

the socialist States of Eastern Europe and 8 from the Western European and other States.

75. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that in principle his delegation was opposed to enlarging the membership of bodies, and that such a decision would be especially premature considering that the Working Group on Rationalization might perhaps within a few days recommend the abolition of the Board. Moreover, he recalled that the previous July the Council had decided not to change the composition of its subsidiary bodies.

76. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that, as had been the case with respect to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the sessional committees, enlargement of the Committee would enable delegations which were not, properly speaking, members of the Council to participate in its work. That measure would be in conformity with the

proposal appearing in paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's note (E/5220).

77. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he was not opposed to the suspension of rule 82, but believed that, while the Committee concerned might be enlarged, there was no reason to go so far as to double the number of its members, which would make it larger than the Council itself.

78. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) proposed that the countries that wished to participate in the Committee should make their wishes known so as to give an idea of the number to be decided on.

79. The PRESIDENT felt that it would be better to postpone consideration of the question in order that the countries which were interested could make that fact known.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

1849th meeting

Wednesday, 10 January 1973, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Sergio A. FRAZÃO (Brazil).

E/SR.1849

AGENDA ITEM 8

Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua (*concluded*)

1. Mr. ZELAYA (Nicaragua) said that the unanimous response of the Council with regard to the resolution on the earthquake in Nicaragua was an expression of solidarity which his country was not likely to forget. The countries of all geographical and political areas of the world had come to the aid of Nicaragua and had vied with one another in providing relief. The citizens of Nicaragua now had a better knowledge of the world because the world had helped them in their hour of need. As the representative of Trinidad and Tobago had noted at the previous meeting, the earthquake at Managua had been the culmination of a series of catastrophes suffered by Nicaragua in recent years, such as hurricanes, floods, fires and a drought which had recently affected 70 per cent of the country's crops. A special commission appointed by the Government would soon give details of the disaster to the United Nations.

2. International bodies, research institutes, private institutions and the representatives of the Secretary-General and the President of the United States had all agreed that Nicaragua would have to rely on international assistance for food for the next 10 months at least, while the task of reconstruction would take at least three years, also with international assistance. His country was a small one, which could not possibly cope by itself with a disaster such as the earthquake, despite its will-power and capacity to work. The knowledge which his country had derived from its own experience showed the usefulness of the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster. It also showed the need to strengthen the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, particularly in view of such considerations as the great number of

countries situated in areas exposed to natural disasters, the frequency with which such disasters had occurred in recent years, and the fact that large-scale natural disasters had repercussions which emergency assistance could not cover. For those reasons, the Disaster Relief Office should have the necessary means and authorization to make an evaluation of the cases of natural disaster in which massive assistance had been required in recent decades so that it could submit to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly recommendations enabling their decisions to be implemented without delay and suggest other measures which might be necessary to ensure that the world community would be rationally organized to face such emergencies.

3. As the Economic and Social Council had noted, the task of reconstruction of a stricken area or country was inseparable from over-all economic and social development plans and objectives; his Government, in all its communications relating to the earthquake, had recognized that fact.

4. His country wished to repay the assistance it had received from the international community by sharing with the Office of the Co-ordinator the experience it had gained. He wished to express Nicaragua's deep gratitude to the Secretary-General, to Mr. Morse, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, to Mr. Berkol, the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and to all the States which had tendered both short- and long-term assistance to his country.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (E/L.1525 and Corr.1)

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
(E/L.1525 AND CORR.1)

5. The PRESIDENT said that the note by the Secretary-General consisted of three parts: section A dealt

with General Assembly resolutions and decisions that appeared to require action by the Council at the current organizational meetings; section B dealt with those that appeared to require action by the Council in 1973; and section C with those that appeared to require action by the Council in 1974 or later. He invited the Council to consider the sections in turn.

SECTION A OF THE NOTE

1. *Measures for protecting and enhancing the human environment*

6. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) proposed that the Secretary-General's recommendation in paragraph 1 should be amended by the addition of the words "and to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development".

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 1 of section A (see E/L.1525 and Corr.1), as amended, was adopted.

2. *Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries*

7. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 3017 (XXVII) had stressed that the problem of outflow of trained personnel was political as well as technical. For that reason he suggested that the resolution should be transmitted not only to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development but also to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 2 of section A (ibid.), as amended, was adopted.

3. *Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights*

8. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that to transmit General Assembly resolution 2955 (XXVII) to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would hardly be sufficient. He proposed that, in view of the importance and urgency of the question, the resolution should also be drawn to the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), which had a significant role to play in the implementation of the resolution, and of the other bodies referred to in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

9. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) supported the USSR proposal.

10. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) asked whether the Secretary-General would not automatically transmit the General Assembly's request to the bodies concerned.

11. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said it would be logical for the Secretary-General to communicate with all the organizations concerned before submitting his report. It appeared that the Secretary-General had not fully understood the scope of the resolution.

12. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that the understanding of the Netherlands representative was

entirely correct. Requests such as that made in paragraph 5 of the resolution appeared in nearly all General Assembly resolutions and there was no need for the Council to duplicate them. The reason why it was recommended that the resolution should be transmitted to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was that that body was specifically mentioned in the resolution.

13. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said he was satisfied with that assurance, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would consult with other organs of the Council in addition to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

14. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said that he too would be in favour of the inclusion of a reference to CPC.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 3 of section A (ibid.) was adopted with the addition of the words "and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" and on the understanding that the Secretary-General would communicate to the organs and organizations mentioned in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2955 (XXVII) the contents of that resolution.

4. *Principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity*

15. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) pointed out that as the Commission on Human Rights had had a very heavy schedule over the past few years, its work in connexion with establishing the principles and instruments for the protection of human rights had been held up. A number of studies had been awaiting consideration by the Commission for some years. Now, in resolution 3020 (XXVII), the General Assembly was requesting the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to it at its twenty-eighth session a set of draft principles. In that connexion he expressed the view that the Council should lay down some guidance for the Commission on Human Rights if the latter was really to achieve the purposes for which it had been established.

16. The PRESIDENT suggested that the action recommended by the Secretary-General should be adopted and that the views of the representative of Chile should be reflected in the summary records.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 4 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

5. *Crime prevention and control*

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 5 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

6. *Human rights and scientific and technological developments*

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 6 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

7. *United Nations Conference for an international convention on adoption law*

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 7 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

8. *Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

17. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) suggested that it would be logical for the draft programme for the Decade to be considered first by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission on Human Rights would be meeting earlier than the Sub-Commission. He therefore proposed that the action to be recommended should include the transmittal of the resolution to the Sub-Commission, together with a request that the latter should transmit the draft programme, together with its comments, directly to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. Such a procedure would be somewhat irregular, but nevertheless permissible, since the Sub-Commission was particularly qualified in the field of racial discrimination.

18. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said he could support the Chilean proposal. In fact, there would be nothing irregular about such a procedure—one which the Sub-Commission had followed in 1972.

19. The PRESIDENT said that while he felt the Chilean proposal had merit, under that procedure the Sub-Commission would also be by-passing the Economic and Social Council. That difficulty would be avoided if the Sub-Commission submitted its comments, if any, to the Council before they were considered by the Assembly.

20. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said he could agree to that suggestion.

21. Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) said that he thought it would be better to keep to the Secretary-General's recommendation, on the understanding that, if the Sub-Commission wished to submit further comments direct to the General Assembly, it would be free to do so.

22. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt a compromise formula along the lines proposed by the representative of Egypt.

23. Mr. MACRAE (United Kingdom) recalled that the Council, when dealing at its fifty-second session with the planning of the work programme of the Commission on Human Rights, had adopted resolution 1694 (LII) stressing the need to allocate sufficient time for adequate consideration of the reports of the Sub-Commission. He therefore proposed that, in the action recommended by the Secretary-General, the words "in the context of its consideration of the Sub-Commission's reports" should be inserted after the word "Decade".

24. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said the United Kingdom proposal might create further problems. Council resolution 1694 (LII) had been adopted over a number of dissenting votes. In any case, the programme for the Decade had been elaborated by the General Assembly and it was the latter which suggested that the Commission on Human Rights should give the highest priority to consideration of the programme.

25. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said he would withdraw his proposal.

26. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should accordingly adopt the recommendation of the Secretary-General. The views just expressed could serve as guidelines to the Commission in its implementation of the General Assembly resolution.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 8 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

9. *Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking*

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 9 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

10. *Draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid*

27. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) proposed the following amendment to the Secretary-General's recommendation: after the words "and to request it", the words "to consider this as a matter of priority and" should be added, in order to reflect more accurately the wording of the General Assembly's resolution.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 10 of section A, (ibid.), as amended, was adopted.

11. *Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 10 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

12. *Form of presentation of the United Nations budget and duration of the budget cycle*

28. The PRESIDENT drew attention to document E/L.1525/Corr.1, which replaced the text of paragraph 12 of section A of document E/L.1525.

29. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said he could support the action recommended, but in view of the importance of the item, it should have greater priority than it had been given in subparagraph (c) of the recommendation. The Council should consider the question in some detail, since it might be necessary for it to give its subsidiary bodies clearer guidelines as to what was expected of them in connexion with the new form of presentation of the budget.

30. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Secretary-General's recommendation might be adopted, the comments of the representative of Brazil being duly reflected in the records.

The recommendation by the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 12 of section A (ibid.) was adopted.

SECTION B OF THE NOTE

31. The PRESIDENT suggested that, unless there were comments, it would be sufficient to take note of the contents of section B and to request the Secretariat to take them into account when preparing the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions.

It was so decided.

SECTION C OF THE NOTE

32. The PRESIDENT suggests that it would be sufficient for the Council to take note of that section.

It was so decided.

33. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had thus completed its consideration of item 6.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session (E/L.1520 and Corr.1, E/L.1531, E/L.1532, E/L.1533; ESA/ECOSOC/LIV/CRP.1)

34. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said he wished to see the contents of paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1710 (LIII) reflected in the annotation to proposed agenda item 3 for the fifty-fourth session (see E/L.1520). Since the study called for by the resolution was to be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council would have to deal with it in 1973, preferably at its fifty-fourth session. The submission of studies for recommendations by the Council's secretariat for consideration at the same time as the feasibility study of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, would satisfy his delegation. He suggested the addition, at the end of the second paragraph of the annotation, of the words "as well as the result of the study by the Economic and Social Council of ways and means for establishing institutional arrangements for the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, including a study of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for the least developed countries".

35. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said the annotations in document E/L.1520 were an explanation of what the Council might expect to consider at its fifty-fourth session. The first paragraph of the annotation to the proposed item 3 covered the point made by the representative of Sudan. He pointed out that it was the Council itself that would be making the study in question; the additional wording suggested asked for results before the study had even begun.

36. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said he agreed with the Secretary. Nevertheless, the second paragraph of the annotation had selected only one part of resolution 1710 (LIII); the annotation should be expanded to include specific mention of the special fund for the least developed countries.

37. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections the secretariat would prepare a new annotation for the proposed item 3 to take into account the comments made by the representative of Sudan.

38. Mr. MACRAE (United Kingdom) said that the Council might wish to consider the report of the Population Commission on its special session to be held in March 1973. He therefore suggested that item 22 appearing in document E/L.1532 should be revised to read: Population: (a) the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; (b) Report of the Population Commission on its special session in March.

39. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said a subitem on the special session had not been included because the Council had recently considered the report of the special session held in the autumn of 1972 and had endorsed the holding of further such sessions. The intention had been that the Secretary-General would amend the agenda to include a suitable subitem only if matters raised during the special session in March required immediate attention by the Council. Item 22 had been included in view of the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in section B of

his note (see E/L.1525 and Corr.1) which was considered at the present meeting under agenda item 6, that population activities should be dealt with as a separate item during the fifty-fourth session and as a subitem during the fifty-fifth.

40. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that a number of the items to be considered by the Council were not specifically economic or social in nature; some belonged to both categories. Although the item on regional structures might touch on the structures of specialized agencies dealing with social matters, it would perhaps be better if it were dealt with by the Economic Committee. With regard to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, on the other hand, it might be an economic matter but population matters had always been considered social questions in the past. He hoped the Secretary-General would reconsider the allocation of agenda items before deciding on the final agenda for the fifty-fourth session.

41. It was widely considered that the discussion on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations (resolution 1721 (LIII) had been the Council's most important debate in 1972. The questions involved were becoming more important every day; there was a proliferation of books and studies on the subject. A trade union conference to discuss such matters was to be held in Chile in the near future. Multinational corporations had become the subject of university research and attention by labour organizations. In the six months that had elapsed since the adoption of the resolution, however, the Secretary-General had not provided any information on the action being taken to implement the resolution. The Secretary-General's first report on the matter appeared as item 6 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session (see E/L.1520) and was thus to be submitted one year after the adoption of the resolution. Material was being collected and consultations were under way to appoint the best possible group of eminent persons, but work must be speeded up. The Secretariat should not spend too much time on preparatory work, nor should it try to deal with all the material available, which could be handled by a committee. The item must appear on the agenda for the fifty-fourth session, even if the only material submitted was a progress report on the way the Secretary-General was discharging his responsibilities.

42. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said he strongly supported the United Kingdom suggestion to include the report of the Population Commission on its second special session in the list of agenda items for the fifty-fourth or fifty-fifth session. Population questions were a very important part of the Council's work. He agreed with the suggestion made by the representative of Chile that the study on regional structures should be entrusted to the Economic Committee.

43. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said he supported the United Kingdom suggestion concerning the report of the Population Commission, but thought it should be dealt with at the fifty-fourth session. His delegation felt strongly that the item, which was very much a part of development, should continue to be considered by the Economic Committee.

44. The items on multinational corporations, population matters and collective economic security should not appear on the agenda of both the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions. Any items not completed at the

fifty-fourth session could be carried over to the fifty-fifth. As a general principle, it would be preferable to avoid placing the same items on the agenda of two sessions—a procedure that did not help to rationalize

the Council's work. A better status report on the impact of multinational corporations was more likely to be available in July.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

1850th meeting

Wednesday, 10 January 1973, at 3.30 p.m.

President: Mr. Sergio A. FRAZÃO (Brazil).

E/SR.1850

AGENDA ITEM 7

Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session (concluded) (E/L.1520 and Corr.1, E/L.1531, E/L.1532, E/L.1533; ESA/ECOSOC/LIV/CRP.1)

1. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) proposed that the study on regional structures should be referred to the Economic Committee rather than to the Social Committee. According to paragraph 5 of the note by the Secretary General (E/L.1532), the suggested allocation of items for the fifty-fourth session had taken into account the need to ensure an even distribution of work between the two sessional committees. It was not easy to make such a distribution because the number of items was not a sufficient indication of evenness, the length of the debates varying from item to item. If some delegations felt that the Economic Committee's work programme was overloaded, the item on the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names could be referred to the Social Committee. The item on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be left with the Economic Committee.

2. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) proposed that, in order to save time, in the draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General (E/L.1520 and Corr.1), the note relating to item 15 in the list of agenda items for the fifty-fifth session should be amended to read: "The Secretary-General will submit a paper covering the possible form and content of a relationship agreement with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to be prepared after consultation. . .".

3. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that the notes were only pointers and would be amended later following consultation with the various organizations concerned. He explained, with reference to the Egyptian representative's proposal, that it was for the Council to take a decision on the agreement which would in any case be concluded between the United Nations and WIPO. He was not sure that it was necessary to consult the executive heads of all United Nations agencies and programmes concerned on that matter.

4. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said that it was only to save time that he had suggested that the consultations should also cover the relationship agreement between the United Nations and WIPO.

5. The PRESIDENT said that the comments met the expectations of the Secretary-General who, in paragraph 4 of document E/L.1532, had said that they

would assist the officers of the Council in preparing a more definitive paper.

6. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) agreed with the United States representative (1849th meeting) that one and the same item should not be included in the agendas for two successive sessions.

7. The item on multinational corporations should be included in the agenda for the fifty-fourth session and he hoped that the Council would receive a detailed report from the Secretary-General indicating how he had discharged the mandate assigned to him by the Council. His delegation was aware of the pressures exerted in that area for the very good reason that Chile had been exposed to them. It expected the Secretary-General to give precise information concerning the study group he was going to appoint. The problem should be analysed as thoroughly as possible and the group should be composed of eminent persons of the highest intellectual and moral calibre. The image of the United Nations could only suffer from the fact that the whole intellectual and political world, whether in the United States Congress, large trade-union movements or universities, was exercised over the question, whereas the Secretariat had not even begun to carry out the mandate it had been given seven months previously. The United Nations, in which all the world's trends and ideologies were represented, was the best forum for such an analysis. Unlike the United States representative, he considered that item 22, on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, should be included in the agenda for the Social Committee. Some delegations—interestingly enough those of developed countries—wished to give birth control a predominant role in the campaign against under-development, while the delegations of developing countries felt that there were other equally important aspects of the question.

8. Turning to the programme of work suggested for the fifty-fourth session, he said that the Council had been criticized for its failures in dealing with the major economic, social, monetary and fiscal problems, which had been settled outside the Organization and Council. Without those failures it might not have been necessary to establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). There was a growing movement among developed and developing countries for the Council to resume the guiding role, laid down for it in the Charter of the United Nations, which it had played in the first years of its existence at the international level in regard to economic and social co-operation. If the Council was to regain its rightful place, the debates must concentrate on the most im-