

Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to defer consideration of the item "Protection of mother and child" until the results of the study of the item by the Social Commission are known.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

548 (XVIII). Narcotic drugs

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report⁵⁴ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (ninth session).

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

B

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES

I

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the increase in the illicit traffic in many regions of the world and to the importance of combating such traffic by all possible means, including effective surveillance of licit operations,

Having regard to the increase in the number of addicts in certain countries,

Considering that the application of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 is capable of further improvement,

Calls upon governments to ensure close adherence to and strict compliance with the provisions of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 relating to the control of production, manufacture, trade and distribution, and, in particular, to carry out promptly and fully their obligations as regards the furnishing of reports, statistics, estimates and otherwise to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

II

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the ever-increasing number of narcotic drugs and the numerous trade names under which they appear on the market,

Believing that the use of different trade names for the same narcotic drug creates difficult problems for national as well as international control organs,

Believing also that there is no objection to the use of such trade names by individual firms so long as uniform international non-proprietary names are simultaneously added for identification,

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

1. *Notes* with appreciation the work undertaken by the World Health Organization in the matter of selecting international non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs as well as for other drugs;

2. *Expresses* the view that, for the purpose of ensuring effective narcotics control, it is highly desirable that the existing complicated and slow procedure for the establishment of such names for newly-developed narcotics should be simplified and speeded up as much as possible.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

III

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that one of the aims of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, of 23 June 1953, is to limit the production of opium throughout the world to medical and scientific needs,

Noting that in general no opium other than that produced in the seven countries named in article 6 of the Protocol may become the object of international trade,

Fearing that, if the production of opium is now begun in other countries which have not in recent years engaged in such production, the existing over-production will be seriously aggravated,

Urges the governments of all other countries in which there has been no production of opium in recent years to prohibit such production in the future.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

IV

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board,⁵⁵

Having noted in particular the statements contained therein to the effect that there are gaps in the statistics received from governments which detract from the efficacy of the control exercised by the Board,

Having regard to the additional work which will fall to the Board and the Supervisory Body as a result of the coming into force of the Opium Protocol of 1953,

1. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board;

2. *Recommends* that governments of countries producing opium indicate how they calculate the amount of their production, exports and stocks as regards the establishment of morphine content and, if possible, water content;

3. *Calls upon* all governments to transmit complete statistics to the Board regularly and promptly;

4. *Notes* with interest the action already taken in connexion with the remuneration of members and the

⁵⁵ See documents E/OB/9 and Add.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XI.10 and Addendum.

strengthening of the staff of the Board and the Supervisory Body, and expresses the hope that this will be completed at an early date.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

V

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the statement entitled "Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954"⁵⁶ issued by the Drug Supervisory Body,

Considering the statement contained therein that substantial over-estimates are being made, amounting, for instance, as regards the world totals for 1952, to 25 per cent for morphine, 27 per cent for codeine, 54 per cent for cocaine and 49 per cent for pethidine,

Having regard to the fact that the estimates required by the Convention of 1931 should represent as accurately as possible the needs of each country for the drugs concerned,

Having regard also to the statement in the report that many governments do not carry out fully their obligation under article 5 of the Convention of 1931 to explain the methods employed to calculate the quantities which figure in their estimates,

1. *Reminds* governments that they have no interest in over-estimating their needs, that excessive estimates do not necessarily increase the permitted maxima for manufactures since, in accordance with article 6 of the 1931 Convention, the maxima are (within the estimates) the total of the quantities needed for consumption, conversion, export, and the maintenance of stocks at the desired level, and that, if this total exceeds the estimates, supplementary estimates may be made by the government under article 14;

2. *Recommends* governments to make sufficient but not excessive estimates, and to accompany them by explanations of the methods employed to calculate the quantities involved;

3. *Draws the attention* of governments also to the need for transmitting any supplementary estimates in sufficient time, and for using the appropriate methods for calculating the estimates for consumption and stocks, as recommended by the Drug Supervisory Body.⁵⁷

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

C

PROTOCOL FOR LIMITING AND REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY PLANT, THE PRODUCTION OF, INTERNATIONAL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN, AND USE OF OPIUM

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Council resolution 505 H (XVI) which requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to draw up a model code and commentary for the application

⁵⁶ See document E/DSB/11; United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XI.9.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Chapter VII.

of the Protocol, adopted by the United Nations Opium Conference (1953) for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium after the pattern of the model codes⁵⁸ prepared by the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs for the application of the International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, and the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931,

Recalling resolution XIV of the Final Act of the United Nations Opium Conference which recommended such a procedure,

1. *Approves* the appointment of a rapporteur to prepare a draft of the above-mentioned code and commentary, in consultation with the Secretariat;

2. *Invites* the rapporteur to submit to the Commission, for consideration at its tenth session, a draft of the code and, if possible, a draft of the commentary;

3. *Invites* the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body to communicate to the rapporteur and the Secretary-General such comments and recommendations regarding the parts of the Protocol with which the Board and the Supervisory Body are concerned as they may wish to suggest for inclusion, in time to enable the rapporteur to take this material into account in preparing his draft;

4. *Designates* Mr. Charles Vaillat (France) to undertake this task.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

D

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 159 II C (VII) and 246 F (IX) setting up a United Nations programme for determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means,

Noting that the report⁵⁹ of the Committee of Chemical Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in pursuance of its resolution 477 (XV), and in particular the differing recommendations and conclusions thereof, reflect a divergence of views, and considering that further experimentation may help to clarify the effectiveness of the methods for determining origin with a view to their general acceptance,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs furnished in response to the same resolution,

1. *Thanks* the Committee of Experts for its valuable assistance;

2. *Thanks* the governments that have participated in the programme both by furnishing opium samples and by nominating scientists to take part in this work;

⁵⁸ See League of Nations document C.774.M.365.1932.XI.

⁵⁹ See documents E/CN.7/278 and Corr.1.

3. *Thanks* the scientists nominated by governments and those of the Secretariat who have made contributions to this programme;

4. *Thanks* the Government of the United States of America for its generosity in making available the laboratory facilities which have been used by the Secretariat during the past several years,

5. *Reaffirms* the importance which it attaches to the United Nations programme of opium research designed to develop methods for determining the origin of opium in order to help suppress the illicit traffic;

6. *Draws attention* to the increased importance which this programme will have when the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium of 23 June 1953 enters into force, especially in connexion with the implementation of article 6 of that instrument;

7. *Expresses* its satisfaction with the work that has been done in developing and testing new assay techniques and methods for determining the origin of opium;

8. *Concludes* that the best way of resolving the differing points of view expressed in the report of the Committee of Experts, and of obtaining the widest possible measure of agreement as to the methods for determining the origin of opium and their evaluation, is through the medium of further research, and, to this end:

9. *Requests* governments within whose territories opium is licitly produced to furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each of their producing districts for several successive harvests;

10. *Requests* governments within whose territories there is illicit production, notwithstanding their *bona fide* and effective efforts to suppress it, to furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each area where illicit poppy cultivation has been discovered, in so far as that may be possible;

11. *Requests* governments, in accordance with Council resolution 436 F (XIV), to furnish the Secretariat with samples of important opium seizures from the international illicit traffic;

12. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to address to governments specific requests for samples in adequate quantities, and to remind those governments which have yet to furnish samples to the Secretariat that samples of their opium are vital to the rapid and successful prosecution of this programme;

13. *Instructs* the Secretary-General further to develop, so far as possible, the opium research of the Secretariat, and, in particular, to increase the number of analyses, deferring for the time being other laboratory work except that having a direct connexion with the problem of determining origin;

14. *Considers* that it would be very useful to set up a United Nations narcotics laboratory;

15. *Refers* to the General Assembly, for consideration in connexion with its review of the Secretary-General's reorganization proposals, the question of the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly with all information relating to the establishment of such a laboratory, including comparative costs and advantages of locating the laboratory in New York or Geneva.

805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.

E

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the conclusions contained in the report⁶⁰ of the Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf and recalling its resolution 436 E (XIV),

Agreeing with the conclusions of the Committee of Experts of the World Health Organization that coca leaf chewing constitutes a form of drug addiction, and *noting* that its harmful character is recognized in all the countries concerned,

Recognizing the importance to the health and welfare of large numbers of the aboriginal populations of certain countries of measures to ameliorate the situation,

Recognizing that the governments concerned are making efforts to suppress this habit and, in consequence, have adopted or contemplate adopting appropriate measures for the eradication of the habit,

Appreciating, however, the many difficulties inherent in the problem and in the suppression of this habit,

Considering that it is necessary to carry out various experiments with regard to this problem, but that the carrying out of such experiments should not delay the execution of measures already adopted or contemplated by the governments concerned,

1. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the measures adopted by the governments concerned to eradicate this habit, and, in particular, of the statement⁶¹ made by the representative of Peru in this connexion at the ninth session of the Commission; and welcomes the statements⁶¹ made by the representative of Peru and the observers of Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia at the same session regarding the policy of progressive abolition of this practice adopted by their governments;

2. *Recommends* that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to any requests which the countries concerned may make for assistance in developing appropriate administrative or social measures for the gradual suppression of the habit or other remedial measures, including requests for various experiments as contemplated above;

3. *Recommends* that the governments concerned:

(a) Limit gradually and as quickly as practicable the cultivation and the export of coca leaf to medical, scientific and other legitimate purposes;

(b) Continue their efforts to abolish progressively the habit of coca leaf chewing in their respective countries;

⁶⁰ See document E/1666.

⁶¹ See document E/CN.7/SR.238.

(c) Limit progressively the importation of coca leaf for the purposes of chewing;

(d) Continue their programmes of health education and, where such programmes do not yet exist, initiate them for the purpose of making known to the populations affected by the habit the dangers of the habit and the necessity for preventing its extension and for facilitating the efficacy of the measures adopted or about to be adopted.

805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.

F

THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS

I

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the opinion⁶² expressed by the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization on Drugs liable to produce Addiction, during its third session in 1952, that "there is no justification for the medical use of cannabis preparations" and that these preparations "are practically obsolete",

Noting that the preparations are not included in the International Pharmacopoeia and have been omitted from many of the national pharmacopoeias,

Recommends that governments of countries in which such preparations are still being used for medical purposes explore the possibility of discontinuing their use as rapidly as possible.

805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.

II

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned by the steadily increasing illicit traffic in the parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa L.* containing resin, in many different regions of the world,

Noting the programme of studies undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, with a view to discovering ways by which this unsatisfactory situation may be improved,

Noting also that the plant *Cannabis sativa L.* is widely cultivated in many parts of the world for industrial purposes—i.e. for the production of fibre and seed,

Noting further that experiments recently carried out in the Union of South Africa and in Greece suggest that it may be possible to replace *Cannabis sativa L.* in the production of fibre by other botanical species not producing harmful resin,

Fearing that there is a danger of such industrial cultivation becoming a source of illicit traffic in some countries,

1. Invites the governments concerned to furnish to the Secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Secretariat of the United Nations such information as may be required to

⁶² See *World Health Organization: Technical Report Series, No. 57*, page 11.

carry out a study on the possibility of replacing *Cannabis sativa L.* by a variety of the same plant or by other plants serving similar industrial purposes but not containing harmful resin;

2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, to prepare this study;

3. Invites the governments concerned to conduct experiments with a view to studying the possibility of finding a plant which does not contain harmful resin to replace *Cannabis sativa L.* in the production of fibre.

805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.

G

THE PROBLEM OF DIACETYLMORPHINE

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that in 1931 the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs recommended that governments examine the possibility of abolishing or restricting the use of diacetylmorphine, and that the Committee of Experts of that Conference believed that diacetylmorphine could be dispensed with entirely,

Considering that the Sixth World Health Assembly expressed its conviction that diacetylmorphine was not irreplaceable for medical practice, and passed a resolution⁶³ recommending that Member States not already having done so abolish the importation and manufacture of the drug,

Noting that only seven members of the World Health Organization are not at the present time in favour of the dispensability of diacetylmorphine,

1. Urges all governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of diacetylmorphine and its salts, preparations, and preparations of its salts, except for such small amounts as may be necessary for scientific purposes only;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate this resolution to all governments for such action as they may be in a position to take.

805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.

H

THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS

I

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the consumption of synthetic narcotics is steadily increasing,

Noting with satisfaction that, as of 1 January 1954, forty-three States have become Parties to the Protocol, signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as

⁶³ See *Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 48*, resolution WHA.6.14.

amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946,

Considering that participation of all States is necessary for the effective control of the dangers to public health arising from the development of synthetic narcotics,

Considering the important part which the members of the medical profession play in the fight against addiction to these drugs by the exercise of great care in their prescription and use,

Being aware that the members of this profession are becoming increasingly conscious of the danger of addiction to synthetic narcotics and of their own responsibility in combating it, but that much still remains to be done in this direction,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the World Health Organization and of the Secretariat of the United Nations in the field of synthetic narcotics, as set out particularly in documents E/CN.7/259/Rev.1, E/CN.7/260, E/CN.7/268 and E/CN.7/277,

1. *Calls upon* all States which are not Parties to the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to become Parties in accordance with article 5 thereof;

2. *Calls* the attention of all governments to the necessity for strict control over the possession, manufacture, import and export of, trade in, and use of synthetic narcotics;

3. *Invites* all governments to consider the possibility of carrying out a systematic campaign among members of the medical profession with a view to alerting them to the danger of addiction inherent in the use of synthetic narcotics and to the necessity on their part for exercising great care in prescribing such drugs;

4. *Recommends* that, pending the decision of the World Health Organization, governments submit provisionally each drug notified to the Secretary-General pursuant to article 1 of the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to the narcotics regime, and, in particular, to the system of import certificates and export authorizations provided for in Chapter V of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925;

5. *Invites* governments to study the desirability of exercising the requisite measure of supervision over certain intermediary products (such as diphenyl-acetonitrile) which occur in the manufacture of synthetic narcotics, or of prohibiting their manufacture.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

II

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the drug ketobemidone possesses particularly dangerous addiction-producing properties, and that other less dangerous drugs offer equal therapeutic advantages,

Urges governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of ketobemidone, its salts, its preparations and preparations of its salts.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

I

DRUG ADDICTION

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that one of the main purposes of the international control of narcotic drugs is the prevention and elimination of drug addiction, and that, in order to prepare international measures to achieve that purpose, it is necessary to arrive at a fuller understanding of the causes of addiction and to examine methods of treating addicts and of restoring them to society,

Noting that in their annual reports a number of governments have reported increases in the number of addicts,

Noting that the number of addicts reported, having regard to the information available about the extent of the illicit traffic, nevertheless appears to be an underestimate,

Observing that considerable inequalities in licit consumption of narcotic drugs exist in countries with comparable social conditions and social services,

1. *Calls the attention* of the governments concerned to the necessity for making, as soon as possible, in accordance with domestic law and public policy, systematic arrangements for the effective control and the registration of addicts by medical or other health authorities;

2. *Invites* the governments concerned to give attention to the sources from which addicts derive their supplies, not only in connexion with measures concerning the illicit traffic, but also in order to ensure that licit but insufficiently regulated therapeutic use should not constitute an important source of supply and, in this connexion, *draws their attention* to the desirability of using a system of official forms for prescriptions for narcotic drugs;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the questions relating to addiction contained in the form of annual reports prescribed by the Commission for 1954, and *urges* governments to take, as far as practicable, measures designed to enable them to furnish the information requested therein;

4. *Draws the attention* of governments to the scheme of topics annexed to this resolution and *urges* governments which are making or contemplating making surveys of addiction, or other special studies or inquiries in this field, to have regard to that scheme in framing their plans; and requests governments to communicate the results of such surveys or studies to the Secretary-General;

5. *Stresses* the importance for governments to consider the setting up of means for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts, on a planned and compulsory basis, in properly conducted institutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his studies, within the framework of the scheme referred to and as information from governments becomes available in annual reports and otherwise, and to submit the results from time to time to the Commission;

7. *Expresses* appreciation of the work carried out by the World Health Organization in this field, and of the assistance given by that Organization to the United Nations, and invites the World Health Organization to continue its close co-operation with the United Nations in this respect.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

Annex

Collection of information on, or studies of the following topics might be considered under paragraph 4 of the operative part of the resolution:

I. *Statistical information*

A. Classification of addicts, such as:

Types of classification: sex, age; social and economic status; health status; occupation; urban or rural residence status; geographical situation (altitude and climate, etc.); race or nationality; background of criminal or anti-social behaviour; addicts also using alcohol, barbiturates, etc.

B. Reporting of addicts:

1. Whether compulsory or voluntary;
2. Whether a register of addicts is kept and, if so, whether central or local;
3. Whether narcotic prescriptions are collected and scrutinized by appropriate authorities;
4. Sources of information:
 - (a) * Official—e.g., police, customs, welfare, etc., officers, official hospital authorities or doctors, court proceedings, etc.;
 - (b) * Unofficial—e.g., doctors, nurses, pharmacists, clergy, social workers, etc.

II. *Treatment of addicts*

A. Compulsory or voluntary:

Compulsory treatment: scope: addicts, recidivists, criminal offenders (selected groups), addicts endangering welfare of family or capacity to fulfil civil obligations (national service), juveniles (age limit); initiation of treatment by: family, guardians, public health authority, other law enforcement officers, others.

B. Institutional or non-institutional treatment:

1. Institutional: closed or otherwise, public or licensed private, general or special ward (mental or specifically for addicts), prisons;
2. Non-institutional: out-patient departments, private and public health doctors.

C. Degree and character of control of public authorities over use of narcotic drugs in treatment and dosage.

D. Committing authority: court, other public authority parent, guardian, others.

E. Methods to be used to enforce compulsory treatment.

F. Methods of medical treatment.

* It is appreciated that in some instances, for reasons of police security or from the need to respect professional secrecy, governments may not be willing to give exhaustive detailed information. In such instances governments are asked at least to indicate whether the source is official or unofficial and, if the latter, to give an estimate of reliability.

III. *After-care and rehabilitation*

Compulsory or voluntary: psychiatric, vocational guidance and training for juvenile addicts, occupational therapy, group therapy after leaving institutional care, follow-up and supervision of rehabilitated addicts (by parole officers, social workers, religious groups, teachers).

IV. *Question of the cost of treatment, after-care and rehabilitation*

V. *Treatment of addicts in penal law*

A. Penalties for the unauthorized use of narcotic drugs as such under certain circumstances.

B. Penal provisions intended to enforce compulsory treatment and after-care.

C. Application of system of parole and suspended sentences to drug addicts.

D. Treatment of addicted prisoners, isolation, cure and after-care.

E. Proselytism.

F. Crimes or offences committed by persons while under the influence of narcotic drugs.

VI. *Education and propaganda*

A. Question of conditions under which education and propaganda can be useful in combating drug addiction.

B. Education and propaganda directed to members of the medical and allied professions in order to inform them of (i) the problems involved, (ii) the part they are expected to play.

J

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Notes* that the extent of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs remains highly disturbing;
2. *Considers* that in view of the international nature of this traffic it is essential to establish close international co-operation to combat it effectively;
3. *Invites* governments to co-ordinate their efforts in this sphere and in so doing to use all existing means;
4. *Draws their attention*, in this connexion, to the work of the International Criminal Police Commission, which is in a position to lend valuable assistance in the suppression of the illicit traffic by means of the distribution and immediate use of information at its disposal;
5. *Requests* governments to furnish that organization as promptly as possible with any information which may be of international value relating to persons involved in cases of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

K

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, by its resolution 246 D (IX) of 23 July 1949, it approved the decision to elaborate a new single

convention to replace existing international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs,

Recalling that the Opium Protocol of 1953 is concerned only with limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium,

Considering that a single convention on narcotic drugs would greatly contribute to the suppression of illicit traffic and drug addiction,

Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give priority at its next session to the elaboration of a single convention.

*805th plenary meeting,
12 July 1954.*

549 (XVIII). Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 728 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, appealing to the governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations to intensify their efforts to promote, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, solutions for the problems of refugees, through repatriation, resettlement and integration, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 538 B (VI) of 2 February 1952,

Noting that, in spite of the efforts made by the countries of residence which, as a result of their geographical situation, have to face particularly heavy burdens owing to the presence in their territory of large numbers of refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate, there is little hope that—at the present rate of repatriation, resettlement or integration—a satisfactory solution to this problem will be reached within a reasonable period of time,

Noting that some complementary aid has been shown to be necessary to accelerate the implementation of a programme for permanent solutions which will take account, in particular, of opportunities for the resettlement of refugees in the immigration countries,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 538 B (VI) authorizing the High Commissioner to issue an appeal for funds for the purpose of enabling emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups among the refugees within his mandate,

Noting that the contributions received by the High Commissioner in response to his various appeals have not permitted him to meet the emergency requirements of the most needy refugees,

1. *Expresses the opinion* that the programme submitted by the High Commissioner for granting emergency aid, as well as for the implementation of permanent solutions for the refugee problem, contains constructive elements for an effective attempt at coping with the problem;

2. *Invites* the High Commissioner to make available to the General Assembly, at its ninth regular session, such additional information as might facilitate the

General Assembly's task in its consideration of the High Commissioner's proposals;

3. *Recommends* that, in the event of the General Assembly approving the High Commissioner's proposals:

(a) The General Assembly should ask the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to institute negotiations with governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations concerning contributions for the High Commissioner's programme;

(b) The question of the desirability and the composition and terms of reference of an Executive Committee to give directives to the High Commissioner on the implementation of his programme should be examined by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of proposals submitted by the High Commissioner after consultation with his Advisory Committee.

*814th plenary meeting,
23 July 1954.*

550 (XVIII). Report of the International Labour Organisation

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the report⁶⁴ of the International Labour Organisation.

*809th plenary meeting,
19 July 1954.*

551 (XVIII). Reports of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the reports⁶⁵ of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

*822nd plenary meeting,
30 July 1954.*

552 (XVIII). Report of the World Health Organization

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the annual report⁶⁶ submitted by the World Health Organization to the United Nations.

*802nd plenary meeting,
9 July 1954.*

553 (XVIII). Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the fifteenth and sixteenth reports⁶⁷ of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and

⁶⁴ See document E/2577.

⁶⁵ See documents E/2589 and E/2590.

⁶⁶ See documents E/2592 and Add.1.

⁶⁷ See documents E/2512, E/2607 and Corr.1 and Add.1.