would directly involve specific consequences and which would be translated into effective measures. It had been preceded first by the successful Conference of Plenipotentiaries in 1965, which had led to the signing of a Convention on the Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries, and, secondly, by the creation of the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

13. With its third specific decision, UNCTAD had confirmed its role as the patient creator of a new and effective organization for international trade in the interests of development. The decision to establish a system of preferences in favour of the manufactured goods exported by the developing countries reflected a profound change in the philosophy of international trade. Without questioning the validity of the generalized most-favoured-nation treatment, that decision recognized the existence of special problems which the countries just embarking on industrialization had to meet when they wished to participate in the international trade of manufactured goods.

14. That was why it had been decided to grant those countries an advantage which could, at least partly, offset

the weaknesses from which they suffered in international competition as a result of their inexperience and the scanty resources at their disposal. That transformation of the views of the international community had been acquired at the price of long debates and studies which had been conducted seriously and energetically. That work had been characterized by a change in the initial concepts, and had frequently been marked by severe opposition, as the difficulties and the real possibilities emerged. At the outset, there had been clear opposition between, on the one hand, those who defended the unconditional and universal concept of the most-favoured-nation treatment, and, on the other hand, the advocates of an experiment designed to prove that a special system in favour of the developing countries could be introduced without seriously jeopardizing the principles of freedom and of the multilateral nature of trade.

15. Other concepts had also aroused controversy, especially the idea that the system of preferences adopted could only be a single system applied uniformly by all the preference-giving countries. Controversy had also arisen around the idea that the system had to be completely non-discriminatory and ensure strict equality between all the developing countries.

16. Two years of work had modified those concepts in such a way that the differences of opinion had disappeared. The proposals approved by the Trade and Development Board were based on a conviction that the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment and the maintenance of multilateral free trade were of the highest importance and must remain the fundamental rules. Nevertheless, it would still be possible to consider the study of provisional arrangements departing from those principles, in order to establish greater equality in the competition between developing and developed countries.

17. The various features of the solution adopted showed its pragmatic character. Instead of a single system of preferences, a group of different, but comparable, systems had been established, so that the preference-giving countries could be confident that each was contributing its fair share to the effort made on behalf of the developing countries.

18. Implementation of the system of preferences had begun without waiting for all points to be completely clarified. The remaining points should be settled gradually, for the most part before the constitutional procedures had been carried out in the various preference-giving countries.

19. The main points remaining to be settled were the question of special and reverse preferences and a final decision regarding the beneficiaries.

20. The systems, taken as a whole, would continue to be based on the principle of non-discrimination towards all beneficiaries. It would, however, be possible in the future to take account of particularly unfavourable circumstances affecting the least developed among the developing countries in so far as it was necessary to do so.

21. As the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had indicated, the work leading toward the establishment of a generalized system of preferences had been the occasion for close and continual co-operation between UNCTAD, a United

Nations body, and OECD, which did not form part of the United Nations system. He welcomed such collaboration and hoped it could be further strengthened and extended into other areas.

22. The international community now had a new instrument of co-operation at its disposal. That instrument has been drawn up just as the Second United Nations Development Decade was about to be proclaimed. It could be said that the creation of the system of preferences was the first concrete achievement of the Decade.

23. It was to be hoped that preferences would lead to fruitful results, but it should be remembered that nothing in life was free. Despite the principles of non-reciprocity and non-discrimination, every developing country would have to make a major effort in order to be able to take full advantage of the preferences in carrying out its development. In any event, the adoption of preferences marked the beginning of a new stage.

24. Mr. OLDS (United States of America) thanked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for his excellent introduction of part III of the report of the Trade and Development Board. It would be preferable to discuss the substance of certain questions, such as the question of transfer of technology, in the Second Committee, rather than in the Council. He expressed his satisfaction at the progress achieved in the important field of preferences and the significant contribution which UNCTAD had made to the Strategy of the Second Development Decade.

25. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) noted that the delegations had had to devote a great deal of time to the preparation of the Second Development Decade and that it had been difficult for them to study the report of the Trade and Development Board in detail. Instead of considering the report in the Council, it would be preferable to transmit it to the General Assembly as it stood and to revert to it subsequently in the Second Committee.

26. Mr. ZAKHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the statement of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was an extremely important one. His delegation attached great importance to finding the most comprehensive positive solution to the problem of preferences for the developing countries. The practical steps which had already been taken by the USSR demonstrated its concern. Since 1 January 1965, in conformity with the decisions taken during the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the USSR had eliminated all tariff barriers for goods from the developing countries.

27. It had to be admitted, however, that the results obtained so far by UNCTAD were rather modest and this delegation did not agree entirely with the evaluations of those results given by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the Trade and Development Board. The results could have been greater and in that connexion, he drew attention to the statement of the five socialist countries concerning their participation in preferential measures.² His delegation supported the proposal that the

Council should take note of the report and transmit it to the General Assembly, and it would give its views on the question in detail in the Second Committee.

28. Mr. RIVERO (Peru) congratulated the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the high quality of his introductory statement and associated himself with the tribute paid to Mr. Prebisch for the guidance and stimulus he had given to UNCTAD in its work on preferences.

29. While the adoption of the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences had begun a new chapter in the history of international economic co-operation, the establishment of a generalized system of preferences could lead to a tangible improvement in the situation of the developing countries only if it was accompanied by co-ordinated measures in such areas as the transfer of technology, shipping, and many others. His delegation, which had already collaborated actively in the work done at the first and second sessions of UNCTAD, would continue its active participation in seeking a solution to those problems.

30. Mr. DIXIT (India) praised the statements made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the Trade and Development Board. He also thanked the latter for his kind words concerning Mr. Swaminathan, Chairman of the Special Committee on Preferences.

31. The report of the Trade and Development Board on its fourth special session represented the completion of the negotiations that had taken place on the basis of proposals submitted by the developing countries at the second session of UNCTAD. The establishment of a generalized system of preferences was to be welcomed, although it should not be forgotten that that was only a first step toward increased participation by the developing countries, under more equitable conditions, in international trade.

32. The chief merit of the report was that it reflected a change in thinking on the part of the developed countries, which had become more aware of the need to give special treatment to their less-favoured trading partners. It was apparent, however, that the work so far accomplished by UNCTAD had been mainly theoretical and he hoped that in future UNCTAD would increasingly play the role of a driving force in the evolution of international trade. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD had rightly emphasized the advantages of collaboration between UNCTAD and UNIDO. He himself also wished to pay tribute to the role played by the regional economic commissions, whose work should be taken into consideration by UNCTAD in the future.

33. Mr. CHRISTAKI DE GERMAIN (Observer for the European Economic Community) expressed the great satisfaction of EEC and of each of its members at the tangible results achieved by UNCTAD with regard to generalized preferences. The success of that work confirmed the correctness of the points of view which the Community had held and of the initiative it had taken. In 1963, it had introduced the idea of granting tariff preferences to manufactured goods from the third world and since that date it had continually worked towards the same goal. The granting of generalized preferences had great political

² Document TD/B/AC.5/L.14.

significance in that it implied that more resolute international steps towards development were being jointly studied and put into effect.

34. The member States of EEC were convinced that by the time generalized preferences were put into effect, appropriate solutions would have been found in a spirit of international co-operation that would enable all the developing countries, without exception, to derive the greatest benefit from those preferences.

35. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that his delegation attached great importance to the decisions of UNCTAD on shipping and ports, which represented a clear step forward. Resolution 74 (X) of the Trade and Development Board, while it did not recognize all the claims of the developing countries, likewise constituted a step in the right direction and would enable those countries to take full advantage of the resources of science and technology. His delegation's views on resolution 73 (X), stated in annex II of the Trade and Development Board's report on the first part of its tenth session (see A/8015, part II) were still the same as those contained in a draft resolution³ submitted at the second session of UNCTAD. Extremely important work had been done by the Special Committee on Preferences at its fourth session and by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session. Even though some obvious shortcomings remained, he welcomed the fact that the developing countries, the developed market-economy countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were working together for a common goal. For that reason, the general scheme of preferences raised high hopes. The result would depend, of course, on the institutional machinery set up to implement the system and on the adoption of the additional measures recommended by the Latin American countries.⁴ His delegation welcomed the progress made thus far and hoped that it would continue.

36. Mr. HAMID (Sudan), while welcoming the spirit of solidarity demonstrated by the international community, pointed out that some developing countries would obviously be unable to take advantage of the scheme it had been decided to adopt. Some of them, particularly the least advanced, which included the Sudan, were not exporters of manufactures or semi-finished products. His delegation therefore welcomed with great interest the proposals for joint action by UNCTAD and UNIDO to accelerate the industrialization of those countries and to find measures specially suited to their situation.

37. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) emphasized the importance of the agreement reached on the establishment of a generalized system of preferences, without reciprocity or discrimination, in favour of the developing countries. The agreement augured well for the action to be undertaken on their behalf in commercial matters. Some steps still remained to be taken, particularly with regard to shipping and ports, and the transfer of technology, but there was reason for satisfaction at the great advance that had already been made. His delegation hoped that all developing

countries without exception would benefit from the general scheme of preferences.

38. Mr. SAM (Ghana) thanked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the Trade and Development Board for their very informative statements accompanying the submission of the report now before the Council. That report represented a large amount of work, and it had not received all the attention it deserved because of the work going on in other United Nations organs.

39. His delegation was grateful to those who had participated in the essential decisions for envisaging special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, which included many African countries, and it would follow with interest the action taken in that direction in the coming years. It was of the utmost importance that each of the major committees of UNCTAD should give priority to the consideration of the measures within their competence which related to a general scheme of preferences or were intended to supplement it, and especially those which would enable the least developed among the developing countries to take full advantage of the scheme. A concerted effort at the international level should, *inter alia*, enable those countries to increase their export receipts and thus be able to finance the industrialization of their economy and accelerate their economic growth. Similarly, the proposal that UNCTAD should co-operate closely with UNIDO was of great interest.

40. Mr. MARTOHADINEGORO (Indonesia) expressed deep satisfaction at the decision of the Trade and Development Board concerning the adoption of a general scheme of preferences, but observed that the economies of many developing countries, such as Indonesia, were based on the export of primary commodities, which were not taken into consideration in the scheme just worked out. As his delegation had repeatedly stressed, it was urgent to ensure that the developing countries which produced primary commodities had wider access to the markets of the developed countries.

41. Mr. CUBILLOS (Observer for Chile) said that in his country's view the conclusion of negotiations on the establishment of a general scheme of preferences was an event of the greatest importance. It would have a great influence on world economic trends and on international trade, since it went beyond the limited scope of strictly trade relations; in fact, the need to give preferential treatment to the developing countries had finally been recognized as a matter of principle, and the same was true of the transfer of technology, the financing of economic development and many other fields. The Trade and Development Board's decision had to be viewed in that broader context in order to appreciate its full significance.

42. He fully agreed, however, with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD that the effort now undertaken must be continued unabated in the future. As to international trade in manufactures and semi-finished products, non-tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions were among the problems still to be solved. In its debate on the subject, UNCTAD must bear in mind the close relationship between that and the establishment of a general scheme of prefer-

³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3, and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex VII, appendix I.

⁴ Document TD/B/AC.5/L.12.

ences: non-tariff barriers against the importation of products from the third world could, in fact, completely nullify the advantages which the developing countries should derive from the scheme.

43. The fact that a problem of such importance had not yet been solved made it impossible for his delegation to express full satisfaction with the results achieved. As the President of the Trade and Development Board had pointed out, the scheme just adopted represented a first step towards further progress, and it was therefore regrettable that some developed countries had resisted efforts to apply the scheme as broadly as possible. In any event, the body responsible for implementing the scheme would have to act with all the requisite vigour, and his delegation considered that the Special Committee on Preferences, whose terms of reference might be amended to that end, was particularly well qualified to exercise those extremely important functions. The operation of the scheme, its consequences for the industrialization of the developing countries and the increase of their exports, as well as the list of products to be given preferential treatment and the list of exclusions, must be kept under constant review so that the essential adjustments could gradually be made. It was regrettable, for instance, that at present the list of excluded products included the output of industries such as textile, leather and footwear, and petroleum, which often occupied a leading place in the industrial sector of developing countries.

44. It was therefore unfortunate that the question of establishing machinery to supervise the implementation of the general scheme of preferences had not yet been settled. The United States representative in the Special Committee on Preferences had said that his delegation opposed the establishment of a completely new body and had proposed that the task be entrusted to the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures. United States opposition amounted to a virtual economic veto of the aspirations of the developing countries, which had been joined by the socialist countries, and also failed to take account of the fact that the Committee on Manufactures had a very heavy agenda and, incidentally, had to solve as a matter of priority the problem of non-tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions.

45. His delegation deplored the fact that the intransigent attitude of some developed countries had made it impossible to solve the problem of reverse preferences, even though one of the objectives stated clearly in UNCTAD resolution 21 (II) was that all the developing countries should, in principle, participate in the scheme from the very outset as beneficiary countries. The machinery set up for supervising the implementation of the scheme would have to see to it that solution was found before implementation was begun.

46. With respect to safeguard machinery, the countries granting preferences should not have the power to make any changes in the procedures for implementing their measures or in the scope of those measures without first consulting the developing countries concerned.

47. He considered one of the main achievements of the Board's tenth session to have been the establishment of the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology. His

delegation had noted with particular satisfaction the ample terms of reference of the Group, which would include a study of the obstacles that developing countries had to overcome to gain access to modern technology. At present, the Group was to hold two substantive sessions, but it would be desirable for it to continue work after that as a permanent organ of UNCTAD. A resolution on the subject had been adopted unanimously, but the United States delegation had subsequently reserved its position because of the financial implications, which was highly regrettable.

48. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE (Ceylon) welcomed the significant decision taken by the Trade and Development Board. Like the Indonesian representative, he would like to see greater attention paid to exports of commodities, which were of outstanding importance to the developing countries, and particularly to the least developed among them.

49. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt a resolution along the lines of the one adopted at the resumed forty-seventh session and reading as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the annual report of the Trade and Development Board A(/8015),

"1. Transmits that report to the General Assembly;

"2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the comments and observations on the subject made in the Council at its 1723rd and 1724th meetings."

The views expressed in the meetings would appear in the summary records and in the addendum to be made to the Council's report to cover the resumed forty-ninth session. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted those suggestions.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session (E/4929)

50. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs), introducing the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session (E/4929), paid a tribute to the untiring efforts of the Chairman and members of that Committee and stressed the importance of the work undertaken at the session. Following an initial study phase, in which it had been impossible to explore the major issues thoroughly, the Committee had tackled them with great vigour, and the decisions taken would have important consequences for the programmes both of the United Nations itself and of the United Nations family as a whole. The Committee appeared to have made a start on necessary reforms, having realized that it was extremely difficult to influence programmes without reforming the system under which they were formulated. The discussion on the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations,⁵ prepared by Mr. Bertrand, had been among the most important of recent years. The reforms suggested were wide in scope and came at a propitious moment, coinciding with

⁵ Document A/7822 (mimeographed).

the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which would require extra effort and a readjustment of priorities. It was most important for the United Nations to have machinery and methods enabling it to perform its task effectively. Also, in a period of budgetary stringency, it was even more vital to improve methods in order to secure a better return.

51. The reforms envisaged, which should command the general approval of the General Assembly, would involve necessary changes in the procedures of both the Secretariat and the deliberative organs. The proposal regarding the appointment of special rapporteurs (see E/4929, para. 26) was a further important step towards improving the system. The suggested formula of detailed and completely independent surveys should produce excellent results. The wind of change was beginning to blow, in the wake of the report entitled *A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System*⁶ by Sir Robert Jackson, but the United Nations should not abate its efforts and must strive for permanent improvement of the system. It should be remembered that although the various bodies had in the past shown great drive in the matter of programmes, they had also been extremely sluggish in the matter of institutional reform. Admittedly a cautious approach was wise, in view of the difficulties involved, but the time had now come to embark vigorously on an experiment from which excellent results might be expected.

52. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) spoke of the importance of the work of the seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). His delegation welcomed the cautious tone of the Committee's report, which reflected the doubts and apprehensions of many of its members. There had been particular criticism of the proposed inventory of resources by country and by source of assistance, and of the suggestion for a programming service in the United Nations. In fact, there were doubts about the whole set of proposals, since they were closely interrelated. It was therefore to be hoped that the specific proposals to be made by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, together with the additional information to be supplied, would throw light on the subject. Once all the necessary data were available, the Council should examine the issues of principle which arose out of some of the proposals. Perhaps, even at the present stage, it might report its intentions to the General Assembly and acquaint it with the Committee's request that the summary records of its meetings on the item should be submitted to the Fifth Committee together with the Council's report. Some proposals should be reviewed by CPC, and possibly by the Council itself, so that all their possible repercussions could be considered. The Council should therefore endorse

the opinion expressed in paragraph 16 of the Committee's report. Care was needed, and there should also be a review of the proposal on programming and preparation of the budget, since it went beyond the administrative and budgetary sphere as such. In view of its importance, the proposal should be carefully scrutinized by the Council at the appropriate time.

53. With regard to the programme of work for the Committee's eighth and ninth sessions, the Council's decision in resolution 1547 (XLIX) had to be borne in mind. The Council should therefore furnish the Committee with all the material it needed for the review it had been instructed to undertake. At its fifth session, the Committee had suggested consideration of the possibility of holding a joint ACC/CPC meeting in October 1970 to discuss Mr. Bertrand's report. A short joint meeting could perhaps be arranged to give the members of ACC an opportunity to express their views on the main issues to the members of the Programme Committee. Such a procedure would be particularly advantageous since it would allow the latter to start work on the subject in full awareness of the opinions of the different bodies and of the Secretary-General. However, his delegation would not propose that formally unless its suggestion found support with other delegations. A further possibility would be for the Council to ask ACC to prepare a special report expressing its members' views on the subject—another procedure which would put CPC completely in the picture.

54. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session (E/4929),

"1. Endorses the recommendations contained therein;

"2. Transmits that report, together with the summary records of the Committee on the item entitled 'The report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit', to the General Assembly;

"3. Requests that the report of the Secretary-General recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/8033, para. 10) be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

"4. Decides that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should consider the Secretary-General's report and submit its views to the Council."

It was so decided.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.