



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

4 July - 10 August 1973

RESOLUTIONS

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre librairie ou adressez-vous à: Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в нашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

4 July - 10 August 1973

RESOLUTIONS

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1973

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.

The arabic and roman numerals identifying each resolution indicate, respectively, the number of the resolution and the number of the session at which it was adopted.

The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Council during its fifty-fifth session appears at the end of the present volume.

E/5400

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda for the fifty-fifth session	vii

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING ITS FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

1798 (LV). Economic assistance to Zambia (agenda item 21)	1
1802 (LV). Marine co-operation (agenda item 19)	1
1805 (LV). General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (agenda item 3)	2
1808 (LV). The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries (agenda item 5)	4
1809 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	5
1810 (LV). Membership of Canada in the Economic Commission for Europe (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	5
1811 (LV). Inclusion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Territory to the Commission as an associate member (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	5
1812 (LV). Inclusion of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Islands to the Commission as an associate member (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	6
1813 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	6
1814 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	6
1815 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	6
1816 (LV). Annual report of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>) . .	6
1817 (LV). Role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (agenda item 9 <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>)	6
1818 (LV). Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia (agenda item 9 <i>c</i>)	7
1819 (LV). United Nations export promotion programmes (agenda item 9 <i>d</i>)	8
1820 (LV). International environment co-operation (agenda item 15)	9
1827 (LV). Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy (agenda item 4)	9

Decisions

Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy (agenda item 4)	16
Collective economic security (agenda item 4)	16
International commercial arbitration (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	17
Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>) .	17
Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (agenda item 9 <i>a</i>)	17
Report of the Industrial Development Board (agenda item 11)	17
Mobilization of financial resources (agenda item 12)	17
The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations (agenda item 14)	17

QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1806 (LV). Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development (agenda item 7)	18
1821 (LV). Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (agenda item 8 f)	19

Decisions

Report of the Committee for Development Planning (agenda item 6)	19
Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (agenda item 8 a)	19
Participation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme (agenda item 8 a)	20
World Food Programme (agenda item 8 g)	20

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1822 (LV). Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development (agenda item 10 a)	20
1823 (LV). World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (agenda item 10 a)	21
1824 (LV). Application of computer technology (agenda item 10 a)	22
1825 (LV). Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (agenda item 10 b)	23
1826 (LV). The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States (agenda item 10 c)	24

Decisions

Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (agenda item 10 a)	25
Outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries (agenda item 10 d)	25
Question of the establishment of a special protein fund (agenda item 10 e)	25
Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level (agenda item 10 f)	25

SOCIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

1797 (LV). Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine (agenda item 20)	26
1799 (LV). Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons (agenda item 23)	27
1803 (LV). Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations (agenda item 22)	27

Decisions

Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (agenda item 13)	28
Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 25)	28

PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION QUESTIONS

1800 (LV). International years and anniversaries (agenda item 17 b)	28
1801 (LV). Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities (agenda item 16)	29
1804 (LV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 24)	29

Decisions

Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (agenda item 17 a)	31
In-depth reviews of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (agenda item 17 a)	31

	<i>Page</i>
Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	31
Study on information systems and computer use (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	32
Reports on protein (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	32
Reports on water resources development (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	32
Action by subsidiary bodies of the Council on in-depth reviews (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	32
Drug abuse control (agenda item 17 <i>b</i>)	32
Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (agenda item 17 <i>c</i>)	32
Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization (agenda item 18)	33
Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (agenda item 26)	33

ORGANIZATION AND RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

1807 (LV). Basic programme of work and agenda (agenda item 28)	33
---	----

Decisions

Measures to improve the documentation of the Council (agenda item 27)	34
Calendar of conferences (agenda item 28)	34
Rationalization of the work of the Council (agenda item 28)	34

OTHER DECISIONS

Elections (agenda item 29)	35
Election of a Vice-President of the Council	35
Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber	35
Financial implications of actions taken by the Council at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions	35

Check list of resolutions	37
--	----

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

Adopted by the Council at its 1859th meeting, held on 4 July 1973

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.
4. Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, including a further discussion of collective economic security.
5. The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries.
6. Development planning and projections.
7. Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development.
8. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
 - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme;
 - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (f) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (g) World Food Programme.
9. Regional co-operation:
 - (a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut:
 - (i) Economic Commission for Europe;
 - (ii) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
 - (iii) Economic Commission for Latin America;
 - (iv) Economic Commission for Africa;
 - (v) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut;
 - (b) Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions;
 - (c) Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia;
 - (d) United Nations export promotion and development efforts.
10. Science and technology:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
 - (c) The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations;
 - (d) Outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries;

- (e) Question of the establishment of a special protein fund;
 - (f) Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level.
11. Industrial development co-operation.
 12. Mobilization of financial resources.
 13. Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
 14. The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations.
 15. International environment co-operation.
 16. Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities.
 17. Co-ordination:
 - (a) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (c) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
 18. Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization.
 19. Marine co-operation.
 20. Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine.
 21. Economic assistance to Zambia.
 22. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations.
 23. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons.
 24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
 25. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
 26. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: pending reports.
 27. Measures to improve the documentation of the Council.
 28. Calendar of conferences.
 29. Elections:
 - (a) Commission on Human Rights;
 - (b) Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - (c) Committee on Review and Appraisal;
 - (d) Committee on Natural Resources;
 - (e) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (f) Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women;
 - (g) Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING ITS FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

1798 (LV). Economic assistance to Zambia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 326 (1973) and 327 (1973) of 2 February 1973, 328 (1973) and 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1766 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 on the question of economic assistance to Zambia,

Welcoming the statements of the Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the President of Zambia, made at the 489th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee,¹ on measures taken to counteract the effects of the closure of the southern border of Zambia,

Applauding the courageous and determined stand of Zambia in implementing the United Nations policy of sanctions against the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia,

Emphasizing the great importance of providing assistance to Zambia, not only for economic reasons, but, even more importantly, because of its great political implications,

Considering that the problem, taken in the context of the struggle to secure respect for the inalienable rights and the dignity of all the people who live in southern Africa, represents a fundamental test of the will of all Member States to fulfil the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering further that it would be highly unjust and counter to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations for Zambia to bear alone the great cost arising from its implementation of the United Nations policy of sanctions,

Expressing appreciation to Member States which have already contributed part of the cost to Zambia, and also to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts in implementing Security Council resolution 329 (1973) and Council resolution 1766 (LIV),

Recognizing that the real cost to Zambia includes not only that of capital equipment but also heavy recurrent expenditure, as well as imposing a long-term burden on the country's development and increasing its indebtedness,

Noting that the amount of such costs still to be mobilized in 1973 is estimated at approximately 38.05 million kwachas (about US \$63.35 million),

Further recognizing that these costs will increase in 1974 and 1975,

1. *Endorses* the appeal made to the world community in the statement of the Secretary-General for further assistance to Zambia, and his specific proposals designed to achieve that objective;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to make the required additional contributions, either bilaterally or multilaterally, as soon as possible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, and to maintain the *tempo* of his efforts to achieve the maximum response from all Member States and from all components of the United Nations system;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to arrange regular consultative meetings with representatives of Governments of all interested Member States and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council.

1873rd plenary meeting
24 July 1973

1802 (LV). Marine co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1537 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 on marine co-operation, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the uses of the sea and to invite the Governments of Member States to make proposals for strengthening international co-operation in the marine environment,

Noting with satisfaction the study prepared by the Secretary-General entitled "Uses of the sea",² which gives a clear and concise picture of the present and foreseeable uses of ocean space and of potential conflicts in the use of marine resources,³

² E/5120 and Corr. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, chapters II and III.

¹ E/AC.24/SR.489.

Further noting the summary of the replies of Governments of Member States to the *note verbale* of the Secretary-General of 12 June 1972 and the proposals for the strengthening of international co-operation in the marine environment, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on marine co-operation,⁴

Recognizing that the present approach to the development of ocean space is conducted almost exclusively along sectoral lines,

Aware of the need for an integrated approach in the consideration of the problems involved in the various uses of the sea, in order to achieve the proper management of ocean resources and uses, and of the fact that this approach requires an integrated information base,

Conscious of the fact that the coastal areas in many countries, particularly the developing countries, represent one of their most valuable possessions and that the proper management and development of these areas constitutes an important factor in their national development planning,

Noting the observation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its annual report for 1972/73⁵ that there is a need for simplifying and rationalizing co-ordination arrangements within the United Nations system in the field of marine co-operation,

Bearing in mind the need to avoid prejudicing the work of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

I

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies and the competent bodies at present concerned with marine affairs:

(a) To strengthen his capability of collecting economic and technical information relating to the development of the resources and uses of the sea and to arrange for the regular dissemination of relevant information in the most appropriate way;

(b) To prepare on a regular basis an updated version of his study on the uses of the sea, based on the latest information available in the economic, technical and scientific fields and drawing upon the expertise of the various competent bodies concerned within the United Nations system, which version should also include a summary of existing arrangements in the United Nations system for making available to interested countries, particularly the developing countries, information on advances in technology and the transfer of such technology to them and a compendium of relevant statistics;

(c) To make this study available to Member States and the governing bodies of the various specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations institutions engaged in activities relating to marine affairs, and, on request, to other interested bodies;

⁴ E/5332, paras. 4-12 and para. 20.

⁵ E/5289 (part I), para. 25.

(d) To report, at least biennially, to the Council on the implementation of sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, transmitting also the comments of the governing bodies of the various specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations institutions concerned with marine affairs;

II

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and in particular the regional economic commissions and other regional technical bodies:

(a) To undertake a comprehensive interdisciplinary study to identify and review the problems of coastal area development, using for this purpose the expertise of the entire United Nations system, in technical and scientific matters, and also in development planning;

(b) To submit to the Council at its fifty-ninth session proposals, based on the above-mentioned interdisciplinary study, for coastal area development, particularly in developing countries, including proposals for possible appropriate action at the regional and sub-regional levels;

3. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, and also the regional economic commissions, to give full support to the Secretary-General in this task;

III

4. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to prepare a concise report covering the work programmes and the spheres of competence of the components of the United Nations system in the field of marine science and its applications, in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of activities in this field, and to present this report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session.

*1876th plenary meeting
7 August 1973*

1805 (LV). General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments

The Economic and Social Council,

Having held at its fifty-fifth session a thorough discussion of international economic and social policy and of recent developments,

Taking note with appreciation of the collaboration it has received in this exercise—through valuable opinions and information given in the course of the discussion—from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the executive heads of the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization

of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the representatives of the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and the representatives of non-governmental organizations in category I consultative status with the Council, including both trade-union and employers' organizations,

Reaffirming its resolution 1724 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 dealing with the fundamental role of the Council under Article 60 of the Charter of the United Nations and the rationalization of the Council's methods of work, and bearing in mind its resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the evident reduction in international tension achieved so far; also, its anxiety at the persistence of certain focal points of tension in some parts of the world;

2. *Expresses its profound concern* at the persistence and aggravation of the international monetary crisis and inflationary pressures, which affect even countries that until now were free from this scourge, and at the delay in attacking the underlying causes of the monetary confusion and in agreeing on appropriate measures for establishing a system which will serve the interests of the whole international community;

3. *Considers* that this concern is justified, *inter alia*, by the following effects that the adverse factors mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above produce or may produce:

(a) A manifest disequilibrium in international payments, which seriously interferes with trade and gravely affects the outcome of the trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade scheduled for the end of 1973, and threatens to limit the scope of those negotiations and to stultify any beneficial results for the whole international community;

(b) A further deterioration of the difficult economic and social condition of the great majority of the developing countries, which are affected by these phenomena directly, because of the rise in the prices of their imports and the devaluation of their currency reserves, and also because they have a negative effect on the attainment of the targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) Increased speculation, encouraging activities contrary to the interests of the world community and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, *inter alia*, on the part of certain large multinational corporations, banks and financial operators, in so far as it increases the difficulty of defining a new stable monetary system designed to promote accelerated and sustained development and world economic expansion;

4. *Expresses its equally profound concern* at the acute world food shortage, which has become exceptionally

serious because of the decline in production due to major droughts and floods and the exhaustion of grain stocks, aggravating the chronic imbalance between population growth and the food supply in the world as a whole, all of which means continued malnutrition for more than 1,500 million human beings, as is at the present time particularly reflected in the situation in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

5. *Appeals* to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take prompt and effective measures with a view to:

(a) Intensifying and accelerating the consultations designed to attain the objectives set forth in resolution 84 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 21 May 1972—paragraph 2 of which states that a more satisfactory system of monetary co-operation, with the widest possible participation of developed and developing countries, is desirable—the principal aim being to ensure that the new monetary order will meet the interests of all countries, large and small, developed and developing, encourage the expansion of trade and economic relations between all countries in the world, without any discrimination on political or other grounds, vigorously accelerate the economic and social development of the developing world, particularly the least advanced countries, and promote a wider and more equitable distribution of income at the world-wide level;

(b) Making a co-ordinated attack on problems in the monetary, trade and financial spheres, in accordance with resolution 84 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Economic and Social Council resolution 1722 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and General Assembly resolutions 3040 (XXVII) and 3041 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, taking into consideration the interdependence of those problems and the need for full participation by both developed and developing countries and bearing in mind the fact that not only should the interests of the developing countries in the trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade receive adequate attention, in accordance with those same resolutions, but also trade concessions should be supported by appropriate supplementary measures, agreed upon by other competent bodies, ensuring that those countries can effectively exercise the tariff and non-tariff advantages they may derive from those negotiations;

(c) Putting into effect a policy the basic objective of which would be to satisfy fully, in all parts of the world, the fundamental right of human beings to live free from hunger through individual measures and international co-operation, a result which should be achieved through concerted action to bring about a rapid increase in food production, especially in the developing countries, and to this end urgent consideration should be given to the proposals by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the establishment and co-ordination of a food reserve,⁶ particularly of cereals and dairy products, in

⁶ See E/5050 and Corr.1 and E/5050/Add.1.

anticipation of emergency situations such as those now existing, and also, within the framework of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, to the readaptation of the rules regulating international trade in agricultural products;

(d) Making the maximum use of the institutional machinery set up within the United Nations system in accordance with the principles of the Charter, which remain fully in force; this machinery may need to be adjusted to present conditions and needs and its activities may need to be better co-ordinated, but it remains an irreplaceable instrument for the achievement of the objectives stated in Article 55 of the Charter, which all Member States, in Article 56, have undertaken to promote;

6. *Appeals also* to world public opinion and information media to encourage, promote and support prompt and effective action by Governments to remove the dangers for peace, international social justice, peaceful coexistence and the satisfaction of the vital needs of a large part of mankind presented by the adverse situations enumerated in the present resolution, which frustrate the desire, shared by many members of the Council, for the setting-up of a system of collective economic security which would benefit all countries and all human beings and whose basic principles and method of operation the Council is endeavouring to define.

*1877th plenary meeting
8 August 1973*

1808 (LV). The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the importance of the employment and income distribution aspects of economic and social development and of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the need to pursue vigorously efforts to find solutions for the problem of mass poverty and unemployment,

Recognizing further that a sustained pace of economic growth would contribute materially to achieving the qualitative and structural changes required for the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment,

Considering that the problem of mass poverty and unemployment is part of the general problem of the development of developing countries, which must be solved in conjunction with other economic and social problems, and with the active participation of their peoples in the formulation of national plans and priorities,

Convinced that measures to eradicate mass poverty and unemployment must be closely linked, together with other measures, to the carrying out of far-reaching structural social and economic changes, in order to ensure for the

peoples concerned a fair and full share in the benefits derived from such development,

Recalling article 7 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁷ which states that the rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government,

Taking into account the interrelationship of trade, aid, development, technology and employment,

Welcoming the efforts of developed countries to normalize and improve conditions for the development of equitable and mutually advantageous economic co-operation, in view of the important contributions that can be made in this way to the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries,

Recalling Council resolution 1727 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, and also General Assembly resolution 3018 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 inviting developing countries to take such further steps as might be necessary to achieve a better income distribution and to create new employment opportunities, and further inviting developed countries to consider ways of enlarging the volume of their concessionary assistance and thus enhancing the capacity of developing countries to eradicate mass poverty and unemployment, particularly among the poorest sections of their communities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the observations of the Secretary-General in his note on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries,⁸ based on information supplied by Governments and organizations, of the special report prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on employment policy in the Second United Nations Development Decade⁹ and of the approach to employment policy and planning and to inter-agency action and co-ordination indicated in the documents mentioned in the present resolution;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* that the Committee for Development Planning is continuing its work on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment, as indicated in its report on its ninth session;¹⁰

3. *Stresses* the fact that a sustained pace of economic growth creates favourable conditions for the achievement of the qualitative and structural changes required for the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment;

4. *Recommends* the Governments and international organizations concerned to implement the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, in

⁷ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

⁸ E/5343 and Corr.1 and E/5343/Add.1.

⁹ E/5289 (part II).

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293), para. 108.*

particular those relating to the eradication of mass poverty and unemployment;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the initiative of the International Labour Organisation in launching the World Employment Programme in pursuance of the objectives of its Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation, 1964 (No. 122) and welcomes the financial support given to this Programme by the United Nations Development Programme and by other international and national financing institutions and Governments, and the participation in the World Employment Programme of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

6. *Recommends* that the developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and priorities, further intensify their efforts to implement the employment and income distribution objectives in their development planning and policies and to that effect take appropriate action on such matters as agrarian reform, land improvement, public construction works, the choice of techniques, including appropriate industrial technology, population policies, education and training policies, rural and integrated rural-urban development and the mobilization of internal resources, as indicated for the most part in the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination mentioned in paragraph 1 above;

7. *Recommends* that the developed countries further intensify their efforts for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, as adopted, in areas such as those of trade, aid and the transfer of technology, as a way to contribute to the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries, having regard to the effects that the implementation of the Strategy can have *inter alia* on the expansion of the resources available for the solution of that problem;

8. *Urges* the International Labour Organisation to continue its work in the field of employment planning and promotion, pursuing its catalytic action as far as the entire United Nations system is concerned, and urges other specialized agencies and organs to continue their co-operation in the World Employment Programme and to give close attention in their short-term and medium-term plans to the promotion of concerted and meaningful action-oriented programmes and projects with respect to employment policy, along the lines indicated in the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

9. *Further urges* the United Nations Development Programme and international and national governmental financing institutions to give close consideration to the

special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to take it into account in their preinvestment and investment activities;

10. *Decides* to keep this question of mass poverty and unemployment under scrutiny within the framework of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1809 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 28 April 1972 to 18 May 1973,¹¹ of the views expressed during the discussion in the Commission,¹² and of the resolutions and other decisions adopted during the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, contained in part III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in parts V and VI of the report.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1810 (LV). Membership of Canada in the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that Canada has participated actively in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe under paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, and that it now wishes to be able to make a more positive contribution to activities of the Commission by accepting the responsibilities inherent in full membership,

Decides to change paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe by adding Canada to the list of members of the Commission.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1811 (LV). Inclusion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Territory to the Commission as an associate member

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10 (E/5276).

¹² *Ibid.*, part II.

the request of the Government of the United States of America for the inclusion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands within the geographical scope of the Commission and the admission of the Territory to the Commission as an associate member,¹³

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted to the Commission as an associate member;

2. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1812 (LV). Inclusion of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Islands to the Commission as an associate member

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the inclusion of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the geographical scope of the Commission and the admission of the Islands to the Commission as an associate member,¹⁴

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Gilbert and Ellice Islands be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted to the Commission as an associate member;

2. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1813 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 28 March 1972 to 23 April 1973¹⁵ and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report,

Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of that report.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5277), paras. 231 and 232.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5277).*

1814 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 1 May 1972 to 30 March 1973¹⁶ and of the resolutions and recommendations contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in volume II of the report.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1815 (LV). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973¹⁷ and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities 1974 to 1976, with projections to 1979, contained in part V of the report;

3. *Takes further note* of the first biennial report on the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the second United Nations Development Decade.¹⁸

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1816 (LV). Annual report of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut covering the period from 15 April 1972 to 14 April 1973.¹⁹

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1817 (LV). Role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The Economic and Social Council

Having considered the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8, vols. I and II (E/5275 and Corr.1 and E/5275/Add.1).

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5253 and Add.1 and 2).*

¹⁸ E/CN.14/595/Summary.

¹⁹ E/5366 and Corr.1.

and Social Office in Beirut and the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions,²⁰

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2801 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971.

Recalling its resolution 1756 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Council at its fifty-eighth session a further report on regional structures of the United Nations system,

Stressing the importance of regional, sub-regional and interregional co-operation for the attainment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy,

Noting in this respect the review of regional and inter-regional projects undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme and the consultations which have taken place between the Programme and the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut for the purpose of strengthening their relationship and co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2974 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 concerning co-operation between developing countries and the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to implement that resolution in order to improve the capacity and experience of all the Member States and to direct the multiplier effect of assistance extended to developing countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit these reports to the Council at its summer sessions, incorporating therein an analytical study, based on the contents of the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, identifying common development problems the various regions are faced with and identifying also those experiences of the developed countries and the developing countries themselves which can be helpful to the developing countries in the solution of these common problems;

2. *Commends* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut for their important contributions to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, as contained in the Quito Appraisal, as adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America in the annex to its resolution 320 (XV),²¹ the first biennial review of social and economic development in the region of the

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East²² and in the first biennial review and appraisal of progress undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa²³ and invites them to continue and intensify their activities in this respect, so as to ensure that their contributions are available well in time for the mid-term review and appraisal scheduled for 1975, with particular emphasis on the need to promote both functional and sectoral regional, interregional and sub-regional co-operation;

3. *Draws the attention* of the regional economic commissions to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Regional co-operation: study on regional structures"²⁴ and to its resolution 1756 (LIV) and requests them to give due consideration to this matter and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to co-operate equally fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 1756 (LIV);

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give his full support to the regional economic commissions, in particular with regard to their contribution to the mid-term review and appraisal;

6. *Requests* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to give due consideration to the principles and guide-lines for co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme for inter-country programming and projects²⁵ and to report, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, from time to time on the steps taken for their implementation;

7. *Requests* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to consider, if they have not already done so, long-term priority areas of their activities in the light of the changing economic and social situations of the regions and in the world at large.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1818 (LV). Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the special role of the regional economic commissions in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Bearing in mind that the countries of Western Asia at present covered by the United Nations Economic and

²⁰ E/5370 and Corr.1.

²¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/5275 and Corr.1 and E/5275/Add.1), part III.

²² E/CN.11/L.349.

²³ E/CN.14/565.

²⁴ E/5127.

²⁵ See Council resolution 1530 (XLIX), annex.

Social Office in Beirut do not enjoy membership in any regional economic commission,

Believing that such membership would be an important factor in accelerating their economic and social development,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Western Asia, to start its operations on 1 January 1974, with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Western Asia, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:
 - (a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Western Asia, for raising the level of economic activity in Western Asia and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the countries of that area both among themselves and with other countries of the world;
 - (b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Western Asia as the Commission deems appropriate;
 - (c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;
 - (d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (e) Assist the Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;
 - (f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors.
2. The members of the Commission shall consist of the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which at present call on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Future applications for membership by Member States shall be decided on by the Council upon the recommendation of the Commission.
3. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.
4. The Commission may invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.
5. The Commission may make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.
6. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to those agencies or organizations, following the practice of the Council.

8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the directives contained in the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

9. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

10. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

12. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year.

*1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973*

1819 (LV). United Nations export promotion programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that export promotion programmes constitute an important sector of United Nations activity, particularly in assisting developing countries in the light of the over-all goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing that these programmes can only be implemented through effective co-ordination among the participating organizations and executing agencies,

Considering that a better utilization of the scarce resources available for assistance in the field of trade promotion can only be adequately achieved by avoiding duplication of work and unnecessary overlapping among those organizations and agencies,

Bearing in mind the fact that the definition of trade promotion as already provided by the objectives, programmes and functional structure of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre should constitute the basis for any United Nations action in this sector,

Recognizing that, in conformity with the analysis and conclusive suggestions put forward by the Secretary-General in his report on United Nations export promotion and development efforts,²⁶ the Centre is the focal point for technical assistance and co-operation activities in the export promotion field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries,

Noting also the serious efforts undertaken by the regional economic commissions to promote the export trade of developing countries in their respective regions,

²⁶ E/5254 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

I

1. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board, taking into account the results of a study to be made by the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to consider all possible measures at both policy and operational levels that would permit the Centre to discharge fully its responsibilities as the focal point for all United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion;

2. *Further invites* other sectoral and regional organizations within the United Nations system in the field of trade promotion, such as the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to give their views on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board;

II

3. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board, through the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to give high priority to developing countries in the Board's programme of action, especially with respect to training programmes in export promotion, market research and marketing, export costing and pricing, export market development and product adaptation, export packaging, and quality control;

4. *Further invites* the Trade and Development Board, also through the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to intensify its programme of action in the field of integrated projects for the economic development of developing countries;

* * *

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to report its conclusions and recommendations and the progress made in this connexion to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session.

1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973

1820 (LV). International environment co-operation

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first session;²⁷

2. *Endorses* the conclusions of the Governing Council contained in that report and commends them to the General Assembly;

3. *Considers* that the Governing Council should as far as possible proceed quickly with the detailed consid-

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9025)*; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5373.

eration of programme activities within the broad priority areas identified at its first session, as contained in its decision 1 (I);²⁸

4. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council at its second session, at which detailed work programmes including proposals from the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for activities to be supported by the Environment Fund will be considered, to organize its work in such a way that substantive discussions on these programme activities and their funding can be held;

5. *Expresses once again its gratitude* to the Government of Kenya, and its appreciation of the detailed preparations designed to ensure all necessary arrangements for the success of the second session of the Governing Council and the effective functioning of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme.

1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973

1827 (LV). Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy

The Economic and Social Council,

Having undertaken a first over-all review and appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, based on the report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its second session²⁹ and the working paper contained in section C of chapter II thereof, as well as other United Nations reports on review and appraisal, including the report of the Secretary-General entitled *First over-all review and appraisal of issues and policies*,³⁰ volumes I and II of the publication entitled *Implementation of the International Development Strategy: papers for the first over-all review and appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade*,³¹ the publication entitled *Trade and Development policies in the 1970s: report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy*³² and the complementary reports by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³³ the report of the Trade and Development

²⁸ *Ibid.*, annex I.

²⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 11 (E/5316)*.

³⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.6, and document E/5268/Corr.1.

³¹ United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.73.II.A.2 and E.73.II.A.3.

³² United Nations publication, Sales No. 73.II.D.14.

³³ "Review of the implementation of policy measures envisaged in the International Development Strategy" (TD/B/429/Add.1 and Add.1/Annex and Add.1/Annex/Corr.1) and "The recent economic experience of developing countries in relation to the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy" (TD/B/429/Add.2) (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

Board on its fifth special session,³⁴ the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session³⁵ and the reviews and appraisals carried out by the regional economic commissions concerned,

1. *Transmits* to the General Assembly the working paper on the first review and appraisal, annexed to the present resolution, drafted after a first reading,³⁶ for

³⁴ TD/B/440; see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9015)*.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293 and Add.1/Rev.1)*.

³⁶ Transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbols E/AC.6/L.538 and Add.1.

further deliberation, bearing in mind that this does not imply a commitment on the part of delegations on the content of the working paper;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the consideration of this working paper in the light of the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Council.³⁷

1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973

³⁷ See E/AC.6/SR.637, E/AC.6/SR.642 and 643, E/AC.6/SR.652 and E/AC.6/SR.668-670.

ANNEX

First over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs
I. Introduction	1-10
II. General evaluation	11-32
A. Attainment of goals and objectives	11-16
B. Efforts of developing countries	17-22
C. Performance by developed countries	23-31
D. General survey	32
III. Further action	33-62
A. Measures by developing countries	34-44
B. Measures by developed countries	45-59
C. Measures by the international community	60-62

I. Introduction

1. It was implicit in the very concept of a biennial review, accepted in 1970, that such a review would afford an opportunity to make a broad appraisal of past performance and to draw therefrom implications for the future. Information about the experience of the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade (1971-1972) is, as yet, insufficient to permit a full, factual and comprehensive analysis of the progress made or the shortfalls encountered, or to define new goals which could call into question the ones already embodied in the International Development Strategy. At the same time, the changes in qualitative perception and the suggestions for modifications of the present indicators do not justify the abandonment of efforts to evaluate quantitatively wherever possible. In any case, the task of review and appraisal is not to analyze isolated examples of progress or study certain indicators, but to assess over-all trends and progress in achieving integrated economic and social development. It is apparent from this assessment that the experience of the past two years remains a cause for great concern.

2. Since 1970, the world economy has experienced a series of monetary crises which have had severe repercussions, especially on the developing countries because of their generally greater vulnerability to external economic impulses. Moreover, significant changes have been taking place in international economic relations, particularly among the advanced countries. At the same time, the international community has become visibly more impressed with the interdependence of its common problems, and in particular with the interdependence of different categories of problems which, in

the past, even when considered, were dealt with separately. The changing relationship among developed countries provides the opportunity for devising new forms of international co-operation, which should take into account the interests of all countries and which should give a significant impetus to the economic and social progress of the developing countries. The growing understanding of the determinants of the development process should also serve as a helpful force.

3. However, judged in terms of international action since 1970, the cause of development has lost momentum. Despite the action taken by some developed countries, the net aggregate flow of financial resources to developing countries has made little progress towards the target specified in the Strategy, and the most critical portion of that total—net official development assistance as a share of the gross national product of the developed countries—has made virtually no progress at all. The tight rein exercised by major developed countries has also meant that the operations of international financial organizations have not expanded as rapidly as the demand for them, thus creating in some cases grave difficulties for countries whose need for development support is the greatest. Some activities of certain transnational corporations have also given rise to concern in a number of cases. On the trade front, while some progress was achieved, both innovations and measures for implementation since the adoption of the Strategy have not matched expectations.

4. In spite of the significant efforts made by developing countries, their average rate of economic growth actually showed a decline from the level reached towards the end of the past decade. This average, furthermore, conceals wide disparities in the rates of economic growth achieved by various developing countries. Even the modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries, stipulated in the Strategy, is not yet in sight.

5. The development objective must be returned to a central place, along with peace and security, in the constellation of great issues to which the international community should urgently seek effective and consistent solutions. There are thus strong reasons for bringing development back to the forefront of the questions which are the subject of world-wide concern. The current climate of détente creates greater opportunity for development support, though this additional support has yet to come about. Economic and social progress in the developing countries will in turn promote international security.

6. Parts of the developing world are still subjected to colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation, with harmful effects on the development efforts of the peoples and countries concerned.

7. Urgent action must be taken to implement the policy measures in the Strategy which have not been implemented so far. It is essential that the developed countries display the necessary political will to accord higher priority to the implementation of these measures, so as to provide a framework conducive to the accelerated progress of the developing countries. As part of their primary responsibility for development, the developing countries should reinforce their vigorous policy measures.

8. The central purpose remains to diminish the gross inequalities in economic development and social welfare that have widened among the nations of the world and to attack poverty, particularly in ways that improve the conditions of the poorest groups within the poor countries. Such is the spirit of the International Development Strategy that the States Members of the United Nations adopted unanimously in 1970, and this is also the spirit that should animate its first review and appraisal.

9. There are very substantial complementarities among the major goals and objectives of the Strategy. Agriculture, which is at present the predominant sector of activity in most developing countries and which is currently of great concern to many of them, has to be expanded and modernized. The transformatory effect of industry on the development of agriculture, transport and other sectors and its ability to absorb a greater proportion of the growing labour force has to be enhanced. Development includes a multiplicity of objectives and programmes which, if properly integrated, will bring about increased output, as well as improvements in employment, income distribution, education, health and nutrition. Man is both producer and consumer; his well-being is both a determining factor and an end-result of development. These dimensions of development require a unified approach in planning and a political will to bring about the necessary structural and institutional changes in the light of the circumstances prevailing in the countries concerned. The developing countries that make these changes need not only encouragement but also appropriate international assistance.

10. Against the background outlined above, the first exercise of over-all review and appraisal should be undertaken on the basis of a general evaluation of the record concerning the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy and the implementation of the policy measures in this regard, in the light of the efforts of developing countries and the performance of developed countries. This exercise should necessarily lead to defining further the policy measures needed to carry out the provisions of the Strategy. It could, moreover, facilitate the elaboration of the charter of the economic rights and duties of States.

II. General evaluation

A. ATTAINMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

11. The balance sheet of the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade shows that development problems, far from being solved, have become increasingly acute, and in many cases there has been a set-back in comparison with the situation prevailing in the latter part of the past decade. The main features of the record concerning the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy are enumerated in paragraphs 12 to 16 below.

12. Preliminary evidence^a suggests that the average annual rate of growth of the gross domestic product of the developing countries during the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade did not quite reach the annual average of 5.5 per cent recorded in the preceding decade, and was in fact significantly smaller than the average of more than 6 per cent reached in the closing years of that decade. The rate of growth of *per capita* gross domestic product of these countries was not much above 2.5 per cent. Many developing countries experienced much lower rates than these averages. The least developed countries, in particular, continued to experience serious difficulties in this regard.

13. Unfavourable weather aggravated the structural deficiencies of the agricultural sector. Agricultural production suffered a serious set-back in a large number of developing countries. The annual expansion in 1971 was far below the target of 4 per cent specified in the Strategy and in 1972 it suffered a decline.

14. Industrial output expanded at a rate not far short of the target of 8 per cent suggested in the Strategy. The industrial base is, however, still too small in most developing countries for self-sustained expansion. Moreover, the linkages between industry and other sectors of the economy remain far from adequately developed.

15. The quantum of both exports and imports of developing countries expanded at an annual rate significantly below the target of around 7 per cent specified in the Strategy. The rate of increase in exports was in fact significantly lower than that achieved in the past decade.

16. Redistribution of income has not made sufficient progress in many developing countries. Unemployment continues to loom large. Educational and health facilities are increasing but are still far short of needs. Housing shortages remain acute. Malnutrition is widespread. All these elements have exacerbated the problem of mass poverty in many developing countries.

B. EFFORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

17. The experience of developing countries in national planning has been steadily increasing. Their planning mechanisms are strengthening with the passage of time, and in some cases their influence in the most important economic and social decisions has increased. The successive generations of development plans reflect continuing improvements both in techniques of plan formulation and procedures for plan implementation. A number of current development plans also indicate a growing awareness in the developing countries of the need to pursue, in the light of their circumstances, patterns of development in which the expansion and structure of production are attuned to resolving such problems as mass poverty and unemployment. Much, however, still remains to be done in this regard.

18. Institutional changes covering a wide spectrum of productive activity have been undertaken in the developing countries. With respect to natural resources, institutional changes have been introduced in recent years to achieve more efficient resource utilization and greater participation by the State in resource development. In some developing countries, nationalization, the association of the State with foreign enterprises and modification of concessions and régimes for the development, marketing and transport of natural resources have been the principal means employed in order to effect such changes. Considerable emphasis has been placed on land reforms in recent years, though the actual experience in this regard

^a Quantitative statements are based on the provisional data contained in *World Economic Survey, 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.C.1) and on projections relating to population which suggest an annual rate of increase in the population of developing countries of over 2.5 per cent.

has not been very impressive so far. The need for renewed attention to land reforms that are in consonance with the socio-economic requirements of the countries concerned remains great. Other changes in traditional structures of institutions that help to speed up development are also necessary, in order to remove obstacles to social progress and economic development. Of particular importance is the need to eliminate the substantial under-utilization of production capacity in manufacturing industries and to orient the pattern of industrial production towards meeting the requirements of both employment and mass consumption. The beneficial rôle that a suitably designed construction activity can play has not, as yet, been fully explored in the developing countries.

19. Developing countries have adopted a wide array of measures aimed at the development of their human resources. Many developing countries have defined their demographic policies; while some consider a rapid population growth desirable for attaining their development objectives, others recognize the need for a reduction in the rate of population increase for the same purpose. In some countries, significant reductions in birth rates have taken place. The capacity to sustain adequate programmes for making available means of family planning remains limited in those developing countries which require them in the context of their demographic policies. There has been progress towards spreading the benefits of economic growth, especially through the expansion of educational and health facilities, low-cost housing for the poorer sections of the population and other improvements, but much remains to be done. In particular, efforts to orient educational systems towards development priorities need to be strengthened.

20. The measures employed in the developing countries to mobilize domestic financial resources for development have continued to be enlarged. The expansion and improvement of tax systems and related measures have made significant contributions, but still more vigorous action is required in order to raise the savings ratio at a faster rate. As many developing countries are heavily dependent on exports, the pace of expansion of exports continues to exercise an important influence on the savings ratio.

21. Developing countries have made efforts to promote trade among themselves and to establish or strengthen regional, sub-regional or interregional economic co-operation and integration. The results have in some cases fallen short of expectations, and the need for perseverance and for devising innovative solutions remains undiminished.

22. The economies of the developing countries generally remain highly sensitive to external conditions and, therefore, to the policies and actions of the developed countries. Thus, the success of bold and far-reaching efforts by the developing countries to accelerate their economic and social progress is still contingent upon the availability of favourable external factors. In many cases, unfavourable terms of trade, transfer of technology and technical assistance and inadequate development financing have adversely affected the progress of developing countries. An assessment of the performance of the developed countries in terms of their contribution to improving the economic environment for the accelerated progress of the developing countries is therefore not only pertinent but also crucial.

C. PERFORMANCE BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

23. Even nearly three years after the adoption of the International Development Strategy, most developed countries have not as yet introduced major policy changes in support of it. Some developed countries have demonstrated a welcome sense of commitment to the provisions of the Strategy, but most have accorded a low priority to the development problems of the developing countries. There is a danger that, owing to the preoccupation of many developed countries with the readjustment of their own mutual relations, the urgent need for implementing the policy measures embodied in the Strategy will be disregarded.

24. While some progress has been made in designing practical measures to expand the international trade of developing countries, their implementation has remained unsatisfactory, more especially in the case of measures in favour of the least developed countries, for the following reasons.

(a) The international community reached no agreement on a set of general principles on a pricing policy and access to markets for commodities by the date set in the Strategy.

(b) The sole new achievement with regard to primary commodities was the conclusion of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, the preparation of which extended over more than 16 years and which has not yet been ratified by all major importing countries. Several primary conditions of interest to a large number of developing countries still suffer from a lack of access to external markets and of the application of an adequate and broadly-based non-discriminatory pricing policy by developed countries. Despite the current series of intergovernmental consultations, practical efforts to improve the competitive position of exports from developing countries of natural materials facing competition from synthetics have so far been extremely limited.

(c) Although the arrangements introduced by developed countries within the generalized system of preferences represent a break-through in the traditional concept of international trade and co-operation, their benefit to developing countries has so far been of a modest nature, particularly in the case of the least developed countries. This is due, *inter alia*, to the general non-inclusion of items falling within chapters 1 to 24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, the exclusion of a number of items in chapters 25 to 99 and also the introduction in these schemes of safeguard clauses, ceilings and other non-tariff barriers and clauses. Moreover, not all developed countries have as yet implemented the generalized system of preferences. Even the modest benefits accruing to developing countries from this system are in danger of being eroded both by preferential arrangements among developed countries and by the prospects of reductions in trade barriers among them following the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. In this context, the stated intention of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries must be fully taken into account.

(d) The provisions of the Strategy designed to maintain a standstill on tariff or non-tariff barriers, including ordinarily a standstill in relation to manufactured and semi-manufactured products, have not been complied with by several developed countries. Though some quantitative restrictions have been relaxed or removed over the past two years by certain developed countries, the general trend is towards an intensification of non-tariff barriers to trade. The case of textiles provides a particularly notable example of such barriers.

(e) The value of the trade of socialist countries of Eastern Europe with developing countries increased in the opening year of the Second United Nations Development Decade, although at a slower rate than that experienced in the preceding two years. While the share of manufactures and semi-manufactures in the imports of these socialist countries from the developing world is as yet small, an encouraging increase is taking place. Similarly, the number of their trading partners among developing countries is increasing. While new trade arrangements with developing countries have been entered into, improvements to bring about greater flexibility and multilateralization of payments with the co-operation of all parties concerned are being sought.

(f) On the whole, developed countries have made slow, limited and disappointing progress in their efforts to implement the provision in the Strategy that developed countries, through joint or unilateral action, will accord priority to reducing or eliminating barriers to the export trade of the developing countries.

25. The progress towards the attainment of the International Development Strategy's key targets for the transfer of financial resources to the developing countries has been disappointing. The fulfilment of these targets within the time-limits specified is crucial to the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Strategy. While some developed countries have increased their financial contributions, the over-all effort has been disappointing and the availability of external financial resources has remained far from commensurate with the needs of the developing countries. Some details on the transfer of financial resources are given below.

(a) The net aggregate transfer of financial resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries, as a proportion of the gross national product of these economies, rose from 0.70 per cent in 1970 to 0.74 per cent in 1971, but remained well below not only the target of 1 per cent but also the level reached 10 years earlier—namely, 0.86 per cent. Official development assistance, which is designed to be concessional and is, in the view of most countries, the critical component of the net transfer, rose only nominally from 0.33 per cent in 1970 to 0.34 per cent in 1971—as against the level of 0.50 per cent reached in 1961—while the target for such assistance is 0.70 per cent. Unless current trends are reversed, neither of these targets is likely to be reached on the dates envisaged in the Strategy; these trends point to particularly discouraging prospects in regard to the official development assistance target. The proportion of grants in official development assistance declined slightly from 1970 to 1971, and, on an average, development loans were on slightly harder terms in 1971 than in 1970. Although some developed countries have recently taken steps towards the goal of untied loans, on the whole there has been little progress in this direction.

(b) The commitments of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to transfer financial resources increased substantially during the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade, although the amount actually disbursed on a year-to-year basis is not known. In general, these transfers have been provided on soft terms. However, the transfers from these socialist economies have so far remained concentrated on a few developing countries.

(c) In the face of, particularly, a level of official development assistance well below their requirements, developing countries have had increasingly to resort to commercial loans at higher costs. As a consequence, the burden of external indebtedness is becoming more pressing. Servicing the public debt of the developing countries absorbed about 10 per cent of their export earnings in 1971; the debt-servicing problem of some of these countries was particularly serious. This situation will continue to deteriorate and the ratio will rise rapidly unless counter-measures are urgently taken.

26. The attainment of the Strategy objectives relating to the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade continues to encounter difficulties. Although there was a slight increase in relation to general cargo shipping, the over-all share of developing countries in world shipping tonnage declined from 6.3 per cent in 1970 to 5.5 per cent in 1972. There were sharp increases in 1971 in the freight rates charged by liner conferences; such increases have aggravated the balance-of-payments problems of developing countries.

27. While studies have been made or initiated in the United Nations that have further identified the restrictive business practices affecting the trade and development of the developing countries, the concrete results envisaged in the Strategy have so far proved elusive. Restrictions on the trade and development of these countries continue to be experienced as a result of some foreign marketing and distribution arrangements and certain activities and business practices of some transnational corporations and other enterprises of the developed countries.

28. Some significant and concrete steps have already been taken in designing and adopting measures in favour of the least developed

countries through both bilateral and multilateral channels of assistance. However, as yet, they have not been commensurate with the needs of these countries.

29. Although progress was achieved in some cases, mainly through co-operative action with other developing countries, a coherent programme to overcome the special difficulties of the land-locked developing countries has not yet materialized.

30. Questions relating to the transfer of technology to the developing countries have continued to be studied in intergovernmental forums, but significant new action has not been taken at the international level since the adoption of the Strategy. In a number of cases, public transfers of technology have been made on concessional terms. Private transfers of technology generally continue to follow traditional market practices; such transfers have often taken place on terms that are not fair and equitable, with adverse effects on the technological infrastructure and the balance of payments of the developing countries concerned.

31. Adjustment measures in developed countries have been recommended in a number of decisions taken at the international level. However, most developed countries have not as yet adopted measures specifically designed to ease structural adjustments in industry in order to promote greater market opportunities for imports from developing countries, and thereby a more rational international division of labour.

D. GENERAL SURVEY

32. The general evaluation set out in paragraphs 11 to 31 above suggests that the International Development Strategy remains much more a wish than a policy. It has not yet taken hold with anything like the force needed. Generally in the developing countries, the recognition of the complementarities among the major goals and objectives of development and of the need for economic growth to be accompanied by the qualitative and structural changes in society as laid down in the Strategy has not yet been adequately reflected in their development programmes and policies. These include, *inter alia*, the building into the development programme of each country of measures for spreading the benefits of economic growth and for overcoming the under-utilisation of production capacity, as well as the orientation of educational systems towards development priorities. The developed countries have displayed a lack of implementation or late or imperfect execution of the policy measures embodied in the Strategy. Only some developed countries have so far shown an encouraging response to the provisions of the Strategy. The net contribution of the developed world to the economic and social progress of the developing countries has not yet shown the degree of forward movement envisaged in the Strategy.

III. Further action

33. International action to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy is part of the continuing effort of the world community to assist in the economic and social progress of developing countries in the context of a rapidly changing world situation. Since the adoption of the Strategy, several developments have taken place in the international economic scene which have a direct bearing on the achievement of the goals and objectives and also on the implementation of the policy measures embodied in the Strategy. The discouraging experience of the first two years of the Decade not only makes it urgent to implement the existing targets and policy measures of the Strategy, but also underlines the need for further action by developing and developed countries in various fields. Thus, existing measures should be adapted and new ones formulated to offset the shortfalls in achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and to keep it responsive to emerging conditions. It is therefore essential not only to implement

the policy measures agreed upon but also to seek new areas of agreement, widen the existing ones, evolve new concepts, and seek agreement on additional measures within a time-bound programme. The aim should be to establish new structural relationships between developed and developing countries on the basis of equitable co-operation and mutual benefit. Developing countries, mindful of the desirability of self-reliance, should continue to make vigorous efforts for their accelerated progress towards self-sustained and integrated development. At the same time, in the spirit of global partnership and mindful of common interests, developed countries should make equally vigorous efforts to bring their policies and priorities into line with the provisions of the Strategy; this should be facilitated by the further normalization of international relations. Developed countries should reconsider the reservations they expressed at the time of the adoption of the Strategy, with a view to withdrawing them, and help to make the Strategy an effective instrument of international co-operation for development. Developing and developed countries alike have the responsibility of enhancing and preserving the human environment in consonance with the requirements of development. The collective efforts of the world community to implement the Strategy should help to elaborate further the economic rights and duties of States. Governments of both developed and developing countries should continue to mobilize public opinion for the cause of development by all the means available to them. It is in this spirit, and especially bearing in mind that the progress of the independent development of developing countries can be given considerable momentum by the requisite and effective support on the part of developed countries, that areas of further action by these two groups of countries are defined in sections A and B below.

A. MEASURES BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

34. Developing countries should improve their national planning. They should adapt their planning methodologies in order to launch coherent and integrated national development plans that would judiciously incorporate both economic and social objectives. They should particularly take into account the interests of the lower income groups of their population and the need for the widest possible participation in development efforts. Development goals and objectives should be clearly defined in such plans, so as to steer the country's economy towards the desired level and pattern of its development in a rational and mutually supporting manner. Developing countries should evaluate at periodic intervals the progress in the implementation of national plans. Systematic efforts should be made to improve statistical information.

35. Developing countries should carry out the necessary economic and social reforms, through legislative and other means, geared to removing the impediments to their progress and to ensuring and strengthening their national sovereignty over their natural resources.

36. Co-ordinated policies and measures should be urgently adopted to resolve the current problems of agriculture, which constitutes the predominant sector of activity in most developing countries, with a view to improving production and income in the rural areas. Developing countries should intensify and sustain meaningful agrarian reforms in order to improve, *inter alia*, land-tenure systems, whenever appropriate. They should also strengthen whenever appropriate, the role of co-operatives in agricultural production. In the context of the requirements and priorities of the countries concerned, appropriate attention should be paid, moreover, to water management, the expansion of irrigation facilities, the development of high-yield seeds suited to local conditions, the fullest application of labour-intensive methods of agricultural production and the over-all modernization of the rural areas.

37. Steps should be taken to promote industrialization, both as an essential means of further expansion and structural change in the economy and as a source of goods for meeting basic domestic

requirements and for increasing export earnings. Encouragement should be provided, as appropriate in the prevailing circumstances, to industries producing intermediate and capital goods, especially when they help to strengthen linkages between different sectors of the economy and promote technological advance. At the same time, in order to expand employment opportunities, labour-intensive methods of production should be encouraged, as appropriate in the prevailing economic and social conditions.

38. Developing countries in which the problems of mass poverty and unemployment have become acute should, in the light of their individual conditions and requirements, as reflected in their over-all plans, formulate policies which aim simultaneously at fostering economic growth and combating mass poverty and unemployment, through, *inter alia*, a change in the composition of production and consumption in favour of poorer groups. These countries should give serious consideration to the beneficial part that construction activity and land improvement could play in coping with these problems as an integral part of the general development design. Emphasis in this context should, where appropriate, be on such activities as low-cost housing, water supply, sewerage schemes and feeder roads which encourage the use of local materials and idle labour, and make a significant contribution to the objectives of a more equitable distribution of consumption and income.

39. Developing countries should scrutinize their educational priorities and policies. Steps should be taken further to orient educational structures to the requirements of development, to expand training facilities for generating high levels of skills and to stem the outflow of trained personnel.

40. Further steps should be taken to improve health services. Developing countries should adopt demographic policies suitable to their own concept of development and consistent with human dignity. Those countries seeking a reduction in the rate of population increase should expand family planning services.

41. Developing countries should reinforce their efforts to raise their savings ratio. Budget and tax procedures should be strengthened both to achieve a fuller mobilization of domestic financial resources and to improve the distribution of income. Internal revenue should be increased by, among other means, devising, where appropriate, new and more efficient taxes and procedures of tax administration. Appropriate financial institutions should be fostered to mobilize individual savings and to channel them to priority uses.

42. Developing countries should take, when necessary, legislative and administrative steps to make the activities of foreign private investors, including their contractual arrangements, compatible with national development objectives and priorities and to control the outflow of capital.

43. Developing countries should further intensify their export-promotion efforts, including those aimed at diversifying their exports, which should include a steadily increasing proportion of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

44. Developing countries should take further and vigorous steps to expand economic co-operation among themselves. Depending upon the specific circumstances, co-operation could take a variety of forms; for example, mutually beneficial trade arrangements, joint efforts to set up or improve appropriate machinery to defend the prices of their exportable commodities and to improve access to and stabilization of markets for them, and joint efforts to promote exports, co-operation in science and technology, and regional or sub-regional integration.

B. MEASURES BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

45. Developed countries should be receptive to international commodity agreements, as well as to the supply-concerting efforts of developing countries that help to promote development. They

should in particular accelerate the process of ratification and implementation of the agreements already concluded, such as the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972. In so far as agreement has not been reached on a set of general principles on a pricing policy and access to markets for commodities, pricing policy for commodities may be determined by exporting countries, which should ensure that prices are remunerative to producers and equitable to both producers and consumers. Developed countries should also reduce and then eliminate within a reasonable period the adverse effects of their agricultural policies on supplying developing countries. They should, *inter alia*, give close attention to whatever complementarities may exist between development promotion and their own environmentally related reasons for favouring certain natural raw material imports over domestic synthetic.

46. Developed countries which have not yet implemented a generalized scheme of preferences for imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries should complete the necessary procedures and put such a scheme into effect without delay. Others are urged to make vigorous efforts to enlarge and liberalize their existing schemes.

47. Developed countries should promote general public awareness of the benefits that an evolving international division of labour can bring not only to developing countries but to the economically advanced countries themselves. In this connexion, in resorting in exceptional cases to escape-clause action, developed countries should make particular efforts to avoid to the maximum extent possible the adverse effects of such clauses on the exports of developing countries, and they should consider the possibility of the removal of the existing clauses. Developed countries should, in appropriate cases, provide adjustment assistance for their workers and enterprises that are no longer competitive with suppliers in developing countries, thereby helping to achieve a better domestic allocation of resources, as well as to encourage exports of the manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

48. It is essential to ensure that the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations result in significant and sustained gains for the export trade of developing countries. All developing countries should participate fully and equally in those negotiations. The negotiations should aim at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries, so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, a diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, and thereby contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the International Development Strategy. During the period of negotiations, there should be no freeze on action in favour of the trade and other targets denominated in the Strategy.

49. A universally acceptable code of conduct for liner conferences, to be prepared by the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to be held as early as possible in 1973, should be urgently formulated and implemented as an important means not only of regulating world liner shipping and making it more efficient but also of improving the position of developing countries in the field of shipping and assisting them to increase their export earnings through a system of freight rates fair to both shippers and carriers.

50. Developed countries, especially those whose performance has so far fallen short of the relevant targets, should expand substantially the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, so as to reach the Strategy targets and, if possible, to surpass them. The terms of transfer should also be softened and an increasing proportion provided on a grant or concessional basis. An increasing proportion of the transfer should be provided through multilateral institutions. Further consideration should be given, in international financial institutions, by participating countries, to the best way of protecting developing countries against the

adverse consequences of declines in export prices or earnings resulting from structural shifts or slackening in demand, including the establishment of a scheme of supplementary financing. Moreover, greater emphasis should be given in future to the provision by international financial institutions of programme loans to those countries facing difficulties in this field.

51. Developed countries should assist in solving the increasingly serious debt problems of developing countries. They should help to forestall expected payments crises through, *inter alia*, anticipatory refinancing of past debts on appropriate and equitable terms.

52. A satisfactory and early settlement of international monetary affairs is in the interests of all countries, developed and developing. Special attention should be paid to the effect of the international monetary crisis on the developing countries, with particular reference to the adequacy and value of their reserves, the sustained growth of their export earnings, the prices of their export products and their terms of trade. Measures in this respect should respond equitably to the interests of all countries. Developing countries should be accorded an effective voice in the discussions relating to all aspects of the reform of the international monetary system in such a way that the results are fully in consonance with their development needs. The participation of developing countries in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (the Committee of Twenty), established by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, is an encouraging element. It is important in this respect that the Committee be associated, to the fullest extent possible, with any efforts made by the international community to find a solution to the monetary problem.

53. Special attention should be given in any discussion in the relevant negotiating forums regarding the reform of the international monetary system to the following issues and concepts which, among others, the developing countries consider of particular concern to them under present conditions;

(a) The recognition of the specific structural economic problems of the developing countries and the need for appropriate flexibility in the system, having regard to the different situations of these countries;

(b) A review of the voting system and the quota structure, with a view to making it possible for developing countries to have greater participation in international monetary decisions and to secure for them a higher ratio of access to resources of the International Monetary Fund compared with Fund quotas;

(c) A review of the methods of operation of the International Monetary Fund, in particular with a view to securing longer terms for both loan repayments and "stand-by" agreements, modification of the system of compensatory financing, and more flexible and liberal terms in the financing of commodity buffer stocks;

(d) The establishment of a link between new allocations of special drawing rights and additional development financing;

(e) Authorization by the International Monetary Fund (as it had planned), in view of the pressing liquidity needs of developing countries, of the allocation of special drawing rights, during the second basic period;

(f) Examination of ways and means to channel the excessive liquidity holdings of developed countries so as to increase the provision of long-term financing for the developing countries;

(g) Exemption of the developing countries from the capital controls imposed by developed countries for their balance-of-payments purposes.

54. With a view to promoting the transfer of real resources to the developing countries as an integral part of the reform of the international monetary system, early action is needed on the proposals regarding the link between the special drawing rights and development assistance. During the monetary negotiations, an

agreement should be sought that will permit both the establishment of the link and meeting the points of view of all concerned.

55. The problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a co-ordinated manner, through appropriate consultations as envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account the interdependence of such problems, with the full participation of developed and developing countries.

56. Developed countries should make vigorous efforts to facilitate and encourage the transfer of technology to developing countries in a manner attuned to the needs of the latter. In this context, a wider range of alternative technologies should be available to developing countries, so that they can choose the technologies most appropriate to their specific conditions. Developed countries should be ready, at the request of developing countries and within the framework of their assistance programmes, to increase significantly their direct assistance to developing countries for their programmes of research and development and the creation of suitable indigenous technologies. Moreover, in their own research and development activities, they should encourage the evolution, in co-operation with developing countries, of comprehensive programmes that help to accelerate the scientific and technological advance of those countries. Furthermore, efforts should be made, as appropriate, to harmonize the commercial practices governing the transfer of technology with the requirements of development.

57. New international agreements and arrangements on the transfer of technology, including a code of conduct for the transfer of technology to developing countries, should be elaborated and, as appropriate, implemented, within the context of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries to facilitate the implementation of the provisions contained in the Strategy and in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

58. Developed countries should give the highest priority to the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries envisaged in resolution 62 (III) of the Conference, in the light of its paragraphs 1 and 2, especially in the commercial policy field, and endeavour to evolve and implement new measures in all fields, particularly in trade and financing, so as to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefits

from the general measures envisaged in favour of all developing countries.

59. Meaningful action in favour of the land-locked developing countries should be taken with the technical and financial support of the developed countries and international financial institutions. Efforts of developing countries towards economic co-operation with the neighbouring land-locked countries should receive the active support of the developed countries.

C. MEASURES BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

60. Taking into account the evident link between the process of détente and the creation of better conditions for international co-operation in all fields, all countries should actively promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament through effective measures. The resources that may be released as a result of effective measures of actual disarmament should be used for the promotion of the economic and social development of all nations. The release of resources resulting from those measures should increase the capacity of the developed countries to provide support to the developing countries in their efforts towards accelerating their economic and social progress.

61. In accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and in order to ensure the conditions necessary for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, vigorous steps should be taken jointly and individually by the members of the international community, in support of the peoples concerned, to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and the foreign occupation of territories, so as to restore their national sovereignty and fundamental rights and to achieve durable peace, justice and sustained progress throughout the world.

62. The organizations of the United Nations system, as the collective instruments of the world community, are urged, in the light of the first exercise on review and appraisal, to harmonize further their activities relating to the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their areas of competence, so as to ensure that the efforts of the system will produce the maximum results. International organizations outside the United Nations system are also invited to gear their activities to the implementation of the Strategy.

DECISIONS

Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy

(Agenda item 4)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend that, in considering the working paper on the first review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, contained in the annex to Council resolution 1827 (LV), the General Assembly also consider, in conjunction with that working paper, the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session for revisions to paragraphs (60), (61) and (63) of the Strategy.³⁸

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2), para 120.

Collective economic security

(Agenda item 4)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, including a further discussion of collective economic security";³⁹

(b) Decided to request the Secretary-General, taking into account the preliminary report considered by the Council at its fifty-fourth session⁴⁰ and the views expressed by delegations at the fifty-fourth⁴¹ and fifty-fifth⁴²

³⁹ E/5369 and Corr.1.

⁴⁰ E/5263.

⁴¹ See E/AC.6/SR.610, E/AC.6/SR.612 and 613, E/AC.6/SR.621, E/AC.6/SR.628 and E/AC.6/SR.631.

⁴² See E/AC.6/SR.637, E/AC.6/SR.642 and 643, E/AC.6/SR.652, E/AC.6/SR.668 and 669; and E/SR.1879.

sessions and after having carried out consultations with Member States, to prepare a study of the concept of collective economic security containing, *inter alia*, a review of the relevant historical antecedents, an analysis of the functional consequences and possible eventual institutional implications of the concept and an examination of the principal elements that the Council could take into account in the further formulation of the concept of collective economic security;

(c) Decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session the study to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

International commercial arbitration

(Agenda item 9 a)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council decided to draw the attention of States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Economic Commission for Europe and which had not acceded to the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration⁴³ to the existence of that Convention, and to request them to indicate whether they intend to adhere thereto.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America

(Agenda item 9 a)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its seventh extraordinary session.⁴⁴

Report of the Economic Commission for Africa

(Agenda item 9 a)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council, in taking note in its resolution 1815 (LV) of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973,⁴⁵ also took note of:

(a) The reservations expressed by the Executive Secretary of the Commission,⁴⁶ as orally amended,⁴⁷ concerning resolution 242 (XI) of the Conference of Ministers;⁴⁸

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 484, p. 364.

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8A* (E/5239 and Corr.1).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (E/5253 and Add.1 and 2).

⁴⁶ E/5253/Add.2.

⁴⁷ See E/AC.6/SR.641.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5253), part III, p. 94.

(b) The opinion of the Legal Counsel⁴⁹ on those reservations;

(c) The comments made by delegations on the question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council.⁵⁰

Report of the Industrial Development Board

(Agenda item 11)

At its 1874th meeting, on 30 July 1973, the Council took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its seventh session,⁵¹ and decided to transmit the report, together with the comments made by delegations during the course of the Council's fifty-fifth session on the question of industrial development co-operation,⁵² to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

Mobilization of financial resources

(Agenda item 12)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council, bearing in mind the note by the Secretary-General on the mobilization of financial resources,⁵³ decided that further work on the subject of the mobilization of financial resources be continued by the Committee for Development Planning.

The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations

(Agenda item 14)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁴ regarding appointments of eminent persons to membership of the study group on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations and regarding other arrangements for the implementation of Council resolution 1721 (LIII) of 28 July 1972;

(b) Decided that the comments made thereon at the Council's fifty-fifth session⁵⁵ should be brought to the attention of the study group.

⁴⁹ E/AC.6/L.515.

⁵⁰ See E/AC.6/SR.637 and E/AC.6/SR.641.

⁵¹ ID/B/136; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5363); for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/9016).

⁵² See E/AC.6/SR.638-641 and E/AC.6/SR.647.

⁵³ E/5356.

⁵⁴ E/5381.

⁵⁵ See E/AC.6/SR.651 and 652; and E/SR./1877.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1806 (LV). Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Council resolution 1357 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and resolution 43 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 17 May 1972, on the mobilization of public opinion in favour of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind paragraph (84) of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Conscious that, in implementing the Strategy, the Governments of Member States need the support of public opinion,

Noting with concern that in many cases public interest in development is not commensurate with the gravity and urgency of the task,

Convinced that to redress that situation, notwithstanding efforts at dissemination of information in other fields of international co-operation, renewed efforts must be made to inform public opinion accurately about development problems, including both accomplishments and short-comings, and to mobilize it convincingly, which must be done as a matter of urgency both at the national level by Governments and national bodies, on which the main responsibility falls, and at the international level, in a co-ordinated manner, by the organizations of the United Nations system and in particular by their information services,

Considering that, in the course of such renewed efforts, information should be directed particularly at such sectors of public opinion as are not yet fully aware of or attuned to the spirit and objectives of the Strategy and that, alongside the traditional methods of disseminating information, use should be made of new methods corresponding to the characteristics and motivations of the public to be reached, and conducive to a free, frank and lively exchange of ideas,

Mindful of the impact of modern means of mass communication upon public opinion,

Noting with interest the ideas outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development⁵⁶ and the views of Governments as reflected in the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifth special session;⁵⁷

1. *Invites* the Governments of Member States to continue and, where necessary, to step up their efforts to earn the support of national public opinion for the imperatives of global economic and social development, with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries, especially those of the least developed;

2. *Stresses* the importance of global and national approaches as complementary aspects of a development-oriented information policy;

3. *Suggests* that public opinion, particularly in developed countries, needs to be exposed to the concept of over-all development and global partnership, as well as to its factual illustrations, rather than be confined to isolated themes such as aid alone;

4. *Points out* the desirability of encouraging contacts and mutual exchanges of views between developed and developing countries in order to keep public opinion in their respective countries informed on the complementary aspects of global development;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to support, at the request of Member States, the efforts of any of them which wish to set up governmental, semi-governmental or private national bodies designed to disseminate information and to mobilize public opinion according to the terms of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) and paragraph (84) of the International Development Strategy;

6. *Invites* the Governments of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to associate interested and competent non-governmental organizations more closely with their efforts, as recommended in its resolution 1739 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, and expresses the hope that these organizations will make the fullest possible promotional use of the information made available to them within their sphere of action;

7. *Recommends* the Governments of Member States to include the question of the mobilization of public opinion among the items scheduled for the mid-term review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade at the national level;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of the Consultative Panel on Public Information, at an intergovernmental expert level, the possibilities of making increased use of modern techniques of mass information to encourage the mobilization of public opinion, especially that of developed countries, in favour of the purposes, objectives and measures set out in the International Development Strategy and further requests him to submit to the Council at its fifty-eighth session his comprehensive proposals for action, taking into account the advice of these experts in the application of modern means of mass communication;

⁵⁶ E/5358 and Corr.1 and E/5358/Add.1.

⁵⁷ TD/B/440; see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9015)*.

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to co-ordinate their information programmes on economic and social development, with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts, using the Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat as the focal point;

10. *Notes with interest* the proposals made in the note by the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development⁵⁸ and in the report annexed thereto⁵⁹ concerning the celebration on 24 October 1973 of the first World Development Information Day provided for in General Assembly resolution 3038 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, invites the Governments of Member States to assist in securing appropriate publicity for this Day and expresses the hope that the Day will provide an opportunity to encourage continuing informational activities;

11. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly to the suggestions made in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the functioning of the Centre for Economic and Social Information⁶⁰ and to the views expressed on that subject during the discussions at the Council's fifty-fifth session.⁶¹

1877th plenary meeting
8 August 1973

1821 (LV). Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session in New York in April/May 1973,⁶²

Recalling Council resolution 1709 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and General Assembly resolution 3015 (XXVII) of

⁵⁸ E/L.1553.

⁵⁹ TD/B/431.

⁶⁰ E/5358/Add.1, paras. 8 and 9.

⁶¹ See E/AC.6/SR.649 and 650, E/AC.6/SR.660 and 661; and E/SR.1877.

⁶² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5317).*

18 December 1972, which, *inter alia*, urge Governments and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund so as to enable it to reach the target figure of \$100 million by 1975,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement in the Executive Board on the Fund's basic assistance policies, which are to include concentration on younger age groups, emphasis on assistance for children in deprived areas, stress on innovative measures and continued efforts to link the Fund's assistance to national development programmes, which involves co-ordination with other sources of development aid and engages the support of the people of the assisted country at all levels, including the local level,

Commending the Executive Board's exploration of new approaches in the field of non-formal education, in co-operation with other international organizations concerned,

Observing with satisfaction that the Fund continues to respond effectively to the emergency needs of mothers and children.

Commending the Fund for its continued close co-operation in all its activities with other members of the United Nations system of organizations,

Noting with concern the lack of sufficient resources to enable the Fund to meet increasing requests for assistance and to play a more vital role in its field of responsibility during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Endorses* the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund and commends its work as an important factor in furthering economic and social development;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments and other donors for their sustained support of the Fund over the past twenty-seven years;

3. *Urges* Governments and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund for 1974;

4. *Requests* the General Assembly to consider holding in 1974 during its twenty-ninth session a special pledging conference for voluntary contributions to be made with a view to helping to reach the target figure of \$100 million in 1975.

1878th plenary meeting
9 August 1973

DECISIONS

Report of the Committee for Development Planning (Agenda item 6)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session.⁶³

⁶³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293 and E/5293/Add.1/Rev.1).

Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(Agenda item 8 a)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council of

the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth⁶⁴ and sixteenth⁶⁵ sessions.

Participation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme

(Agenda item 8 a)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council, having considered the recommendation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the Programme of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁶⁶ decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council concerning the participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the Programme of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Believing that the participation of the Executive Director in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board would benefit both the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme,

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2 (E/5256 and Corr.1).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (E/5365).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 297.

Decides that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme shall be invited to participate, as appropriate, in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board.

World Food Programme

(Agenda item 8 g)

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Took note of the eleventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, submitted by the Committee to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;⁶⁷

(b) Decided to refer to its resumed fifty-fifth session the question of the adoption of a draft resolution on the pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1975/76, as contained in annex IV of that report;

(c) Took note of the document entitled "Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WFP/IGC report on food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade";⁶⁸

(d) Decided to transmit that progress report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

⁶⁷ WFP/IGC: 23/18; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5318).

⁶⁸ WFP/IGC: 23/20; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5318/Add.1).

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1822 (LV). Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the growing interest of countries in the quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development,

Taking into account the present inadequacies in the technical basis for establishing criteria for more precise quantification and for relating current resource flows to scientific and technological activities,

Appreciating the necessity for a common international understanding of goals and targets,

Requests the Secretary-General to convene an inter-governmental group of experts, which, in co-operation with interested international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, should:

(a) Give priority to the research required to clarify further the quantification of scientific and technological activities;

(b) Develop, to the extent feasible, appropriate classification schemes with world-wide applicability for such quantification, devoting particular attention to definitions and criteria;

(c) Examine and recommend criteria and definitions for the classification of various scientific and technological activities under the three targets suggested for inclusion in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁶⁹ in order to assess more precisely and uniformly the efforts of all countries in this field;

(d) Present a report on the results of this research effort to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973

⁶⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2), chap. III.

1823 (LV). World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1944 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2318 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1155 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, 1638 (LI) of 30 July 1971, 1717 (LIII) and 1718 (LIII) of 28 July 1972,

Convinced of the urgent need to build up an indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the developing countries,

1. Commends the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for the preparation of the *World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development*;⁷⁰

2. Also commends the objectives and scope of the World Plan of Action as a useful set of general guide-lines and broad programmes suggested to Governments, subject to their own individual priorities as established in their national development plans;

3. Draws the attention of Governments to the World Plan of Action, which may be of assistance in the selection and preparation by decision-makers and the scientific and technological community of specific projects relevant to the needs of their countries;

4. Recommends to the General Assembly that, at its twenty-eighth session, it take note of the World Plan of Action as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans;

I

REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

5. Invites the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to undertake, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, a continuous process of review and appraisal and the incorporation of new items in the World Plan of Action, and to present, particularly in the light of comments made during the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development⁷¹ and subject to the provisions contained in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 below, its conclusions for the consideration of the latter Committee;

6. Requests the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to suggest an indicative list of possible items for review or incorporation in the World Plan of Action, and further requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to recommend explicitly items in this list for consideration by the Advisory Committee;

⁷⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.18.

⁷¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2), chap. IV.

7. Decides that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall also recommend for the attention of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development items, other than those suggested in the indicative list mentioned in paragraph 6 above, which are also of interest to the Committee and that these items may replace or be added to those in the indicative list, as the Committee wishes;

8. Decides further that, in both the cases mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall establish, in the same recommendations in which it presents the items for consideration, the criteria which should be followed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and on which the Advisory Committee will specifically base its work in reviewing and studying those additional items with a view to their incorporation in the list, in accordance with the request of the Committee;

II

PROMOTION

9. Invites the Secretary-General, taking into account the comments on the World Plan of Action submitted by Governments, at the request of developing countries, and with the assistance of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations system, to take steps to give the World Plan of Action a wide exposure to the decision-makers and the scientific and technological community in developing countries, in order to obtain their views and recommendations following the updating of the Plan, by, *inter alia*, arranging for meetings or seminars on a national or regional basis;

10. Recommends that developed countries be urged to alert public opinion in their countries to the World Plan of Action, by, *inter alia*, holding meetings or seminars on a national or regional basis, and by using appropriate mass media, with a view to stimulating support by the public for (a) scientific and technical assistance projects in favour of developing countries and (b) a better orientation of a part of research and development efforts towards the problems of developing countries;

III

IMPLEMENTATION

11. Requests the international financing organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks, as well as developed countries, in close consultation with the developing countries and at their specific request, to provide ways and means for supporting the efforts of those countries to establish and strengthen scientific and technological institutes and to undertake other infra-

structural measures in accordance with their own national plans and priorities;

12. *Requests* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to take an active role in stimulating the implementation of the various parts of the present resolution and to continue to take, in close co-operation with Governments and at their specific request, an active part in establishing and strengthening the scientific infrastructure for development research in their respective regions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, when necessary, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to submit proposals to the Council through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, for the allocation to the most appropriate organization within the United Nations system of the primary responsibility for:

(a) Analysing in detail, in close consultation with Member States, irrespective of their degree of development, and with appropriate national and international institutions and organizations, ways and means to initiate action, in accordance with their national plans and priorities, for research and for the application of existing knowledge identified in the World Plan of Action as periodically reviewed;

(b) Identifying, on the basis of concrete requests received from developing countries, means of implementation and sources of financing for concrete projects which may be decided upon;

14. *Recommends* interested Governments of developing countries, on the basis of their examination of the World Plan of Action as indicated in paragraphs 3 and 9 above, and in the light of their own national development plans and priorities:

(a) To select the specific problems facing their countries in each sector whose solution would have a significant impact on the economic and social development of the country;

(b) To indicate to the Secretary-General those problems which, in the opinion of the developing country concerned, are not being adequately dealt with at present;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile a list of the problems specified by the developing countries in accordance with paragraph 14 (b) above, together with the views of those countries as to the importance and urgency of their solution;

16. *Requests* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session to consider the list of specific problems compiled by the Secretary-General on the basis of the response of the developing countries, as well as the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 13 above, with a view to elaborating further action;

IV

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the implementation of the present resolution.

1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973

1824 (LV). Application of computer technology

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that computer technology has an important role to play in international co-operation in the field of science and technology for development and can substantially contribute to the acceleration of progress in developing countries and to the reduction of the technological gap between developed and developing countries,

Mindful that full international co-operation for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries is an important element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Convinced that it is in the interest of all countries and in particular of developing countries that international co-operation in the field of the development and application of computer technology be actively encouraged,

Aware that the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system have a useful contribution to make in supporting the efforts of Member States, and in particular those of developing countries, to utilize computer technology with a view to accelerating their progress in certain vital economic and social sectors,

Recognizing that an increased and more effective role of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system in promoting the application of computer technology for development, including the latest achievements in this field, require adequate arrangements within the United Nations system,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2804 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Council resolution 1571 (L) of 14 May 1971, which stress the need for multi-lateral co-operation in the field of computer technology and for exploring new ways and means of intensifying this co-operation,

Having examined the first report of the Secretary-General, entitled *The application of computer technology for development*,⁷² prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and his supplementary report,⁷³ prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2804 (XXVI),

⁷² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.1.

⁷³ E/C.8/11 and Add.1.

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations concerning national policy in developing countries and education, contained in the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General, and of the proposals to revise these recommendations and the new recommendations made during the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;⁷⁴

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the relevant recommendations in these reports, as well as the views and proposals made by member States of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development during its first session, to the attention of Governments, interested organizations of the United Nations system and international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental professional organizations with relevant areas of action in the field of computer technology, and to report to the Committee at its second session on the views and suggestions received thereon;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine, at its second session, the report which shall be submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2804 (XXVI), in order to enable the Committee to present its considered views on the application of computer technology to development;

4. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to suggest an appropriate organization within the United Nations system to ensure better co-ordination of the activities of United Nations organs, and with the activities of other international organizations in this field, taking into account the comments and views expressed in the debate at the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination containing the information requested in paragraph 4 above to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for its opinion, and to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session;

6. *Agrees* to the need for expert services, whether furnished by *ad hoc* groups of experts, by an existing United Nations body or bodies, such as the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or by other competent intergovernmental organizations such as the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, to assist the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its activities concerning the application of computer technology for the benefit of developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of the United Nations bodies and inter-

governmental organizations referred to in paragraph 6 above, proposals on the various possibilities for providing such expert services for the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, taking into account the comments made in the debate at the first session of the Committee and at the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council,⁷⁵ and to present these proposals, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session;

8. *Deems it necessary* that more activities should be undertaken within the United Nations system on various aspects of the application of computer technology to development, with a view to assisting the efforts of developing countries in the introduction and sound use of computer technology in their countries and to promoting international co-operation in this field, including studies in various fields, in particular on the management of information systems and data-processing centres, the use of modern communication systems, including satellite-related systems, and the ready accessibility of software;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as soon as possible, proposals concerning the activities referred to in paragraph 8 above, including the list of studies to be undertaken in the interests of developing countries and the modalities of the preparation of these studies, with the co-operation of the specialized bodies and intergovernmental organizations referred to in paragraph 6 above.

*1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973*

1825 (LV). Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having studied the tenth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,⁷⁶

Recalling its resolution 1715 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, and also its resolution 1769 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 concerning ways and means of further strengthening the work of the Advisory Committee,

Bearing in mind the importance of not placing undue constraints on the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, and therefore of maintaining the volume of work of the Advisory Committee at a reasonable level,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the tenth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev. 1 and E/5272/Add.2), chap. VI.

⁷⁵ See E/AC.6/SR.657, E/AC.6/SR.659, E/AC.6/SR.663, E/AC.6/SR.665 and 666.

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/5288).

2. *Expresses the hope* that the co-operation being developed between the Advisory Committee and the United Nations Development Programme in assessing and defining global projects will be intensified and broadened as appropriate, so as to use to the full the wide range of competence of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Advisory Committee to co-operate very closely with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

4. *Instructs* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to ensure the allocation of sufficient time at its second session for adequate consideration of its relationship with the Advisory Committee, the consideration of which was deferred for lack of time at its first session.⁷⁷

*1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973*

1826 (LV). The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States,

Convinced that in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade the appropriate utilization of modern science and technology in accordance with national plans and priorities will make a major contribution to the economic and social progress of all countries and in particular the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction the increased interest of developing countries in applying science and technology for their development,

Emphasizing the need for the world scientific community to involve itself more actively in the problems of development,

Aware of the need for developing countries to build up their own facilities in science and technology on a self-reliant basis,

Believing that the time is ripe for a concentration of efforts in the United Nations system directed towards measures in the field of science and technology aimed at meeting the fundamental needs of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States;⁷⁸

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2), annex I, foot-note.

⁷⁸ E/5238 and Add.1.

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the prerogative of every country to decide, on a sovereign basis, its scientific and technological priorities and the methods it considers best suited to deal with its problems in the field of science and technology;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of developing countries establishing at the national level their own strategies for the promotion of science and technology in accordance with their priorities and plans for development;

4. *Urges* developed countries and the competent organs of the United Nations system to intensify and increase their efforts to assist the developing countries, at the latter's request:

(a) To determine their strategies and priorities concerning the promotion of science and technology at the national level;

(b) To accelerate the training of scientists, engineers and other qualified personnel required by their national development plans and priorities;

(c) To strengthen their existing scientific institutions and, as appropriate, establish national research institutes and related scientific and technological structures;

(d) To assess, select and develop the necessary technologies adapted to their specific conditions and their economic and social systems;

(e) To enjoy the maximum benefit from the transfer of appropriate technology, which should be effected on an equitable, non-discriminatory, and mutually acceptable basis, *inter alia* through an improved access to technology on fair and reasonable terms;

(f) To study thoroughly the possibilities of making use of advanced technologies with a view to accelerating their economic and social progress;

5. *Invites* the developing countries to intensify their efforts to promote scientific and technological co-operation among themselves, as a means to achieve scientific and technological self-reliance;

6. *Considers* that it is necessary to initiate new actions to intensify international co-operation permitting all countries, in particular developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress by assisting in the creation of an indigenous capacity for scientific and technological growth;

7. *Further considers* that the planning of activities in the field of science and technology in the various organizations of the United Nations system should be harmonized and gradually integrated into a United Nations science and technology policy;

8. *Affirms* that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with Council resolution 1715 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, shall be the focal point for the elaboration and continuing evaluation and assessment of United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and

the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular as regards the transfer of technology, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned should co-operate with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in the fulfilment of its tasks;

9. *Takes note* of the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General on the possibility of convening a second United Nations conference on science and technology⁷⁹ and requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of convening, at the appropriate time, such a conference, in the light of the elaboration of a United Nations science and technology policy in accordance with the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine all methods whereby developing countries can be assisted in the assessment of projects in the field of science and technology;

⁷⁹ E/5238, para. 23.

11. *Decides* to evaluate, through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the uses of modern science and technology for development and on this basis to appraise the results achieved within the framework of the United Nations system to promote science and technology and their application to development by the time of the mid-term review of the goals and policies of the Second United Nations Development Decade and to prepare biennial evaluations thereafter;

12. *Requests* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development further to examine the report of the Secretary-General at its second session, taking into account the present resolution, the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council⁸⁰ and any views expressed at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly and to submit its comments and recommendations thereon to the Council at its fifty-seventh session.

*1879th plenary meeting
10 August 1973*

⁸⁰ See E/AC.6/SR.657, E/AC.6/SR.659, E/AC.6/SR.663, E/AC.6/SR.665 and 666.

DECISIONS

Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development

(Agenda item 10 a)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session.⁸¹

Outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries

(Agenda item 10 d)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to defer to its twenty-ninth session the consideration of the question of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries, following examination of that question by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

⁸¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2).

Question of the establishment of a special protein fund

(Agenda item 10 e)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a special protein fund.⁸²

Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level

(Agenda item 10 f)

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Decided that the documents concerning fiscal and financial matters submitted to it at its fifty-fifth session in connexion with agenda item 10 (f)⁸³ should be transferred to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for consideration;

(b) Decided to request other United Nations bodies concerned to co-operate fully with the conference on this matter.

⁸² E/5361 and Corr.1.

⁸³ Report of the Secretary-General (E/5152); report of the Economic Committee (E/5349); India, Malaysia and Yugoslavia: draft decision (E/AC.6/L.508).

SOCIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

1797 (LV). Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1759 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 concerning the tragic plight of the people of the Sudano-Sahelian region threatened by famine and economic devastation,

Noting the strenuous efforts of Governments of affected countries to meet the needs of their peoples in the drought-stricken areas,

Aware of the significant steps taken by Governments of affected countries, in particular the setting up in March 1973 of the Permanent Inter-State Committee, to achieve the maximum regional co-operation and co-ordination in emergency, medium-term and long-term assistance efforts,

Appreciative of the substantial response of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the urgent needs of the people and Governments of the affected countries,

Acknowledging the effective contribution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and especially of its Director-General, in co-ordinating, at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the activities of the United Nations system in response to the emergency needs of the peoples and Governments of the affected countries,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, taken at its 390th meeting on 22 June 1973, in which, *inter alia*, the Administrator of the Programme was authorized to use additional funds over the period 1973-1976 for aid to be given to the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian countries,⁸⁴

Recognizing that the generous assistance already furnished by the international community is not adequate to meet the existing and anticipated needs created by this catastrophic drought,

Deeply concerned that all additional assistance action be undertaken with the highest sense of urgency by all sources of external aid.

1. *Urgently appeals* to Governments, specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide additional emergency assistance, either directly to the Governments of affected countries, or through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which has been designated as focal point for emergency relief efforts of the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on the critically needed transport of food to the affected populations;

2. *Urges* that preliminary steps be taken to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, an emergency situation in 1974 and 1975 comparable to that of 1973;

3. *Expresses its hope* that those measures already initiated by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1759 (LIV), pertaining to medium-term and long-term needs of the region, will be carried forward with the utmost urgency and with the full co-operation of Governments, of all elements of the United Nations system concerned and of other interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of representatives of organizations of the United Nations system⁸⁵ which resulted from the meeting, convened at the direction of the Secretary-General and held at Geneva on 28 and 29 June 1973, to prepare for the medium-term and long-term needs of the people and Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

5. *Solemnly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to furnish, either directly to the affected countries or through the Secretary-General, the maximum financial, technical and other assistance in response to requests that may be made by Governments of affected countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for medium-term and long-term assistance, as soon as such requests are submitted;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned to devote the largest possible volume of financial, technical and other resources within the framework of their terms of reference, and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to meeting the requests of Governments of affected countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for medium-term and long-term assistance, as soon as such requests are submitted;

7. *Requests* the international financial institutions to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any requests that affected countries may make for loans and credits for medium-term and long-term programmes and to ensure that such loans and credits are of the greatest possible magnitude and granted on the most favourable terms;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of the situation.

*1868th plenary meeting
11 July 1973*

⁸⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5365), para. 323 (e).

⁸⁵ E/5374, annex.

**1799 (LV). Assistance to southern Sudanese
returnees and displaced persons**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1655 (LII) of 1 June 1972, 1705 (LIII) of 27 July 1972 and 1741 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, and General Assembly resolution 2958 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Government of the Sudan which resulted in the peaceful settlement of the problem of southern Sudan,

Realizing that the region, having suffered the consequences of a civil strife lasting seventeen years, requires a long-term programme for the full normalization of the situation,

Expressing appreciation for the full co-operation extended by the Governments of the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire towards the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees,

Cognizant of the commendable efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the co-ordination of the relief operations, and in resettlement and rehabilitation in southern Sudan,

1. *Renews the expression of its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations for their response to the appeals of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and for their participation in assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons; .

2. *Notes* the extension, until 31 October 1973, of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General at the request of the Government of the Sudan for the co-ordination of relief, resettlement and rehabilitation operations by the High Commissioner for Refugees and of the fact that this extension is not to affect the launching of the country programme for the Sudan adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its 373rd meeting ⁸⁶ in respect of longer-term assistance;

3. *Calls* upon Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations further to extend their assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its efforts towards the normalization of the situation in the region;

4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to submit a final report on the situation to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session.

*1874th plenary meeting
30 July 1973*

⁸⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5365), para. 17.*

**1803 (LV). Assistance in cases of natural disaster
and other disaster situations**

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator ⁸⁷ during its first year of existence, and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator in the Co-ordination Committee at the Council's fifty-fifth session; ⁸⁸

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the manner in which the Co-ordinator is discharging his responsibilities;

3. *Recommends* the General Assembly to examine the most expeditious procedures for the release of emergency assistance funds, taking into account all the views expressed on this subject, in particular in the Co-ordination Committee, ⁸⁹ as well as in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Further recommends* that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on assistance in cases of national disaster and other disaster situations should be pursued as soon as possible in such important fields as the prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, and the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments;

5. *Requests* the Co-ordinator to follow up his activities and expand his contacts, with a view to achieving better measures for dealing with disasters and better disaster preparedness and in order to ensure more timely and effective international assistance when a disaster strikes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the World Health Organization, the International Red Cross and other international organizations concerned to do their utmost to help disaster-prone countries to train the relief personnel they may need and provide them with the necessary equipment;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to systematize the accelerated procedure already established for meeting the emergency requests for assistance submitted by disaster-stricken countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the specialized bodies in this field, to study the most effective method of maintaining and utilizing emergency stockpiles established within the United Nations system for the purpose of assistance to disaster victims;

9. *Invites* all Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned with disaster-related matters to continue to give the Co-ordinator their full co-operation and support.

*1876th plenary meeting
7 August 1973*

⁸⁷ A/9063; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5303).

⁸⁸ See E/AC.24/SR.503.

⁸⁹ See E/AC.24/SR.503-505.

DECISIONS

Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

(Agenda item 13)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council decided:

(a) To submit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its twenty-eighth session, the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, annexed to its report;⁹⁰

(b) To transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the suggestions, annexed to the same report,⁹¹ made by the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights concerning possible

modifications in the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of assisting conferences of non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, in particular by the provision of conference facilities, such as interpretation and documentation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(Agenda item 25)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council decided to transmit the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁹² to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

⁹⁰ E/5386, annex I.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁹² E/5306; for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/9012)*.

PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION QUESTIONS

1800 (LV). International years and anniversaries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1368 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, in which it expressed the hope that new proposals for the designation of international years and anniversaries would be avoided, except on the most important occasions and after consideration of the probable impact of such proposals on existing celebrations,

Conscious that the proliferation of international years and anniversaries is continuing and tends to reduce the effectiveness of those celebrations of special importance for which full public support is needed,

Noting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its annual report for 1972/73,⁹³ and in particular the suggestion that it may be useful to make a distinction between special "days" and longer celebrations, particularly "years",

1. *Instructs* its subsidiary bodies to propose the designation of international years only on the most important occasions and where possible to propose instead celebrations of briefer duration;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that it similarly instruct its subsidiary bodies;

3. *Requests* the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to proclaim international

years only on the most important occasions and where possible to arrange instead for celebrations of briefer duration;

4. *Expresses the belief* that in any case the designation of the same year for more than one purpose should, if possible, be avoided;

5. *Invites* the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to report to the Economic and Social Council whenever it is proposed to designate a "year", in order to enable the Council to comment on the purpose and timing of the "year" prior to a final decision being taken on its designation;

6. *Invites* the policy-making organs of those specialized agencies which have proposed the designation of international years to consider the possibility of converting any of the proposed "years" into celebrations of shorter duration;

7. *Invites* the executive heads of the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to bring the present resolution to the attention of their various policy-making organs;

8. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to keep this matter under continuing review and to report back to the Council at its fifty-ninth session, within the context of its annual report, on the results achieved.

*1876th plenary meeting
7 August 1973*

⁹³ E/5289 (part I), chap. I, sect. D.

1801 (LV). Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3043 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, entitled "Form of presentation of the United Nations budget and duration of the budget cycle", in which the Assembly approved on an experimental basis the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget and the introduction of a biennial budget cycle,

Noting that the Secretary-General has presented useful documentation for the Council's examination of the programme budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities, in spite of difficulties and restraints,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session,⁹⁴

Noting also the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for 1974-1975, as transmitted to the Council for its information,⁹⁵

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the programme-reviewing bodies and the Secretary-General be requested, in preparing future budgets and medium-term plans, to take into account to the maximum extent possible, *inter alia*, the considerations and recommendations contained in paragraph 96 (A) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session;

2. *Further recommends* to the General Assembly that, in examining the programme budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977, it take into account the considerations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, as well as, *inter alia*, the conclusions concerning the work programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as recommended in paragraph 96 (B) of that report;

3. *Requests* the General Assembly to take into account the comments and proposals made during the debate on this question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council;⁹⁶

4. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, together with the relevant summary records,⁹⁷ to the General Assembly.

*1876th plenary meeting
7 August 1973*

⁹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/5364).*

⁹⁵ See E/L.1564. To this document are annexed the excerpts, containing the comments, from the report of the Advisory Committee, issued in final form in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9008).*

⁹⁶ See E/AC.24/SR.492 and 493, E/AC.24/SR.496-500.

⁹⁷ See foot-note ⁹⁶ above.

1804 (LV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,⁹⁸ the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee⁹⁹ and the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972-73,¹⁰⁰ concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and Council resolution 1720 (LIII) of 28 July 1972,

Deeply concerned that millions of people are still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination, and strongly condemning in particular the ruthless and barbaric acts of repression perpetrated by the Government of Portugal against the people of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique,

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the national liberation movements of the territories concerned, particularly in the reconstruction and administration of the liberated areas,

Bearing in mind the acute and critical need for effective assistance from the United Nations system of organizations to the colonial peoples in their efforts to achieve their inalienable right to freedom and independence, to restore their fundamental human rights and to combat poverty, deprivation and other human sufferings,

Noting that so far only a few organizations of the United Nations system have initiated welcome but modest action for providing assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories striving for liberation from alien domination and that other organizations have yet to initiate measures to that end,

1. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of the necessary moral and material assistance to them, including in particular those in the liberated areas of the colonial territories, as well as to their national liberation movements;

⁹⁸ A/9051 and Add.1-3; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbols E/5284 and Add.1-3.

⁹⁹ E/5387.

¹⁰⁰ E/5289 (part I), chap. I, sect. E.

2. *Welcomes* the action initiated by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in support of the work of these liberation movements, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts;

3. *Calls upon* all the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to take measures to expedite the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) and other related United Nations decisions;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee and commends the following for action as a matter of priority;

(a) With a view to increasing the flow of assistance to refugees, the Governments of the countries of residence are invited to assign priority to projects carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system benefiting the peoples concerned, as well as to grant refugees from the colonial territories the legal status provided for under the relevant international instruments;

(b) In order to ensure the maximum utilization of the existing resources, there should be a more effective co-ordination of assistance programmes for the peoples of the colonial territories, including in particular the populations of the liberated areas of these territories and their national liberation movements;

(c) The executive heads of the organizations concerned are urged to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs at their forthcoming sessions, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, specific programmes of assistance for the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session, setting out a detailed account of the action taken or envisaged by their respective organizations;

(d) All Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and in particular to ensure that resources are made available, on a priority basis, for the desired programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories;

(e) The Organization of African Unity is invited to take appropriate measures to stimulate the interest of Governments in sponsoring the necessary assistance projects in this regard, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is requested to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, possible forms of support over and above its

present lending operations, which the Bank might be able to extend to the Governments concerned for the purpose of assisting the peoples of the colonial territories;

(f) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme is invited to consider, at its seventeenth session, *inter alia*, waiving the counterpart obligations normally required of the sponsoring Governments in respect of projects benefiting the peoples concerned; furthermore, the negotiations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Development Programme on the draft agreement for mutual co-operation¹⁰¹ should be brought to a mutually satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible;

(g) Specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should discontinue all support and assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, so long as these régimes persist in their policies of colonial and alien domination and they should also refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of these régimes' colonial and alien domination;

(h) With a view to effecting the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII), specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should make appropriate procedural arrangements immediately and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments to enable the representatives of these liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations can be carried out for the benefit of the peoples of these territories;

5. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions that have taken place at the fifty-fifth session of the Council on the subject;¹⁰²

6. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

7. *Decides* to keep the question under continuous review.

1876th plenary meeting
7 August 1973

¹⁰¹ See DP/L.214.

¹⁰² See E/AC.24/SR.506-510; and E/SR.1876.

DECISIONS

Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Agenda item 17 a)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council took note of the reports of the specialized agencies¹⁰³ and the International Atomic Energy Agency¹⁰⁴ and decided to request the agencies to take note of the comments made on the reports, in particular concerning the presentation of the reports and the co-ordination of the activities of the various organizations, during the discussion thereon at the Council's fifty-fifth session.¹⁰⁵

In-depth reviews of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Agenda item 17 a)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided:

(a) To accept the order for in-depth reviews of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency suggested in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972-73;¹⁰⁶

(b) To continue the agency in-depth reviews until the completion of the first cycle of in-depth reviews in 1975;

(c) To review, prior to that completion, the guide-lines for these annual reports, in the light of its review of the agreements between the United Nations and the special-

¹⁰³ International Labour Office, "Twenty-seventh report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations" and *Activities of the ILO, 1972* (Geneva, 1973), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbols E/5321 and Add.1; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session: summary for the year 1972", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5296; report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council for 1972 (E/5287); International Civil Aviation Organization "Analytical summary of activities in 1972", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5322; World Health Organization, "Report of the World Health Organization, 1972: analytical summary", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5319; report of the Universal Postal Union: analytical report on the work of the Universal Postal Union in 1972 (E/5323); International Telecommunication Union, "Analytical summary of the report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1972 to the fifty-fifth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council" (Geneva, 1973), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbols E/5281 and Add.1; World Meteorological Organization, "Analytical summary of the annual report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1972 submitted to the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5324; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "Analytical summary of the annual report 1972/1973", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/5320.

¹⁰⁴ E/5271.

¹⁰⁵ See E/AC.24/SR.481-488, E/AC.24/SR.490 and E/AC.24/SR.501.

¹⁰⁶ E/5289 (part I), para. 46.

ized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, and having due regard to the necessity of encouraging those agencies to participate more actively in the policy-elaborating processes of the Council, as recommended in Council resolution 1771 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, and also taking into consideration the debates on this subject during the fifty-fifth session of the Council.¹⁰⁷

Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

(Agenda item 17 b)

I

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council took note of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972-73¹⁰⁸ and placed on record the fact that it considered that report to be a further step forward in the implementation of Council resolution 1643 (LI) of 30 July 1971 entitled "Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".

II

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council adopted the following conclusions:

(a) While bearing in mind the objectives of greater uniformity and synchronization of planning, programming and evaluation by the components of the United Nations system, the Council considers that a sequential series of short-term measures should be devised to move systematically towards these objectives, and it recommends to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that one of the initial short-term measures should be to undertake further efforts to ensure the comparability of terminology and concepts in the existing medium-term plans, so as to permit more meaningful prior consultations;

(b) (i) The Council welcomes the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to hold regular meetings of programme planning officers, as indicated in its annual report for 1972/73;¹⁰⁹

(ii) The Council considers that, in addition, joint informal discussions between these officers and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, when those discussions could conveniently be arranged to fit into that Committee's regular sessions and were related to appropriate items on its agenda, would be a useful method of exchanging experience and of promoting system-wide compatibility.

¹⁰⁷ See E/AC.24/SR.481-488, E/AC.24/SR.490 and E/AC.24/SR.501.

¹⁰⁸ E/5289 (part I).

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 44.

Study on information systems and computer use

(Agenda item 17 b)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided:

(a) To approve the topic of information systems and computer use for in-depth study in 1974, as recommended by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its annual report for 1972/73;¹¹⁰

(b) That the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in charging the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities with the preparation of this study, should specify, *inter alia*, the following guide-lines:

- (i) The study should concentrate on the development and implementation of common concepts for information systems supporting the management of programmes and projects with emphasis on economic and social development, but applicable to programme activities in other areas as well;
- (ii) These concepts should support the preparation of programmes and financial plans, evaluations, progress-reporting and documentation of programmes and projects within the United Nations system, and particular attention should be paid to the information requirements to support medium-term planning; the information requirements of Governments of member States should be fundamental to these concepts, so as to facilitate the decision-making processes of governing bodies;

(c) That the study should result in the submission by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session of a plan containing a sequence of steps to develop compatible information systems involving common concepts for supporting the management of programmes and projects, as well as the measures envisaged to attain that end, and that plan should also include the best possible estimate of the resources required by each element of the United Nations system, in order to facilitate the taking of concrete steps to achieve this objective.

Reports on protein

(Agenda item 17 b)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session that the Assembly should no longer require the submission to it of a separate report on protein, as requested in Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 entitled "Increase in the production and use of edible protein", in view of the request in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1728 A (LIII) of 28 July 1972 for triennial reports from the Protein Advisory Group, but the Council also indicated that the adoption of its recommendation would not

preclude the Secretary-General from issuing a covering note to those reports incorporating a statement on the protein problem, so as to permit him to highlight his particular concerns in a distinctive manner.

Reports on water resources development

(Agenda item 17 b)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided, in view of the more comprehensive reporting planned in the area of natural resources,¹¹¹ to discontinue the triennial report on water resources development.

Action by subsidiary bodies of the Council on in-depth reviews

(Agenda item 17 b)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided that, when a subsidiary body of the Council believes that it has completed all appropriate action pursuant to an in-depth review requested by the Council, that subsidiary body should make a short recommendation to the Council to the effect that no future action by the Council is necessary.

Drug abuse control

(Agenda item 17 b)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided that representatives of the United Nations Development Programme should be invited to participate in the proceedings of any inter agency advisory committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination dealing with drug abuse, in view of the need for there being a close relationship between the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and those of the United Nations Development Programme.

Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

(Agenda item 17 c)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. H.

¹¹² E/5371.

¹¹⁰ E/5289 (part I), chap. III, sect. D.

Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization

(Agenda item 18)

At its 1873rd meeting, on 24 July 1973, the Council decided:

(a) That it was desirable that the World Intellectual Property Organization be brought into relationship with the United Nations and that the Council should enter into negotiations with a view to achieving that end, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) That the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by Council resolution 1/11 of 16 February 1946, should be composed, for the purposes of negotiations with the World Intellectual Property Organization, of representatives of Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, France, Hungary, Japan, Kenya and Malaysia, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rabetafika (Madagascar), Vice-President of the Council;

(c) That the Committee should take into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed during the debate in the Co-ordination Committee of the Council,¹¹³ the draft agreement submitted by the World Intellectual Property

¹¹³ See E/AC.24/SR.491-495.

Organization,¹¹⁴ and the comparative analysis of the text of the draft agreement proposed by the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the texts of the agreements with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, prepared by the Secretary-General,¹¹⁵

(d) To request the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies to submit to the Co-ordination Committee of the Council a report on negotiations, including therein a draft agreement to be submitted for the approval of the Council as soon as possible and in any case not later than its fifty-seventh session.

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

(Agenda item 26)

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council took note of the pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit¹¹⁶ and of the note by the Secretariat¹¹⁷ on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations.

¹¹⁴ See E/5360, annex.

¹¹⁵ E/AC.24/L.460.

¹¹⁶ E/5181 and Add.1 and 2; E/5182 and Add.1-6; E/5231 and Add.1-5.

¹¹⁷ E/L.1562.

ORGANIZATION AND RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

1807 (LV). Basic programme of work and agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the expansion of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields for which policy guidance and co-ordination by the Council is required, in accordance with the responsibilities conferred upon it by the Charter of the United Nations,

Having in mind the increased membership of the sessional committees and the forthcoming increase in the membership of the Council itself,

Noting with concern the rapidly growing number of items on the agendas of its recent sessions, and the incomplete or postponed consideration of some items that this has brought about,

Convinced that the streamlining of the Council's programme of work and agenda is essential, in order to achieve a more rational consideration of substantive issues, to improve the quality and reduce the volume of documentation beyond the measures already recommended by the Council, and to enhance the Council's constitutional role and functions,

Recalling its resolutions 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 on the organization and rationalization of the Council's work,

1. *Decides* to concentrate its attention at future sessions on a limited number of carefully selected major policy issues, to be studied in depth with a view to elaborating concrete action-oriented recommendations;

2. *Requests* its subsidiary bodies, within the framework of their respective competences, in examining the questions on their agenda and reporting thereon to the Council, to take into account the orientation of the Council's work approved in its resolution 1768 (LIV) and to highlight only those specific questions on which action is required by the Council, thus enabling it to expedite its discussions and concentrate on taking appropriate decisions;

3. *Decides further* that, save for the biennial consideration of the work programme and budget and the medium-term plan and in exceptional circumstances where urgent matters have arisen after the adoption of the Council's annual programme of work at its organizational meetings in January of each year, the sessional Co-ordination Committee shall not meet at the Council's first regular annual session and the sessional Social Committee shall not meet at its second regular annual session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing the programme of work for the year, to arrange the agenda items in an integrated manner, so that similar and

connected issues can be discussed in one debate and under a single heading;

5. *Authorizes* its officers to prepare on an experimental basis, in consultation with members of the Council and its sessional committees and with the assistance of the Secretariat, a list of a limited number of major policy issues and other major items, aiming at not more than fifteen per session for the Council's programme of work for 1974, in accordance with the provisions of the present

resolution, for consideration and approval by the Council at its organizational meetings in January 1974;

6. *Decides* to consider, as soon as possible, amending its rules of procedure in order to provide for the representation of all regional groups of countries among its officers.

*1877th plenary meeting
8 August 1973*

DECISIONS

Measures to improve the documentation of the Council (Agenda item 27)

I

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve the documentation of the Council;¹¹⁸

(b) Decided to request the Secretary-General to pursue the arrangements envisaged therein, taking into account the comments made during the discussion of the report at the Council's fifty-fifth session;¹¹⁹

(c) Decided further to request the Secretary-General to continue to submit at the beginning of each regular session of the Council a document containing a list of the documents submitted to the Council at that session, indicating the dates on which they were submitted and the number of pages that they contain.

II

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided that its report to the General Assembly should consist of:

(a) The introduction to the report, signed by the President of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) A chapter containing the issues which are brought to the attention of, or require action by, the General Assembly;

(c) A chapter containing a summary of the debate on international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments;

¹¹⁸ E/5355 and Add.1/Rev.1.

¹¹⁹ See E/AC.24/SR.508.

(d) Under each item considered by the Council—the items may be grouped under appropriate chapters—a succinct review of the background thereof and a repertorial summary of the relevant debates, including all procedural steps and records of voting, and of the actions taken by the Council; if the item has been referred to a sessional committee, the full report of the committee concerned shall be reproduced;

(e) A chapter on organizational matters;

(f) Annexes containing the agenda of the sessions of the Council, the membership of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies, and the calendar of meetings.

Calendar of conferences

(Agenda item 28)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Approved the Economic and Social Council programme of meetings for 1974, as amended;¹²⁰

(b) Took note of the provisional calendar for 1975.¹²¹

Rationalization of the work of the Council

(Agenda item 28)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council decided to authorize all subsidiary bodies dealing with the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade to refer their conclusions and related material directly to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

¹²⁰ See E/L.1551 and Add.1 and 2, also paragraph 7 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/5403*).

¹²¹ See foot-note 120 above.

OTHER DECISIONS

Elections

(Agenda item 29)

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council:

(a) Elected Mexico to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974;

(b) Elected the following States to the Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women: Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Zaire;

(c) Decided to postpone until its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of:

- (i) One member from among the Latin American States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Commission on Human Rights;
- (ii) Two members from among the African States and two members from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974; and five members from among the African States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office effective on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1975, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (iii) Two members from among the African States, four members from among the Asian States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of four years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal;
- (iv) One member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office effective on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1976, to the Committee on Natural Resources;
- (v) One member from among the African States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (vi) One member from among the Asian States to the Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(d) Decided to cancel the election of five members from among the African States, for a term of office expiring on 31 December 1973, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to consider a modest increase in the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and to take into account the interest evinced by the Government of Brazil in becoming a member of the *Ad Hoc* Group.

Also at the 1877th meeting, the Council confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General,¹²² on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission for Social Development, of Mr. Vicente Sánchez (Chile) for membership of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Election of a Vice-President of the Council

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council, following the resignation of Mr. Scott (New Zealand) as Vice-President of the Council, elected Mr. Karhilo (Finland) as Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for a term of office beginning on 14 August 1973 and ending on 31 December 1973.

Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council adopted the plan for the increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters, reproduced in the report by the President of the Economic and Social Council on this question.¹²³

Financial implications of actions taken by the Council at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions.¹²⁴

¹²² E/5395.

¹²³ E/5382, annex II.

¹²⁴ E/5408.

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

NOTE. The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council are numbered in the order of their adoption. This check list includes all the resolutions adopted by the Council during the fifty-fifth session.

<i>No. of resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
1797 (LV)	Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine	20	11 July 1973	26
1798 (LV)	Economic assistance to Zambia	21	24 July 1973	1
1799 (LV)	Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons	23	30 July 1973	27
1800 (LV)	International years and anniversaries	17 b	7 August 1973	28
1801 (LV)	Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities	16	7 August 1973	29
1802 (LV)	Marine co-operation	19	7 August 1973	1
1803 (LV)	Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations	22	7 August 1973	27
1804 (LV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	24	7 August 1973	29
1805 (LV)	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	3	8 August 1973	2
1806 (LV)	Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development	7	8 August 1973	18
1807 (LV)	Basic programme of work and agenda	28	8 August 1973	33
1808 (LV)	The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries	5	9 August 1973	4
1809 (LV)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	9 a	9 August 1973	5
1810 (LV)	Membership of Canada in the Economic Commission for Europe	9 a	9 August 1973	5
1811 (LV)	Inclusion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Territory to the Commission as an associate member	9 a	9 August 1973	5
1812 (LV)	Inclusion of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and admission of the Islands to the Commission as an associate member	9 a	9 August 1973	6
1813 (LV)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	9 a	9 August 1973	6
1814 (LV)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	9 a	9 August 1973	6
1815 (LV)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	9 a	9 August 1973	6
1816 (LV)	Annual report of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	9 a	9 August 1973	6
1817 (LV)	Role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	9 a and b	9 August 1973	6
1818 (LV)	Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia	9 c	9 August 1973	7
1819 (LV)	United Nations export promotion programmes	9 d	9 August 1973	8
1820 (LV)	International environment co-operation	15	9 August 1973	9
1821 (LV)	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	8 f	9 August 1973	19
1822 (LV)	Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development	10 a	10 August 1973	20
1823 (LV)	World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development	10 a	10 August 1973	21

<i>No. of resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
1824 (LV)	Application of computer technology	10 a	10 August 1973	22
1825 (LV)	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	10 b	10 August 1973	23
1826 (LV)	The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States	10 c	10 August 1973	24
1827 (LV)	Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy	4	10 August 1973	9