



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL *PO*
OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION
8-10 January
and 17 April - 18 May 1973

UNITED NATIONS



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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION

8-10 January
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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1973

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* consist of the summary records of the plenary meetings (incorporating corrections requested by delegations and any necessary editorial modifications), annexes and supplements.

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* *

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

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LIST OF DELEGATIONS

Members of the Council

ALGERIA

*Représentant**

M. Abdellatif Rahal, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Abdelmadjid Fasla, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Abdelmadjid Lehtihet, deuxième secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

M. Moktar Taleb-Bendiab, deuxième secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

BOLIVIA

*Representante***

Sr. Julio de Zavala Urriolagoitia, Embajador, Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas

Suplentes

Sr. Jaime Valdés Hertzog, Asesor Económico, Misión Permanente

Srta. Martha Lapeyriere Suárez, Agregado, Misión Permanente

BRAZIL

Representative

Mr. Sergio Armando Frazão, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Sergio Nabuco de Castro, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Celso Luis Nunes Amorim, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Delegation to the Organization of American States

Mr. José Artur Denot Medeiros, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Renato Xavier, Secretary of Embassy, Ministry of External Relations

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. Rachid Bencheikh served as representative.

** At the organizational meetings, Mr. Walter Guevara Arze served as representative.

BURUNDI

Représentant

M. Joseph Ndabaniwe, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Félix Magenge, premier conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Balthazar Mapango, conseiller économique, Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

M. Léonce Magabanya, directeur adjoint à la Coopération technique du Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

CHILE

Representante

Sr. Hernán Santa Cruz, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante los Organismos Internacionales, Ginebra

Suplentes

Sr. James Holger, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente

Sr. Uldaricio Figueroa, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente

Sr. Patricio Carrasco, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente

Sr. Juan Carlos Valero, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente

CHINA

Representative

Mr. Wang Jun-sheng, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Wang Tzu-chuan, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. An Tung, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mrs. Mo Li-liang, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mrs. Chang Tsung-an

Mr. Yeh Yuan-ke, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Tung Chih-kuan, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mrs. Chin Li-chen

Mr. Cheng Yu-kuei, Attaché, Permanent Mission

Mr. Hsu Shu-yun

FINLAND

Representative

Mr. Aarno Karhilo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Wilhelm Breitenstein, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Voitto Saario, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals

Mrs. Alli Lahtinen, Director-General, Board of Welfare

Mrs. Elisabeth Groop, Head of Section, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Advisers

Mr. Björn Eklblom, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Jukka Valtasaari, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Henrik von Fieandt, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Miss Tuuli Raivio, Secretary of Section, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Special Advisers

Mr. Mogens Isaksen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Denmark

Mr. Gunnar Schram, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations

Mr. Jan Arvesen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Norway

Mr. Olof Skoglund, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Sweden

Mr. Håkan Granqvist, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Sweden

Mrs. Madeleine Ströje-Wilkens, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Sweden

FRANCE*

Représentant

M. Pierre Dumas, maire de Chambéry

Suppléant

M. Michel Rougé, ministre plénipotentiaire, chargé des affaires du Conseil économique et social, membre de la mission permanente

Conseillers

M. André Travert, conseiller d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

M. Jacques Bourgoin, conseiller d'ambassade

M. Bertrand de Guilhem de Lataillade, conseiller d'ambassade; membre de la mission permanente

Mme Josette Derré, attaché financier, membre de la mission permanente

Mme Catherine Boivineau, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

* Mr. Louis de Guiringaud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, spoke at the 1851st meeting.

Mlle Nicole Courson, attaché, membre de la mission permanente

M. Jean-Luc Maurice, attaché, membre de la mission permanente

HAITI

*Représentant**

M. Raoul Siclait, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. André Élie, ambassadeur, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

M. Alexandre Verret, ambassadeur, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

M. Antonio Etienne Fénélon, ministre conseiller pour les affaires économiques, membre de la mission permanente

M. Serge Elie Charles, ministre conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Alexandre Paul, ministre conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Hervé Michel, ministre conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

Conseiller

M. Alix Chalmers, troisième secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

HUNGARY

Representative

Mr. Károly Szarka, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Rezső Bányász, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. István Halász, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Mr. Géza Selmecsi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. István Náthón, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Tamás Varga, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

JAPAN

*Representative***

Mr. Motoo Ogiso, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. Jean Coradin served as representative.

** At the organizational meetings, Mr. Toru Nakagawa served as representative.

Alternate Representative

Mr. Chusei Yamada, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. Nobuo Nishizaki, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Yoshizo Konishi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Masaaki Kuniyasu, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

LEBANON

Représentant

M. Edouard Ghorra, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Yahya Mahmassani, conseiller, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

M. Joseph Akl, conseiller, ambassade à Washington
M. Naji Abou-Assi, attaché, membre de la mission permanente

M. Samir Mobarak, troisième secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

MADAGASCAR

Représentant

M. Blaise Rabetafika, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants:

M. Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, conseiller, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Mme. Félice Rakotofiringa, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Moïse Rakotosihanaka, premier secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

MALAYSIA

Representative

Mr. H. M. A. Zakaria, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Ajit Singh, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. M. A. Kadir, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

MALI

Représentant

M. Seydou Traoré, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

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M. Aliou Traoré, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

MONGOLIA

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Alternate Representatives

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Mrs. Balchigyn Bazarkhand, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Orosyn Byamba, Attaché, Permanent Mission

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Mr. J. A. Bakker, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work

Mr. A. Ekker, Press Counsellor, Permanent Mission
Mr. Th. C. van Boven, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. G. Ringnalda, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. A. P. van Walsum, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. H. Gajentaan, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Miss A. M. Beunder, Department of Development Co-operation Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. A. H. J. M. Speekenbrink, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

NEW ZEALAND*

Representative

Mr. J. V. Scott, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. R. J. Gates, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
Miss Priscilla J. Williams, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. N. D. Walter, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. P. W. Bennet, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

NIGER

Représentant

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Suppléants

M. Joseph Amina, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

M. Oumarou Youssoufou, conseiller, ambassade à Washington

POLAND

Representative

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Alternate Representatives

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Mr. Zdzisław Ludwiczak, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Advisers

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Mr. Zbigniew Dabrowski, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Maciej Lubik, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

SPAIN

Representante

Sr. Juan José Rovira Sánchez-Herrero, Embajador en Canadá

Suplentes

Sr. Antonio Elias Martinena, Ministro Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente Adjunto ante las Naciones Unidas

* Mr. J. A. Walding, Minister of Trade and Industry and Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, made a statement at the 1853rd meeting.

Sr. Pedro Temboursy, Subdirector General de Cooperación para el Desarrollo, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Sr. José María Iparraguirre, Jefe de Desarrollo Mundial, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Sr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente

Sr. Alvaro Fernández-Villaverde, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente

Sr. José Cuenca, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representative

Mr. E. E. Seignoret, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Hamid Mohammed, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mrs. A. Auguste, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mrs. J. George, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. V. D. Lasse, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

UGANDA

Representative

Mr. Mark P. Ofwono, Ambassador, Director, Economic, Cultural and Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Mr. John Moli, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. William Naggaga, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative

Mr. E. N. Makeev, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. G. P. Lisov, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. S. N. Smirnov, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. N. I. Evdokeev, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. V. I. Kiryushin, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. G. A. Smirnov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Y. I. Zhuravlev, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. V. N. Fedorov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. V. V. Voloshin, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Experts

- Mr. V. M. Grigoriev, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. O. N. Briuchkov, Attaché, Permanent Mission

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
 NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative**

- Mr. A. R. K. Mackenzie, Minister, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

Alternate Representatives

- Mr. J. E. C. Macrae, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Simon N. P. Hemans, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. David Broad, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Miss H. B. Reid, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Frederick C. G. Hohler, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative

- Mr. Bernard Zagorin, Ambassador, Representative on the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Mission

Alternate Representative

- Mr. Robert W. Kitchen, Jr., Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative on the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Mission

Special Adviser

- Mrs. Jean Picker, Representative on the Commission for Social Development, Permanent Mission

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. D. J. McCarthy served as representative.

Advisers

- Mrs. Lois L. Evans, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Miss Gloria Gaston, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
 Mr. Warren E. Hewitt, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
 Mr. Cameron R. Hume, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. John W. Koehring, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Dan M. Loftin, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Jim B. Marshall, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
 Mr. Stafford Mousky, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Irving L. Sanders, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Arthur M. Stillman, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Harvey R. Wellman, Acting Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State and Co-ordinator for International Narcotic Matters, Department of State

ZAIRE

Représentant

- M. Ipoto Eyebu Bakand'asi, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

- M. Mutombo Tshitambwe, deuxième conseiller, membre de la mission permanente
 Mme Sekela Kaninda, premier secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente
 M. Bomele Molingo-Ikaki, premier secrétaire, membre de la mission permanente

Additional members of the sessional Committees

ARGENTINA

Representante

- Sr. Angel Oliveri López, Ministro Plenipotenciario, Asuntos Económicos y Sociales

Suplentes

- Sr. Juan E. Fleming, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente
 Srta. Nora Jaureguiberry, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente

BARBADOS

Representative

- Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

- Mr. Clifton E. Maynard, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Miss A. Mellowes, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

BELGIUM

Représentants

- M. Edouard Longerstae, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
 M. Daniel Massonet, ministre conseiller (affaires économiques), membre de la mission permanente

Suppléants

- M. Paul Roux, conseiller d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente
 M. Raymond Schrijvers, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

CANADA

Representative

Mr. Saul F. Rae, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. L. J. Wilder, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. G. P. Wilson, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva
 Mr. J. Reid Morden, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. R. J. L. Berlet, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. D. S. Wright, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Miss Hélène Gendron, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. P. H. Sutherland, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. R. Martin, Department of Finance
 Mr. R. Burkhart, Canadian International Development Agency
 Miss Thelma Nicholson, Department of External Affairs

COLOMBIA

*Representante**

Sr. Santiago Fonseca-Martínez, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente

Suplentes

Sr. Carlos Martínez-Simahan, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente
 Sra. Teresa de Zea, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente

DENMARK

Representative

Mr. Otto Borch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Mogens Isaksen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Johannes Føns Buhl, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Benny Kimberg, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Gert Overvad, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. Jørgen Hartnack, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Miss Grethe Fenger Møller, Secretary, Ministry of Social Affairs

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. Augusto Espinosa served as representative.

EGYPT

Representative

Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ali Mohamed Sadek, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

GHANA

*Representative**

Mr. Frank E. Boateng, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. K. O. Kumi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

GUINEA

Représentant

M. Hady Touré, ambassadeur, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Philippe Maddy, attaché, membre de la mission permanente
 Mme. Satoumata Binta Diallo, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

INDIA

Representative

Mr. S. Sen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. N. P. Jain, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. S. K. Chakravarty, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. A. S. Mani, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. A. N. Abhyankar, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. T. Cherpoot, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

INDONESIA

Representative

Mr. Chaidir Anwar Sani, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Toman Hutagalung, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. E. K. Sekyiamah served as representative.

Mr. Poerwanto, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. I. Ngurah K. Sumantera, Second Secretary,
 Permanent Mission
 Miss Kustijah Prodjolalito, Second Secretary, Per-
 manent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Zainoel Aziz, Attaché, Head of Administration
 and Finance, Permanent Mission

ITALY

Representative

Mr. Alberto Cavaglieri, Minister Plenipotentiary,
 Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission

Alternate Representatives

Miss Maria Antonietta Cao Pinna, Inspector-Gen-
 eral, Ministry of the Interior
 Mr. Ramiro Ruggiero, Counsellor, Permanent Mis-
 sion
 Mr. Francesco Guariglia, Counsellor, Permanent
 Mission
 Mr. Angelo Gabriele de Ceglie, Second Secretary,
 Permanent Mission
 Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero, Adviser for Economic and
 Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

KENYA

Representative

Mr. J. Odero-Jowi, Ambassador Extraordinary and
 Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the
 United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. O. A. Fakh, Deputy Permanent Representative
 to the United Nations
 Mr. O. Adala, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. P. J. Ndung'u, First Secretary, Permanent
 Mission
 Mr. J. Mungai, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. K. N. E. Kinyanjui, Third Secretary, Permanent
 Mission

PAKISTAN

Representative

Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund, Ambassador Extraordinary
 and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to
 the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Naseem Mirza, Deputy Permanent Representa-
 tive to the United Nations Office at Geneva
 Mr. Munir Akram, Second Secretary, Permanent
 Mission
 Mr. M. Farooq, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

PERU

*Representante**

Sr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Embajador Extraordi-
 nario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Perma-
 nente ante las Naciones Unidas

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. Oswaldo de Rivero
 served as representative.

Suplentes

Sr. José Antonio García-Belaunde, Segundo Secre-
 tario, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Cord Dammert, Segundo Secretario, Misión Per-
 manente

PHILIPPINES

Representative

Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, Ambassador Extraordinary
 and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to
 the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Leandro I. Verceles, Minister, Permanent Mis-
 sion
 Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama, First Secretary, Per-
 manent Mission
 Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido, Third Secretary, Permanent
 Mission

Advisers

Mr. Gavino P. Abaya, Jr., Third Secretary, Per-
 manent Mission
 Miss Nona A. Zaldivar, Attaché, Permanent Mission
 Mrs. Laura L. Lising, Attaché, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Federico T. Tiongson, Attaché, Permanent Mis-
 sion

ROMANIA

Représentant

M. Ion Datcu, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plé-
 nipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de
 l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Traian Chebeleu, premier secrétaire, membre de
 la mission permanente
 M. Dumitru Ceausu, premier secrétaire, membre de
 la mission permanente
 M. Nitza Constantin, deuxième secrétaire, membre de
 la mission permanente
 M. Nicolae Ropotean, deuxième secrétaire, membre
 de la mission permanente

SENEGAL

Représentant

M. Mamadou Laïty N'Diaye, premier conseiller,
 membre de la mission permanente

Suppléant

M. Moustaphe Blondin Boye, conseiller, membre de
 la mission permanente

SRI LANKA

Representative

Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe, Ambassador Extraordinary
 and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to
 the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Y. Yogasundram, Ambassador, Deputy Per-
 manent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. R. C. A. Vandergert, First Secretary, Permanent
 Mission
 Mr. D. S. de Silva, Third Secretary, Permanent
 Mission

SUDAN

Representative

Mr. Rahmatalla Abdulla, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Izzeldin Hamid, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Omer ElSheikh, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Abdel Magied A. Hassan, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Isaac O. La, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

SWEDEN

Representative

Mr. Olof Rydbeck, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Olof Skoglund, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. Håkan Granqvist, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ulf Schöldström, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. Folke Löfgren, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mrs. Madeleine Ströje-Wilkens, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Erik Belfrage, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

TUNISIA

Représentant

M. Rachid Driss, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Suppléants

M. Mohamed Fayache, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente
 M. Ali Hachani, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente
 M. Mohamed Bachrouch, secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

TURKEY

Representative

Mr. Oktay Aksoy, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Aykut Berk, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Okyar Günden, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representative

Mr. M. Z. Getmanets, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. A. B. Golovko, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. A. K. Yeremenko, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. B. I. Logvin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. N. P. Makarevich, Attaché, Permanent Mission

VENEZUELA

*Representante**

Sr. Marcel Granier-Doyeux, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Suplentes

Sr. Simón Molina-Duarte, Consejero, Misión Permanente
 Srta. Esther Meneses, Consejero, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Eduardo Soto, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente

Consejeros

Sr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Pedro Camacho, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente

YEMEN

Representative

Mr. Mohamed Said Al-Attar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Ahmed Al-Hadad, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Adviser

Mr. Abdullah A. Al-Sharafi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

YUGOSLAVIA

Representative

Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Miodrag M. Čabrić, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Miss Zagorka Ilić, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Neven Madey, Attaché, Permanent Mission

* At the organizational meetings, Mr. Leonardo Díaz González served as representative.

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

AUSTRALIA

Mr. L. Joseph, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. M. S. G. Curtin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. R. E. Little

AUSTRIA

Mr. Peter Jankowitsch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Adolf J. Kuen, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mrs. Edda Weiss, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Friedrich Hamburger, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

BULGARIA

M. Guéorgui Guelev, ministre plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
 M. Stefan Todorov, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. O. N. Pashkevich, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. V. V. Loshchinin, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

M. Michel Adama-Tamboux, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
 M. Martin Koyou-Kömbele, premier secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente
 M. Pierre Siokondji, deuxième secrétaire d'ambassade, membre de la mission permanente

CUBA

Sr. Jesús Zenén Buergo Concepción, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Alberto Salado Villacín, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Ramiro Carlos Bouzon García, Funcionario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Rastislav Lacko, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

GREECE

Mr. C. Panayotacos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Emmanuel Megalokonomos, Counsellor of Embassy, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. A. Carokis, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

GUYANA

Mr. N. G. Sinclair, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

HONDURAS

Sr. Roberto Arita Quiñónez, Representante Permanente Alternante ante las Naciones Unidas

ICELAND

Mr. Gunnar G. Schram, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

IRAQ

Mr. H. Al-Khudhairy, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

ISRAEL

Mr. Jacob Doron, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Israel Eliashiv, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. Masaud Elhofari, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ramadan Omar, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ibrahim Sahad, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

MEXICO

Sr. Francisco Luis Acevedo Morga, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente
 Sr. Valentín O. Treviño, Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente

NICARAGUA

Sr. José M. Zelaya, Representante Permanente Alternante ante las Naciones Unidas

NORWAY

Mr. Ivar Eriksen, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Jan Arvesen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Bjørnar Utheim, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Sverre Bergh Johansen, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

THAILAND

Mr. Sawanit Kongsiri, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

TOGO

M. Jacques D. Togbe, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, représentant permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
 M. Benoît Aquereburu, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente
 M. William Schuppui, conseiller, membre de la mission permanente

ZAMBIA

Mr. D. Sibajene, Counsellor

States non-members of the United Nations represented by observers

BANGLADESH

Mr. S. A. Karim, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Observer to the United Nations

Mr. A. H. Mahmood Ali, First Secretary, Office of the Permanent Observer to the United Nations

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

M. Dietmar Hücke, conseiller, Bureau de l'Observateur permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

M. Gerhard Haensel, deuxième secrétaire, Bureau de l'Observateur permanent auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

M. Wolf Ruediger Siemens, troisième secrétaire

Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. C. M. von Stedingk, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. Aamir Ali, Chief, Relations and Conference Department

Mr. M. Teferra, Deputy Director, Liaison Director with the United Nations, New York

Mr. W. J. Knight, Senior Public Information Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. V. T. Chivers, Administrative Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Raymond Scheyven, Special Representative of the Director-General

Mr. Charles H. Weitz, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. Morris A. Greene, Assistant Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. M. Garvey Laurent, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. Alain Vidal-Naquet, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mr. Eric Ojala, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. André Varchaver, Director, Office for Liaison with the United Nations, New York

Mr. B. N. Malhan, Deputy Director, Office for Liaison with the United Nations, New York

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. S. Malafatopoulos, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Dr. R. L. Coigney, Consultant

Mrs. S. Meagher, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Mrs. V. Kalm, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Ernesto Franco-Holguín, Special Representative for United Nations Organizations

Mr. L. Peter Chatenay, Deputy Special Representative for United Nations Organizations

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Jan-Maarten Zegers, Assistant Special Representative to the United Nations

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. H. Tabatabay, Acting Director, Education, Training and Research Department

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Lev Issaev, Representative of the Director-General to the United Nations

Mr. Guy Ferri, Senior Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

Other intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Mr. Mustapha Barbir, Second Secretary, Office of the Permanent Observer to the United Nations

Non-governmental organizations

Category I

International Chamber of Commerce

Mrs. Simone Beetham

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Miss Beatrice von Roemer

International Council of Women

Mrs. Roberta Anschuetz

Mrs. Edward Dudley

Mrs. Louise N. Mumm

Miss Ruth Russell

Mrs. Sidney Willner

International Council on Social Welfare

Mrs. Kate Katzki

Mr. Alden E. Bevier

Miss Leah Parker

International Organization of Employers

Mr. James Tanham

International Union of Official Travel Organisations

Mr. Robert C. Lonati

Mr. M. Gain

Mr. S. Waters

League of Red Cross Societies

Mrs. Posy Sheppard

Mrs. Ina Grant

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Mrs. Annabelle Wiener

Mr. Richard H. Anthony

Mrs. Vatsala Srikantan

Category II

Bahá'i International Community

Mrs. Mary Sawicki

International Committee of the Red Cross

Mr. A. Dominique Micheli

Mr. Louis Jaquinet

International Conference of Catholic Charities

Mr. Louis Longarzo

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

Miss Esther W. Hymer

International Federation of University Women

Mrs. Nova Nestrick

International League for the Rights of Man

Mrs. Florence Kandell

Mr. Sidney Liskofsky

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples

Miss Eileen Schaeffler

Miss Janina Shanti Gomes

International Organization of Consumers Unions

Miss Persia Campbell

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

Mr. J. Edward Sproul

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Miss Lillian O'Connor

Mrs. Louise des Marais

Miss Alba Zizzamia

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Mrs. Diane Reed

Mrs. Gerda Hargrave

Roster

International Humanist and Ethical Union

Mrs. Mae Weis

International Union of Marine Insurance

Mr. Carl E. McDowell

Miss Yitte Cik

**AGENDA FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS
OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION**

**Adopted by the Council at its 1847th meeting,
held on 8 January 1973**

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1973.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Elections.
4. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
5. Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic.
6. Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.
7. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session.
8. Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua.

**AGENDA FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH
SESSION HELD FROM 17 APRIL TO 18 MAY 1973**

Adopted by the Council at its 1851st meeting, held on 17 April 1973

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries.
3. Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.
4. Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries.
5. Natural resources:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources;
 - (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration.
6. Fiscal and financial matters:
 - (a) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries;
 - (b) Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level;
 - (c) Tax treaties between developed and developing countries.
7. Collective economic security: preliminary consideration of the concept, its scope and potential practical implications.
8. The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations.
9. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
10. Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs.
11. Report of the Statistical Commission.
12. Population:
 - (a) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (b) Report of the Population Commission.
13. Capital punishment.
14. Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
15. International co-operation between municipalities.
16. Narcotic drugs:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
 - (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
17. Social development:
 - (a) Report of the Commission for Social Development;
 - (b) Promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade.
18. Human rights questions:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights;
 - (b) Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.

19. Report of the Working Group on Rationalization.
20. Study on regional structures.
21. Tourism.
22. Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
23. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons.
24. Transport questions:
 - (a) United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic;
 - (b) Transport of dangerous goods.
25. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
26. Elections.
27. Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia.
28. Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia.
29. Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
30. Consideration of the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. Listed below are the documents pertaining to the fifty-fourth session of the Council. The relevant agenda item is given for each document. An asterisk after the agenda item indicates that the document is published in the corresponding fascicle of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes*.

Organizational meetings

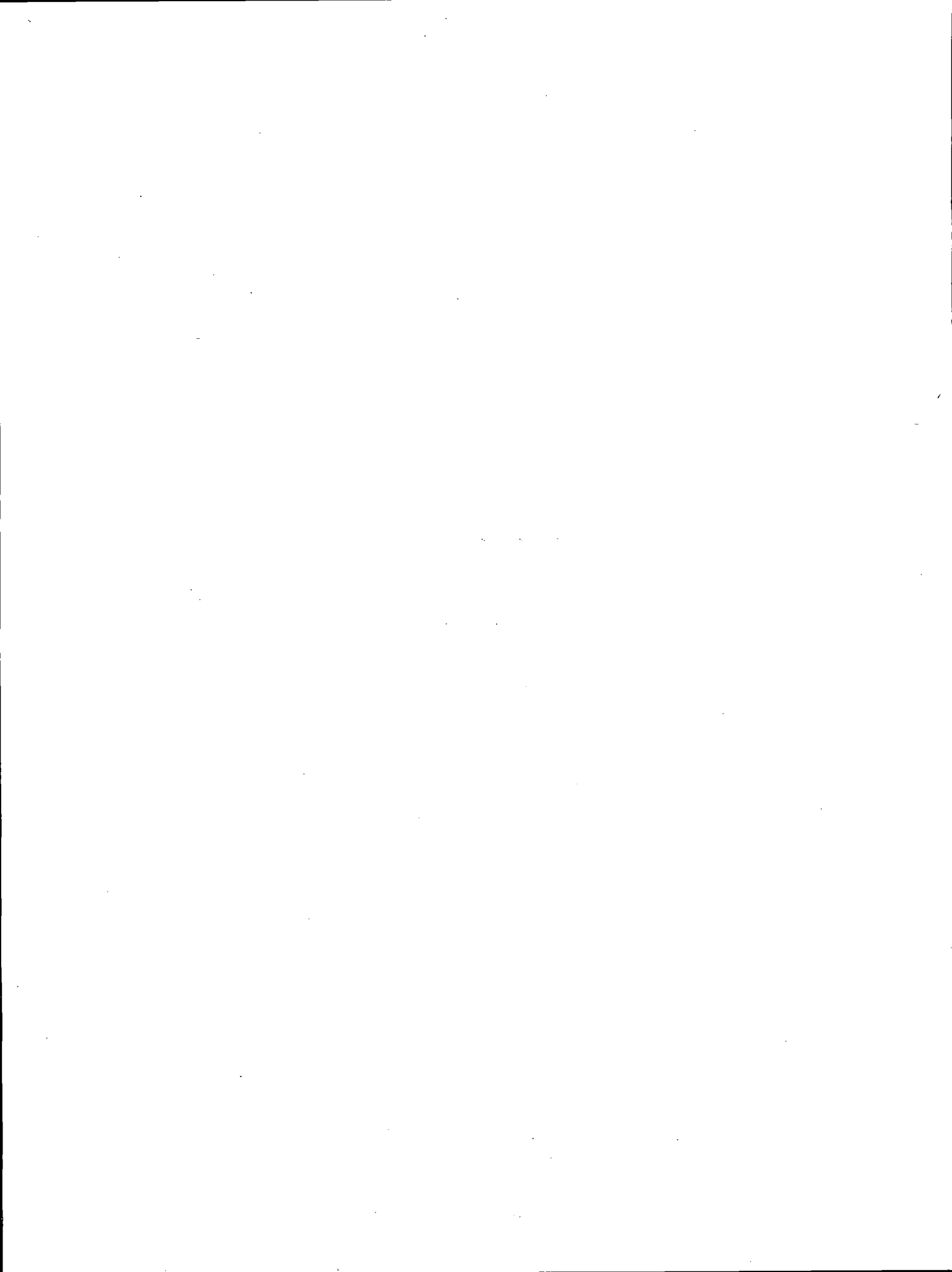
Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/8775/Add.4	Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: note verbale dated 18 December 1972 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General		Offset
E/5218 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	4	Mimeographed
E/5220	Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: note by the Secretary-General	3	Ditto
E/5222	Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General	2	Ditto. For the agenda, adopted at the 1847th meeting, see p. 1 of the present volume
E/5232	Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic: report of the Economic Committee	5*	The draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee in paragraph 8 of its report was adopted by the Council as resolution 1734 (LIV)
E/AC.6/L.488 and Rev.1 and E/AC.6/L.489	Draft resolutions submitted in the Economic Committee		See E/5232
E/L.1520 and Corr.1	Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session: draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General	7	Ditto
E/L.1521	Election of 10 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: note by the Secretary-General	3	Ditto
E/L.1522	Election of 27 additional members of the sessional committees of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	3	Ditto
E/L.1525 and Corr.1.	Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session: note by the Secretary-General	6	Ditto
E/L.1531	Letter dated 20 December 1972 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	7	Ditto
E/L.1532	Tentative organization of work of the fifty-fourth session: note by the Secretary-General	7	Ditto
E/L.1533	Documentation for the fifty-fourth session: note by the Secretary-General	7	Ditto
E/L.1534	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and United States of America: draft resolution	8	Ditto. For the text of the draft resolution as adopted, see E/5367, resolution 1733 (LIV)
E/RES/1733 (LIV)	Resolutions adopted by the Council		Mimeographed. For the text, see E/5367, resolutions 1733 (LIV) and 1734 (LIV)
ESA/ECOSOC/LIV/CRP.1	Note by the Secretariat	7	Mimeographed
Meetings held from 17 April to 18 May 1973			
E/5050/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII)	10	Ditto
E/5114	Report of the Secretary-General on the meeting of a worldwide panel on foreign investment held at Tokyo from 29 November to 2 December 1971	6 (a)	Ditto
E/5123	Report of the Secretary-General on the third meeting of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries	6 (c)	Ditto
E/5127	Regional co-operation: study on regional structures—report of the Secretary-General	20	Ditto

Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/5148 and Corr.1	Review of the work of the United Nations system of organizations and of its planning and co-ordination: report of the Secretary-General	21	Ditto
E/5152	Report of the Secretary-General	6 (b)	Ditto
E/5167 and Add.1	Co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organization: report of the Secretary-General	21	Ditto
E/5170	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General	2	Ditto
E/5233	Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/5234 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/5235 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Candidatures for elections to the International Narcotics Control Board	26	Ditto
E/5236	Report of the Statistical Commission on its seventeenth session (13-24 November 1972)	11	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
E/5237 and Add.1 and 2	Elimination of racial discrimination: information received from non-governmental organizations—note by the Secretary-General	18 (a)	Mimeographed
E/5240 and Add.1	Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	1	Ditto
E/5240/Rev.1	Agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Council, adopted at the 1851st meeting	1	Ditto. For the text, see p. 23 of the present volume
E/5241	Report of the Secretary-General	24 (b)	Mimeographed
E/5242 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	13	Ditto
E/5243 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	9	Ditto
E/5244	Report of the Secretary-General	15	Ditto
E/5245	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1599 (L)	18 (b)	Ditto
E/5246 and Corr.1	Progress report of the Secretary-General	17 (b)	Ditto
E/5247	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session (6-17 February 1973)	5 (a)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
E/5248	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-fifth session (22 January-9 February 1973)	16 (a)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
E/5249	Report of the Secretary-General	22	Mimeographed
E/5249/Add.1	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations contained in document E/5249: report of the Secretary-General	22	Ditto
E/5250	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	24 (a)	Ditto
E/5251	Progress report of the International Labour Organisation	18 (b)	Ditto
E/5252	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-third session (12 February-2 March 1973)	17 (a)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
E/5255	Progress report of the Secretary-General	16 (c)	Mimeographed
E/5257 and Add.1	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	14	Ditto
E/5258	Report of the Secretary-General on the fourth meeting of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries	6 (c)	Ditto
E/5259	Report of the Working Group on Rationalization	19	Ditto
E/5260	Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1972	16 (b)	Ditto. For the report, see E/INCB/17
E/5261	Progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	23	Mimeographed
E/5262	Note by the Secretary-General	4	Ditto
E/5263	Note by the Secretary-General	7	Ditto
E/5264	Report of the Population Commission on its second special session (19-30 March 1973)	12 (b)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8</i>
E/5265	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-ninth session (26 February-6 April 1973)	18 (a)	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 6</i>

Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/5266	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities prepared in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme	12 (a)	Mimeographed
E/5269	Desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for the least developed among the developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	3	Ditto
E/5270	Note by the Secretary-General	5 (b)	Ditto
E/5273	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirteenth session (11 January and 2-12 April 1973)	25	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
E/5274	Letter dated 9 April 1973 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General	28	Mimeographed
E/5274/Add.1	Letter dated 13 April 1973 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Economic and Social Council	28	Ditto
E/5278	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/5279	Letter dated 12 April 1973 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General	27	Ditto
E/5280	Letter dated 13 April 1973 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh requesting admission of his country to membership of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	29	Ditto
E/5282	Action by the Secretary-General to place a non-governmental organization on the Roster: note by the Secretary-General	14	Ditto
E/5283	Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	1	Ditto
E/5286	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	14	Ditto
E/5290	Report of the Social Committee	15*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1854th meeting
E/5292 and Corr.1	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	27*	<i>Idem</i> , 1853rd meeting
E/5294	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	22*	<i>Idem</i> , 1854th meeting
E/5295	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	24*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5297	Letter dated 27 April 1973 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	12 (b)	Mimeographed
E/5298	Report of the Social Committee	13*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1855th meeting
E/5299	Report of the Secretary-General	28	Mimeographed
E/5300	Report of the Social Committee	14*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1854th meeting
E/5301	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources (E/5247) regarding the convening of an international water conference: note by the Secretary-General	5 (a)	Mimeographed
E/5302	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	23*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1854th meeting
E/5304	Administrative and financial implications of the decisions contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/5248): note by the Secretary-General	16 (a)	Mimeographed
E/5305	Report of the Economic Committee	2*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1854th meeting
E/5307	Report of the Economic Committee	9*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5308	Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed
E/5325	Letter dated 4 May 1973 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	18	Mimeographed
E/5326	Report of the Economic Committee	4*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1855th meeting
E/5327	Report of the Economic Committee	3*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5328	Report of the Social Committee	17*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5330	Credentials of representatives to the fifty-fourth session of the Council and to the sessional committees of the Council: report of the President and Vice-Presidents		Mimeographed

Document No.	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/5331	Report of the Social Committee	16*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1858th meeting
E/5333	Letter dated 9 May 1973 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	18	Mimeographed
E/5334 and Corr. 1	Progress report of the Secretary-General	8	Ditto
E/5335	Telegram dated 11 May 1973 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to the President of the Council	27	Ditto
E/5337	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	21*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1855th meeting
E/5338	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	20*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5339	Report of the Economic Committee	10*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1857th meeting
E/5340	Action taken by the Secretary-General to place a non-governmental organization on the Roster: note by the Secretary-General	14	Mimeographed
E/5341	Financial implications of recommendations of commissions and committees of the Council: note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/5344	Report of the Economic Committee	7*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1857th meeting
E/5345	Report of the Social Committee	18*	<i>Idem</i> , 1858th meeting
E/5346	Report of the Economic Committee	5	Mimeographed
E/5346/Rev.1	Report of the Economic Committee	5*	For action taken by the Council on this report, see the record of the 1857th meeting
E/5347	Report of the Economic Committee	12*	<i>Idem</i> , 1858th meeting
E/5348 and Corr.1	Report of the Economic Committee	11*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5349	Report of the Economic Committee	6*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5350	Report of the Economic Committee	28*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5351	Report of the Economic Committee	8*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5352	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	19*	<i>Idem</i>
E/5353	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	25*	<i>Idem</i>
E/AC.6/L.483/Rev.1—	Documents submitted in the Economic Committee		See the reports of the Economic Committee
E/AC.6/L.513			
E/AC.7/L.624—	Documents submitted in the Social Committee		See the reports of the Social Committee
E/AC.7/L.650			
E/AC.24/L.437—	Documents submitted in the Co-ordination Committee		See the reports of the Co-ordination Committee
E/AC.24/L.458			
E/INCB/17	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1972	16 (b)	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.5 Mimeographed
E/INF/130	Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies		Ditto
E/INF/131	List of documents for the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council		Ditto
E/INF/133 and Add.1	List of representatives to the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council		Ditto. See "List of delegations" on p. vii of the present volume
E/L.1526	Election of members of the functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	26	Mimeographed
E/L.1527	Election of four members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1528	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1529 and Corr.1	Election of 16 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1535	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a review of the activities of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations for the development of tourism	21	Ditto
E/L.1536	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 37 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session	21	Ditto
E/L.1537	Election of 24 members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1538	Election of 27 members of the Committee on Review and Appraisal: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1539 and Add.1 and 2	Election of nine members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1540	Note by the Secretary-General	11	Ditto
E/L.1541	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth session	5 (a)	Ditto. For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2</i> , chap. IX, sect. A
E/L.1542	Note by the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth session	3	<i>Idem.</i> , chap. II, sect. G
E/L.1543	Organization of the work of the fifty-fourth session of the Council		Mimeographed
E/L.1544 and Add.1	Draft provisional agenda and preliminary annotations: note by the Secretary-General	30	Ditto
E/L.1545	Documentation for the fifty-fifth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	30	Ditto
E/L.1456	Election of members of the Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women established under resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Committee on the Status of women: note by the Secretary-General	26	Ditto
E/L.1547	Mongolia: draft resolution	29	Ditto. Adopted by the Council at its 1852nd meeting as resolution 1735 (LIV)
E/L.1548 and Add.1	Duration of the session	30	Mimeographed
E/L.1549	Administrative and financial implications of the decision taken by the Social Committee at its 720th meeting: note by the Secretary-General	18	Ditto
E/L.1550	Organization of the work of the session: note by the President	30	Ditto
E/RES/1735 (LIV)- E/RES/1796 (LIV)	Resolutions adopted by the Council		Ditto. For the text, see E/5367, resolutions 1735 (LIV)-1796 (LIV)
* * *			
E/5367	Resolutions (1733 (LIV)-1796 (LIV)) and decisions adopted by the Council at its fifty-fourth session		<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION

Summary records of the meetings, held in New York, from 8 to 10 January
and from 17 April to 18 May 1973

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

(8-10 January 1973)

1847th meeting

Monday, 8 January 1973, at 11.30 a.m.

Temporary President: Mr. Károly SZARKA (Hungary).

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

E/SR.1847

Opening of the session

1. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT declared open the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council and welcomed the representatives of the Council's new members.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1973

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

2. Mr. SEIGNORET (Trinidad and Tobago) nominated Mr. Sergio A. Frazão (Brazil) as President.

3. Mr. GUEVARA ARZE (Bolivia), Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America), Mr. SINGH (Malaysia), Mr. IPOTO EYEBU BAKAND'ASI (Zaire), Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) and Mr. MA-KEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the nomination.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) was elected President by acclamation.

4. The PRESIDENT thanked the Council for honouring his country by electing him. He would strive to continue the work of the outgoing President, Mr. Szarka, who had shown patience and understanding in guiding the Council in its many achievements during the previous year.

ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

5. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) nominated Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon) as one of the three Vice-Presidents.

6. Mr. BENCHEIKH (Algeria) supported the nomination.

Mr. Ghorra (Lebanon) was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

7. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) nominated Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar) as Vice-President.

8. Mr. IPOTO EYEBU BAKAND'ASI (Zaire) supported the nomination.

Mr. Rabetafika (Madagascar) was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

9. Mr. NAKAGAWA (Japan) nominated Mr. J. V. Scott (New Zealand) as Vice-President.

10. Mr. ABDOULAYE (Niger) supported the nomination.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand) was elected Vice-President by acclamation.

11. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 20 of the amended rules of procedure, he would, after consultation with the officers just elected, inform the Council of his recommendations regarding the chairmanship of each of the sessional committees.

AGENDA ITEM 2

Adoption of the agenda (E/5222)

12. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fifty-fourth session in document E/5222. He also recalled the proposal made by Ghana at the resumed fifty-third session (1845th meeting) that rule 82 of the rules of procedure, which specified that States elected to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be members of the Council, should be suspended in order to permit the election of States which were additional members of the sessional committees. He suggested that the question should be taken up before the adjournment of the next meeting; that would allow members of the Council to consult on the matter in the meantime.

13. If there were no comments, he would take it that the Council decided to adopt the provisional agenda (E/5222).

It was so decided.

14. Mr. SEIGNORET (Trinidad and Tobago), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Spain and his own country, proposed that, in view of the earthquake that had recently struck Nicaragua, the agenda should be revised under rule 17 of the rules of procedure in order to include an item relating to measures to be taken as a consequence of that disaster. Those delegations also requested that the item should be considered with the least possible delay.

15. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) supported that proposal.

16. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council agreed to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda as item 8.

It was so decided.

17. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council in resolution 1621 A (LI), paragraph 4, all substantive items on the Council's agenda should be allocated to the sessional committees. He therefore suggested that the Council should activate the Economic Committee to consider agenda item 5 (Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic). That would accord with the practice followed in the previous year.

18. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt that suggestion.

It was so decided.

Organization of work

19. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should proceed immediately, under item 3 (Elections), to the election of the 27 additional members of the sessional committees of the Council for 1973 in order that they might be invited to take their places at the Council table and participate in the debate on the other items.

20. The remaining elections, as well as item 4 (Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council), could be taken up at a subsequent meeting, which would allow time for the regional groups to consider the nominations they wished to submit. In view of the urgency of the situation, the Council might

wish to consider item 8, on measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua, at the next meeting. After concluding consideration of that item, it might wish to consider the matter of suspending rule 82 of the rules of procedure. Thereafter, it might consider the suggestion in paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's note (E/5220) on the establishment of a Committee on Candidatures in connexion with the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board. On 9 January the Economic Committee could consider agenda item 5 and on the day after that the plenary could take up items 6 (Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session) and 7 (Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session), and subsequently revert to items 3 and 4. It could also consider the Economic Committee's report on item 5.

21. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to proceed as he had outlined.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Elections

ELECTION OF 27 ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1973 (E/L.1522)

22. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 3 of document E/L.1522, which showed the distribution of the additional seats. He invited the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of candidates for each group.

23. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that the following seven candidates were being submitted by the group of African States: Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan and Tunisia. The following three candidates were being submitted by the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe: Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia. The following six candidates were being submitted by the group of Western European and other States: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Turkey.

24. The PRESIDENT said that, since the number of the candidates in question was equal to the number of vacancies in each of the three instances, there was no need to take a vote. If he heard no objection, he would assume that the Council wished to elect them.

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Kenya, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia were elected additional members of the sessional committees of the Council by acclamation.

25. The PRESIDENT invited the Secretary of the Council to read out the list of candidates submitted by the Asian group and by the Latin American group.

26. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that the following seven candidates were being submitted by the Asian group to fill six existing vacancies: Democratic Yemen, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Yemen. The following six candidates were being submitted by the Latin American group to fill five vacancies: Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

27. The PRESIDENT said that if the number of candidates receiving the required majority exceeded the number of vacancies he would take it that the Council wished to follow the procedure of the General Assembly, under which those candidates receiving the lesser number of votes were considered as having been withdrawn.

It was so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Bennet (New Zealand) and Mr. Nishizaki (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 25

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 25

Abstentions: 0

Number of members voting: 25

Required majority: 13

Number of votes obtained:

Asian States:

India 22

Indonesia 22

Pakistan 21

Yemen 21

Philippines 20

Sri Lanka 20

Democratic Yemen 15

Bhutan 1

Kuwait 1

Nepal 1

28. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with the decision taken earlier (see para. 27 above), Democratic Yemen would be considered as having been withdrawn.

Having obtained the required majority, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Yemen were elected additional members of the sessional committees of the Council.

Latin American States:

Peru 24

Argentina 23

Venezuela 23

Colombia 21

Barbados 17

Mexico 13

29. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with the decision taken earlier, Mexico would be considered as having been withdrawn.

Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela were elected additional members of the sessional committees of the Council.

30. The PRESIDENT, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its fifty-second session (1814th meeting), invited the additional members to take their places at the Council table and participate fully, without the right to vote, in the debates of the Council.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.

1848th meeting

Monday, 8 January 1973, at 3.40 p.m.

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

E/SR.1848

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Gilbert Yates

1. The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Gilbert Yates, who had been the first Secretary of the Council, from 1946 to 1952, had died. On behalf of the Council, he expressed sympathy to Mrs. Yates and her daughter and stressed the outstanding services Mr. Yates had rendered to the United Nations.

2. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that, while Secretary of the Council, Mr. Yates, with whom he had worked in close collaboration for several years, had given proof of a competence, a devotion to duty and a spirit of self-sacrifice which were seldom equalled. On behalf of both his country and himself, he associated himself with the President's statement and emphasized that Mrs. Yates herself was also remembered in the Organization as a remarkably competent official.

3. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that the death of Mr. Yates, who had been British, was a loss for the Organization. As the first Secretary of the Council he had set an example and his memory would live on, particularly with those who had been serving the Organization for very many years. It was to be hoped that the spirit of continuity he had created would be perpetuated.

Organization of work

4. The PRESIDENT said that, following consultations with the three Vice-Presidents of the Council, and if there were no objections, he wished to suggest that Mr. Ghorra should serve as Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, Mr. Rabetafika as Chairman of the Social Committee, and Mr. Scott as Chairman of the Economic Committee.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua (E/L.1534)

5. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain), recalling that his country had been elected a member of the Council by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, said that he was gratified to be able to take part in the work of a particularly important United Nations body.

6. He congratulated the President and Vice-Presidents on their election. Under the guidance of Mr. Frazão, the Council would undoubtedly perform its task efficiently.

7. He expressed Spain's deep sympathy with Nicaragua in the tragedy that country had just suffered. There was certainly not a single Spanish home in which Christmas Day had not been darkened by the tragedy.

8. The devastated area must now be rebuilt and many countries had already acted generously and with dispatch. Nevertheless, it was important not only to co-ordinate assistance but also to ensure that it did not flag. The organizations of the international community, and first and foremost the Council, must therefore intervene as they had done in similar cases and continue the work of the Secretary-General who, with the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, had immediately taken emergency action. For its part, the Permanent Mission of Spain in New York had already contacted Nicaragua and the Latin American group and was proud to be a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Council (E/L.1534).

9. Mr. MORSE (Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs) gave details of the measures which, under the direction of the Secretary-General, had already been taken on behalf of Nicaragua.

10. As soon as news of the earthquake had been received, on 23 December 1972, the Secretary-General had established a co-ordinating committee at Managua to meet Nicaragua's needs and, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster, had immediately authorized payment of the maximum amount, which had subsequently been increased. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had authorized \$150,000 to be drawn from its emergency reserve in order to provide Nicaragua with the necessary medicaments. Furthermore, following both the earthquake and the drought, from which Nicaragua was also suffering, steps had already been taken to send sufficient food to feed 50,000 persons for one month. The World Health Organization, in co-operation with several Member States, had already sent typhoid and rabies vaccines as well as equipment and personnel. Five doctors, two sanitation experts, and a seismologist from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) were already in the field, together with two experts in the reconstruction of urban centres who had previously served on the 1970 mission to Peru. A water supply expert had also already arrived in Nicaragua.

11. The Economic Commission for Latin America had arranged for its Committee of the Whole to meet in New York on 16 and 17 January to determine what additional assistance should be given to Nicaragua.

12. The Disaster Relief Co-ordinator would go to Nicaragua straightaway to make an on-the-spot evaluation of long-term reconstruction measures to be taken; he would make a stopover in New York to discuss the matter with the Secretary-General and a group of experts; upon receipt of his report, the Secretary-General would probably launch an appeal on behalf of Nicaragua.

13. Mr. SEIGNORET (Trinidad and Tobago), introducing draft resolution E/L.1534, thanked Mr. Morse for having described the measures the United Nations had already taken on behalf of Nicaragua, and the Economic and Social Council for having agreed to revise its agenda.

14. In order to grasp the extent of the disaster which had struck Nicaragua, it must be remembered that

Nicaragua was a small developing country of 2 million inhabitants, 20 per cent of whom were concentrated in the city of Managua. According to preliminary estimates, 350 residential blocks had been completely destroyed, resulting in the loss of 14,000 dwellings, 50 primary schools, 7 secondary educational and vocational training establishments and 3 libraries. In addition, three big hospitals had been completely destroyed and had had to be replaced by hastily erected field hospitals. The number of dead was currently estimated at approximately 15,000 and the number of wounded at approximately 30,000. In addition to the disaster, there was the fact that Nicaragua, which was already facing all the problems of under-development, had recently been afflicted by a drought, which had reduced the harvest of basic food crops by 70 per cent.

15. The question now was to determine which of the country's needs were the most pressing. According to official sources, there were two categories of needs, namely, to provide food for the population until the next harvest and to find employment for the people, and, secondly, to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country. The problems posed by reconstruction and rehabilitation were inseparable from problems of economic and social development: it was therefore within the framework of such development that assistance must be viewed.

16. He drew attention to the fact that, owing to a technical error, the United States of America had not been included in the list of sponsors of the draft resolution. Furthermore, at their request, Madagascar and Zaire should be added to the list.

17. On the preamble of the draft resolution, the sponsors had briefly outlined the situation and recalled previous pertinent United Nations decisions. Should the Council adopt the draft resolution, it would, in operative paragraph 1, express its deep sympathy to the people and Government of Nicaragua and, in paragraph 2, it would take note with appreciation of the measures already taken by the Secretary-General and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to help the victims; in paragraph 3, it would request the Secretary-General and the Co-ordinator to continue their efforts to that end and, in paragraph 4, it would request the international credit institutions to give consideration to any requests for loans and credits that Nicaragua might make by ensuring that such loans and credits were of the greatest possible magnitude and granted on the most favourable terms. In paragraph 6, the Council would request the Secretary-General to invite the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the specialized agencies to meet any assistance requests from the Government of Nicaragua relating to its initial emergency programmes and subsequent rehabilitation programmes and to devote the largest possible volume of their financial and technical resources thereto. In paragraph 7, it would convey its desire to the Governing Council of UNDP that the Governing Council consider favourably requests for assistance that the Government of Nicaragua might submit in connexion with its special medium-term and long-term programmes and, in paragraph 8, it would request the Governments of States members of the World Bank and the International Development Association to ask their directors in both agencies to give particular attention, if necessary, to Nicaragua's needs for funds to finance its programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction. In paragraph 9, it would invite the agencies and institutions in question to give special at-

tention to the serious situation in Nicaragua and to that country's need for assistance, bearing in mind the principle that problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation were inseparable from problems of economic and social development.

18. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil), speaking as a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1534, expressed the hope that the Council would adopt the draft resolution quickly and unanimously in order to create a wave of solidarity with Nicaragua in world public opinion.

19. Speaking as the representative of Brazil, he reaffirmed his country's sympathy with the unfortunate people of Nicaragua and said that Brazil had spontaneously gone to the assistance of Nicaragua within the extent of its possibilities. As soon as the news of the disaster had been received on 23 December Brazilian military aircraft had taken medicaments, food-stuffs and water, among other things, to Managua. On 27 December a special office had been set up in order to co-ordinate Brazil's national efforts.

20. Mr. IPOTO EYEBU BAKAND'ASI (Zaire), pointing out that it had taken only a few hours to jeopardize all Nicaragua's development efforts, said that the question the United Nations should ask itself was "what should be done?" It was true that whatever assistance the United Nations could give Nicaragua would be little compared with the extent of the disaster but the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534 should be thanked for having tried to answer that question, particularly in operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

21. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) said that his country had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution because it understood perfectly the difficulties now facing Nicaragua, having experienced similar ones itself. The emergency relief and long-term measures which the United Nations must decide on were indispensable. He knew the extent and the difficulties of the tasks of reconstruction and therefore particularly welcomed the provisions of operative paragraph 6. Paragraph 4, which testified to Nicaragua's desire to carry out its rehabilitation and reconstruction itself, was also important.

22. On behalf of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar and the Malagasy people, he expressed his deep sympathy to the Nicaraguan people.

23. Mr. GHORRA (Lebanon), on behalf of his country and on his own behalf, expressed his sympathy to the Nicaraguan people. The fact that Nicaragua was a very small country battling with all the problems of development could only add to the seriousness of the problems resulting from the earthquake. It was the Council's duty to provide that unfortunate country with both immediate and long-term assistance. He thanked the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for having gone spontaneously to Nicaragua's assistance. It went without saying that Lebanon supported draft resolution E/L.1534 and it wished to be included among the sponsors.

24. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) congratulated Mr. Frazão, who was well known for his perseverance, on his election as President.

25. As a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1534, he expressed the hope that the text would be adopted unanimously, for he was firmly convinced that when a country was stricken by a natural disaster there must be universal solidarity. He was prepared to support unreservedly any step that the United Nations might take to alleviate the sufferings of the Nicaraguan people.

26. If one examined the list of disasters that had occurred during the past three years, one could not help noticing that in nearly every case the country involved had been a developing country. It was common knowledge that the problems generated by natural disasters were considerably aggravated when the country involved was under-developed. To quote an example, in a country where buildings and housing were not solidly built, the loss of life and of property resulting from earthquakes assumed considerable proportions; moreover, because of its low level of development a country stricken by such a disaster did not have the means to solve the problems stemming from it. He therefore appealed to the United Nations to link assistance in cases of natural disasters closely to development assistance. The General Assembly had taken positive steps in its resolution 2816 (XXVI), but they were not enough. In his view, the United Nations had a duty to show its solidarity by taking more vigorous action: for example, it could establish a special fund to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of countries stricken by natural disasters.

27. As a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1534, he wished to make two suggestions, one of which had already been accepted by the other sponsors. The first was that the following new paragraph should be inserted between operative paragraphs 3 and 4:

"Welcomes the initiative taken by the Economic Commission for Latin America to organize a special session of its Committee of the Whole in order to consider what measures of international co-operation should be taken;"

The second was that the words "and the specialized agencies concerned" should be inserted after the word "Co-ordinator" in paragraph 3. Although some specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, were constantly being mobilized and were always ready to make an immediate contribution and to undertake long-term activities, there were others which could provide aid other than through UNDP.

28. Mr. MAGENGE (Burundi) congratulated the officers elected for 1973. He wished Burundi to be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534 as a sign of its deep sympathy for Nicaragua. He welcomed the measures taken by the Secretary-General to deal with a situation that had called for emergency measures and he urged the specialized agencies and other organizations, particularly UNICEF, which had already responded to the Secretary-General's appeal, to continue their aid. Lastly, he thanked the organizations and Governments that had already made contributions to Nicaragua through the United Nations.

29. Mr. FLEMING (Argentina) congratulated Mr. Frazão on his election as President of the Economic and Social Council. With regard to the tragedy in Nicaragua he said that his country had already acknowledged the need to provide Nicaragua with the assistance necessary in such circumstances; he therefore asked the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534 to add Argentina to the list of sponsors in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, in order that it should be associated with the measures taken by the Council.

It was so decided.

30. Mr. BREITENSTEIN (Finland) conveyed his delegation's condolences to the people and Government of Nicaragua and expressed full support for draft reso-

lution E/L.1534. He thanked the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago for having taken the initiative in asking the Council to give priority to consideration of the question of Nicaragua.

31. Mr. SEKYIAMA (Ghana) said he was gratified to be able to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and congratulated Mr. Frazão on his election as President. He agreed with the representative of Chile that the Council should encourage all organizations within the United Nations system to give assistance and that the specialized agencies should be mentioned in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. Finally, under rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, he asked the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534 to add Ghana to the list of sponsors.

It was so decided.

32. Mr. NAKAGAWA (Japan) expressed his sympathy to the Government of Nicaragua on the great disaster which had stricken its people. His Government had already given medicaments and other forms of assistance to Nicaragua valued at £600,000. In addition, the Japanese Red Cross was taking steps to provide assistance and a campaign was currently under way to collect additional funds. His delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1534 and hoped that the city of Managua would be rebuilt as soon as possible.

33. Mr. WANG JUN-SHENG (China) congratulated the officers who had just been elected for the year 1973. A letter had been addressed to the representative of Nicaragua expressing the sorrow of the Chinese Government and people at the terrible losses suffered by Nicaragua and informing the Nicaraguan delegation that the Chinese Red Cross had already sent the equivalent of 500,000 yen in kind and 500,000 yen in cash to help the Nicaraguan people overcome their difficulties.

34. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1534 but had reservations concerning paragraph 8, which referred to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, since it could not accept that the Chiang Kai-shek clique represented China in that agency.

35. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) congratulated Mr. Frazão on his unanimous election as President. The news of the disaster which had befallen the Nicaraguan people had been received with great sorrow in the Netherlands. Accordingly, the Netherlands Government had rapidly taken steps to make considerable sums of money available to the Nicaraguan Government through non-governmental organizations, including the Red Cross. He had listened with great interest to the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and fully supported the draft resolution under consideration as well as the amendments submitted by the Chilean delegation.

36. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) welcomed the expression of international solidarity which draft resolution E/L.1534 represented. He would, however, like to ask the sponsors for certain clarifications and offer them a few suggestions. In paragraph 4, for example, he found the words "the greatest possible magnitude" very vague and suggested that the last part of the sentence, beginning with "and to ensure that", should be deleted. Similarly, in paragraph 6, he found the words "the largest possible volume of financial and technical resources"

very vague. He would not, however, insist on his proposal, which he had made simply for the sake of clarity, if it did not meet with the approval of the sponsors.

37. In operative paragraph 5, he suggested that the last part of the sentence following the word "rehabilitation" should be deleted because it was always extremely disagreeable for a Government to have to ask its creditors to agree to arrangements for an amicable settlement. Lastly, in paragraph 7, he would like clarification concerning the words "in connexion with its special medium-term and long-term programmes of rehabilitation", which he suggested should be deleted.

38. In conclusion, he wished to express France's solidarity with the Government and people of Nicaragua.

39. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) expressed his sincere congratulations to Mr. Frazão on his election of President and assured him of his full co-operation. He was entirely in favour of draft resolution E/L.1534 and of the Chilean amendments, which simply improved the text. He realized the suffering of the Nicaraguan people and considered that every possible effort should be made to assist them.

40. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) wished to express his deepest sympathy to the Government and people of Nicaragua and his condolences to the families affected by the earthquake. New Zealand was particularly aware of the problem because it had suffered from earthquakes itself, and it had already made a financial donation to the International Red Cross. His delegation would fully support draft resolution E/L.1534 and wanted the name of its country to be added to the list of sponsors. He had no objections to the suggestion made by the Chilean delegation but pointed out that operative paragraph 6 contained a list of the various specialized agencies whose activities in the event of a natural disaster were to be co-ordinated by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

Mr. Ghorra (Lebanon), Vice-President, took the Chair.

41. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said that the people and Government of Pakistan had been shocked to hear of the disaster in Managua and that a few days after the earthquake the President of Pakistan had sent a message to the Head of State of Nicaragua expressing his sorrow.

42. It was most appropriate for the Economic and Social Council to consider the question as a matter of priority and to ensure that assistance was sent to Nicaragua as soon as possible. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1534 and called for it to be adopted unanimously without further delay.

43. Mr. CAVAGLIERI (Italy) reaffirmed the Italian Government's earlier expression of sympathy to the people and Government of Nicaragua. He recalled that the Italian authorities had taken immediate measures to send aid to Nicaragua. He welcomed the initiative taken by the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534, which he warmly supported.

44. Mr. RAE (Canada) expressed his best wishes to the President and the Vice-Presidents and assured them of his sincere co-operation.

45. With regard to the tragic event which had occurred in Nicaragua, he said that the Canadian authorities had immediately taken bilateral action and he welcomed the initiative of the Economic and Social Council aimed at encouraging the United Nations system as a whole to

display its solidarity with Nicaragua. He fully supported draft resolution E/L.1534 and hoped that its provisions would be implemented as soon as possible.

46. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) congratulated the new officers of the Council and wished them every success in their work.

47. The Soviet Mission to the United Nations had addressed a note to the Nicaraguan Mission expressing its deep sympathy and the Soviet Red Cross had provided relief for Nicaragua by donating food-stuffs and medicines in the amount of 30,000 roubles. He supported all the measures taken following the earthquake and would vote for draft resolution E/L.1534.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) resumed the Chair.

48. Mr. JAIN (India) congratulated the President and the Vice-Presidents. The Indian Government had already expressed its deep sympathy on the occasion of the disaster in Nicaragua and he welcomed the measures which had been taken by the Secretary-General to provide emergency aid for the Nicaraguan Government and people. His delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1534.

49. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) congratulated the officers of the Council. In view of the magnitude of the catastrophe which had befallen Nicaragua and the terrible suffering it had caused, action should take precedence over words and the Economic and Social Council should endeavour to respond to the challenge represented by that natural disaster. He requested that Mali should be added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

50. Mr. AKSOY (Turkey) congratulated Mr. Frazão on his election. He expressed his deepest sympathy to the people of Nicaragua in connexion with the tragedy which had struck that country and welcomed the measures which had already been taken by the Secretary-General and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to provide assistance to Nicaragua. He felt that draft resolution E/L.1534 was a good way of showing the world community's solidarity with Nicaragua and he was prepared to support all measures that would reflect international solidarity.

51. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) congratulated the officers of the Council on their election. With regard to the earthquake in Nicaragua, he expressed his deepest sympathy to the Nicaraguan people and Government in connexion with the disaster which had struck them. He fully supported draft resolution E/L.1534 and hoped that it would be adopted unanimously and that all the specialized agencies would take speedy and effective action. In accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure, he requested that Kenya should be added to the list of sponsors.

It was so decided.

52. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) welcomed the draft resolution E/L.1534 introduced by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago and hoped that international solidarity would give Nicaragua the courage to overcome its difficulties.

53. Mr. MEGUID (Egypt) congratulated the new officers of the Council. As an expression of its sympathy for the people and Government of Nicaragua, his delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1534, which would doubtless be adopted unanimously.

54. Mr. NARKHUU (Mongolia) congratulated Mr. Frazão on his election as President. He said that his

delegation was deeply grieved at the misfortune which had befallen Nicaragua and recalled that Mongolia itself had experienced similar disasters. His delegation accordingly supported the draft resolution E/L.1534.

55. Mr. ABDOULAYE (Niger) expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Frazão's election as President of the Council. His delegation wished to associate itself with that of Trinidad and Tobago and with the other delegations that had expressed their sympathy for and solidarity with Nicaragua. Niger was in a good position to realize what harsh trials that country would have to face. Furthermore, because of the responsibilities he had discharged in his own country, he was particularly aware of the external debt problem which crippled the developing countries and he therefore supported the French proposal to delete the phrase "if the Government of Nicaragua should so request" in paragraph 5 of draft resolution E/L.1534, since it was for the Council itself to ask the countries and institutions that were creditors of Nicaragua to take the situation into account.

56. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) said he was pleased that Mr. Frazão had been elected President of the Council. Warsaw and Managua had both been destroyed, the first by the Nazi occupying forces and the second by the blind force of nature. Accordingly, the Polish people were deeply moved by the tragedy the Nicaraguan people were experiencing. His delegation therefore favoured measures aimed at mitigating the effects of that disaster, and supported draft resolution E/L.1534.

57. Mr. de RIVERO (Peru) congratulated the President and the Vice-Presidents on their election. He wished to reiterate his sympathy with the Government of Nicaragua in connexion with the trials which its people were undergoing as a result of the earthquake which had struck that country. Peru had also, in 1970, suffered from the results of an earthquake and had been moved by the international solidarity demonstrated on that occasion, which had considerably eased the sufferings of its people. Accordingly, it had from the outset given the maximum possible assistance to Nicaragua, and it supported draft resolution E/L.1534. Under rule 75 of the rules of procedure, he requested the sponsors to allow Peru to be included among them.

It was so decided.

58. Mr. FONSECA-MARTÍNEZ (Colombia) congratulated the President and the officers of the Council on their election. Since learning of the misfortune which had struck Nicaragua, Colombia had used all means available to it to render immediate assistance. He wished to assure Nicaragua yet again that the Government and people of Colombia were deeply moved at the extent of the disaster. As Chairman of the Latin American group, he welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordination committee to work in Nicaragua; on behalf of the group, he expressed the hope that Nicaragua would find solutions to the serious problems currently facing it. His delegation requested, under rule 75 of the rules of procedure, that it should be included among the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1534.

It was so decided.

59. Mr. HOHLER (United Kingdom) said he wished to express to Nicaragua the sorrow felt by the United Kingdom at the announcement of the disaster which had struck Managua. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the immediate measures taken by the Sec-

retary-General to aid Nicaragua. The United Kingdom Government, for its part, was doing everything possible to render assistance to the victims. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolution E/L.1534.

60. Mr. TOURÉ (Guinea) said that the sense of urgency and priority which had inspired the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago should prompt all members to support draft resolution E/L.1534 without delay, for the population of Nicaragua was suffering a cruel ordeal. The adoption of that text would be the most eloquent sign of the Council's sympathy for the people and the Government of Nicaragua. He congratulated Mr. Frazão on his election as President.

61. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) said that Malaysia had been deeply grieved by the misfortune which had struck Nicaragua and would naturally support draft resolution E/L.1534.

62. Mr. VALDÉS (Bolivia) welcomed the election of Mr. Frazão as President of the Council. In his delegation's view, Nicaragua would have considerable difficulties in regaining the level of development it had attained before the disaster. His delegation accordingly welcomed draft resolution E/L.1534 and called on all members to support it.

63. Mr. MOLI (Uganda) welcomed the election of Mr. Frazão as President. He wished to join previous speakers in expressing his sympathy for Nicaragua. His delegation believed that Nicaragua, as a developing country, would have great difficulty in recovering from its ordeal, and therefore appealed to all countries to come to its aid.

64. The PRESIDENT noted that the representative of Chile had submitted an oral amendment to paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/L.1534 and had requested that a new paragraph should be inserted between paragraphs 3 and 4. Moreover, some representatives had requested explanations and made suggestions with regard to paragraphs 4, 5 and 7.

65. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) read out the text of the new paragraph 4 proposed by Chile:

"Welcomes the initiative taken by the Economic Commission for Latin America to convene an extraordinary session of its Committee of the Whole to examine measures for international co-operation to be taken by the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission, in order to assist the Government of Nicaragua;"

66. Mr. SEIGNORET (Trinidad and Tobago) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution had agreed to amend paragraph 3, which would now read:

"Requests the Secretary-General, the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the specialized agencies concerned to continue their efforts to that end;"

With regard to paragraph 4, now paragraph 5, he recalled that the intention of the sponsors was to make the decisions of the international institutions concerned subordinate to the wishes of Nicaragua in the matter of rehabilitation. That comment would also apply to the former paragraphs 5 and 7. The amendments submitted by the delegation of France to former paragraphs 4, 5 and 7, the second of which had been supported by the delegation of Nigeria, had not been incorporated, since those delegations had been kind enough not to insist on maintaining them. Where the former paragraph 6 was concerned, the phrase "financial and technical resources" would now read "financial, technical and other

resources". He wished to thank the Council for the spirit of conciliation which it had shown.

67. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no objection, he would assume that draft resolution E/L.1534, as amended was adopted by acclamation.

It was so decided.¹

Suspension of rule 82 of the rules of procedure

68. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of Council members to the proposal of the Ghanaian delegation for the suspension of that part of rule 82 of the rules of procedure which stated that the States to be elected to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be members of the Council. If he understood the proposal correctly, the purpose of suspending rule 82 would be to permit the election of States which had recently become members of the sessional committees. Although the representative of Ghana had not, in making his proposal,² indicated the duration of the suspension, he assumed that it would last only until the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, increasing the number of members of the Council to 54, came into effect.

It was so decided.

Establishment of a Committee on Candidatures for election to the International Narcotics Control Board (E/5220)

69. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his note (E/5220) concerning the establishment of a Committee on Candidatures for election to the International Narcotics Control Board.

70. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said it would be desirable to give not only Council members but also members of the sessional committees the opportunity to be members of the Board.

71. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) supported the proposal of the United States delegation, which was compatible with the proposal of Ghana that had just been adopted (see para. 68 above). Moreover, the organ concerned was a technical one dealing with very important questions which the members of the sessional committees, as representatives of countries producing and importing the products concerned, should be able to consider.

72. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that when in 1966 and 1970 the Council had established similar committees on candidatures, they had had 13 members, 5 from the African and Asian States, 2 from the Latin American States, 2 from the socialist States of Eastern Europe and 4 from the Western European and other States.

73. The PRESIDENT asked whether, since members of the sessional committees would be members of the committee to be established, it would not be simpler to double the number of members of the latter.

74. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that in that event the members of the Committee on Candidatures would number 26, 10 from the African and Asian States, 4 from the Latin American States, 4 from

¹ Council resolution 1733 (LIV).

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Fifty-third Session, 1845th meeting, paras. 102 and 104.*

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-

portant questions within the framework of a concise and agreed programme of work.

9. It was essential, in order to restore the Council's vigour and dynamism, that the various Governments should send to the Council representatives with real decision-making powers. He regarded the general discussion of international economic and social policy and the analysis of the Second United Nations Development Decade as fundamental. Prospects with respect to the latter question were rather dim. Time must not be wasted on listening to the executive heads of the various organizations who merely repeated reports which had already been submitted instead of expressing their views on the problems to be solved and indicating the stage they had reached in carrying out their assignments and the extent to which set targets could be attained. Only thus would it be possible to avoid monologues and achieve a real dialogue on the current world situation.

10. Furthermore, some new items on the agenda deserved special attention, namely, the item on collective economic security which his delegation, contrary to the general rule it had stated earlier, would agree to include in the agendas for both sessions, the item on multinational corporations, the item on the study on regional structures and the item on regional co-operation. Generally speaking, it was for the Council to provide all organizations of the United Nations system with the guidance which would make it possible, in a spirit of agreement, to accelerate economic development.

11. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) proposed that, as the Secretary-General had suggested in paragraph 3 (c) of document E/L.1520, an item dealing with the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic should be included in the agenda for the fifty-fourth session as a token of the Council's interest in the subject.

12. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) agreed with the representative of Chile that the Council should concentrate its efforts on the most important items. It would also be sensible to assign to the Co-ordination Committee, which would be meeting at the spring session, a number of purely co-ordination questions. He entirely agreed with the representative of Chile that the item on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be included in the agenda of the Social Committee. It would be more logical to refer the item on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Economic Committee, on which representatives of UNDP were already serving. In connexion with the item on collective economic security, the inclusion of which had been proposed by the representative of Brazil in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (E/L.1531), he pointed out that the Secretary-General had already stated that the item should logically be considered by the Economic and Social Council. The preliminary discussion at the fifty-fourth session should provide the essential clarifications for the work of the summer session, which would be facilitated by a report by the Secretary-General.

13. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines), referring to document E/L.1532, stressed the economic aspects of item 10 on tourism and requested that it should be referred to the Economic Committee. He also requested

that item 22 on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be retained on the agenda of the Economic Committee. Items 8, 24 and 25 should be transmitted to the Co-ordination Committee at either the spring or summer session.

14. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the comments made by the representative of Chile. It was right that the item on regional structures should appear on the agenda of the Social Committee. The allocation of items between the two Committees could perhaps have been more evenly balanced. His delegation expected a great deal from the meeting of the Working Group on Rationalization; its decisions should enable the Council to concentrate on those problems that were really important and topical. Some of the items on the agenda for the fifty-fourth session were not entirely economic or social in nature and could be dealt with more usefully by the Co-ordination Committee, as the representatives of Brazil and the Philippines had recommended. He saw no more reason to refer the item on the second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, referred to by the representative of India, to the Economic Committee than to the Co-ordination Committee. If some delegations had any difficulty in sending representatives to the three committees, the work of the fifty-fourth session could be organized so that two committees met simultaneously. It would seem more logical to combine item 12 of the agenda for the fifty-fourth session and item 9 (g) of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session on the World Food Programme (see ESA/ECOSOC/LIV/CRP.1) in a single agenda item for the fifty-fourth session.

15. Like the delegation of Chile, his delegation was surprised that the Secretariat had not yet begun to implement Council resolution 1721 (LIII). It had listened with great feeling to the speech by the President of Chile, Mr. Allende,¹ and his analysis of the impact of multinational corporations on the development process. It was imperative, therefore, for the Secretary-General to speed up the appointment of the study group. That should be done on an equitable basis, taking into account geographical distribution and the different schools of economic thought. Like the Chilean delegation, his delegation would like the Council to be able to consider a report by the Secretary-General on the subject at the fifty-fourth session.

16. Mr. WILDER (Canada) supported the proposal to convene the Co-ordination Committee during the spring session. In order not to complicate the work of delegations, however, he suggested that the Committee should meet only for about two weeks. He proposed that items 8, 11, 19, 23, 24 and 25 of the provisional agenda should be referred to the Co-ordination Committee.

17. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said, with reference to item 15 of the annotated list of agenda items for the fifty-fifth session (see E/L.1520), that he saw no objection to the Council establishing relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization. The conclusion should not be drawn, however, that his delegation would approve of the establishment of relations similar to those the Council had with the specialized agencies.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 2096th meeting.*

18. He proposed that the wording of item 18 of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session (see E/L.1532) should be amended to read "assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons".

19. He welcomed the fact that the delegation of Chile had felt it appropriate to request the inclusion in the agenda of an item on multinational corporations. He saw no objection to that item being placed on the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session.

20. He agreed that the item on collective economic security should be placed on the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session, but had not understood too well the explanation by the representative of Chile concerning the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda for both sessions. If it was to be understood that the item would only receive preliminary consideration at the fifty-fourth session, he did not see the need to provide for two weeks' discussion as shown on page 4 of document E/L.1532.

21. He explained that there was no question in his mind of giving primary importance to the matter of population in the campaign against under-development. When considering the item, however, the fact must be taken into account that its main aspects were economic; in his opinion it should be referred to the Economic Committee.

22. Contrary to what certain delegations thought, item 12 (Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs) should not be referred to the Social Committee. The proposal to convene the Co-ordination Committee seemed a good one, provided that the Committee met for only two or three weeks. It would undoubtedly be useful to assign to it the consideration of the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Working Group on Rationalization.

23. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) thought, like the representative of the Philippines, that the items on tourism and the study on regional structures were economic rather than social in nature. Those representatives who were specialists in economic matters and UNDP were best qualified to deal with the item on population: it would seem rational, therefore, to refer it to the Economic Committee. A number of items clearly came within the competence of the Co-ordination Committee but he feared that, if three committees were sitting at the same time, the burden would become too heavy for delegations.

24. Mr. FACK (Netherlands), like the representative of Chile, feared that, if the Council overloaded its work programme, it would not be able to give certain extremely important items all the attention they deserved.

25. His delegation supported the proposal by the Brazilian delegation (see E/L.1531) to include an item in the agenda for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions entitled: "Collective economic security: preliminary consideration of the concept, its scope and potential practical implications". In his letter on the matter to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Brazil had placed the question in its proper context, namely, the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy to be undertaken for the first time in 1973, not only by the Council but also by other United Nations bodies and by the General Assembly itself. The ultimate objective of the Strategy was to create a new economic world order in

which all nations would feel secure to promote their national economic progress and well-being on the basis of a growing economic interdependence and of international development co-operation. The Strategy had been designed as a dynamic instrument, adjustable and adaptable to new circumstances. Since its adoption, new problems and new uncertainties had in fact arisen, while at the same time new concepts of development had emerged. One of those concepts was "collective economic security", advanced by Brazil. That concept deserved serious consideration and definition in the context of the development Strategy and the institutional framework of the United Nations.

26. However, a word of caution was called for. The term "security" suggested a certain parallel with the concept of the maintenance of international peace and security as embodied in Chapters VI and VII of the Charter. Care should be taken not to confuse the concept of collective economic security with that of international peace and security since those two concepts were clearly different in nature and implementation in the context of the Charter. Having said that, he wished to point out that, in requesting the inclusion of the subject in the Council's agenda, the Brazilian delegation had chosen the proper forum for its discussion. In the view of his delegation, there was a need for an international organ which could react promptly and effectively in the economic field in cases where unilateral action threatened the economic interests of other nations. The Economic and Social Council was undoubtedly the most appropriate organ for that purpose. As the Secretary-General had stated at the opening of the fifty-third session of the Council,² the latter was the logical organ of the United Nations to be entrusted with responsibility for collective economic security. How the Council should fulfil its task was a matter which would have to be carefully studied. In that connexion, it would be very helpful if the Brazilian delegation would elaborate on the matter and if the Secretary-General would draw up an explanatory working paper as suggested.

27. His delegation supported the proposal that the Co-ordination Committee should be convened at the fifty-fourth session as well as the proposal on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) made by the representative of Spain.

28. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) supported the proposal made by the representative of the United States concerning the wording of item 18 of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session.

29. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) said that if the Council decided to include the item entitled "Collective economic security" on the agenda of its fifty-fourth session, his delegation would take careful note of the clarifications to be provided by the Brazilian delegation and of the reactions of the other Governments represented in the Council. In his opinion, discussion of the item should be as open as possible since the members of the Council did not yet have a sufficiently clear idea of the precise nature and content of the concept of collective economic security. It would be a mistake to interpret the inclusion of the item on the agenda as meaning that the Council was accepting in advance any of the implications of the concept—either the conclusions already reached by the Brazilian delegation or the consequences which would come to light during

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, 1819th meeting.*

the discussion. Similarly, it should be left to the fifty-fourth session of the Council to decide, once the first exchanges of views had taken place, whether the study should be continued, how far, within what time-limit and for what purpose. There were a number of precedents which could serve to guide the Council when the time came. At all events, his delegation felt it was premature at present to include the item on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

30. Secondly, his delegation wished to recall that it had already had occasion to voice certain reservations concerning the idea of collective economic security. Indeed, that was what it had had in mind when it had expressed regret in the First Committee, in December 1972,³ at the fact that new concepts on which Member States did not entirely agree had been introduced by General Assembly resolution 2880 (XXVI) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

31. In the Charter of the United Nations, the idea of international security was linked to specific obligations which were binding on all Member States. The obligations that might result from a system of collective economic security should be carefully examined. If they weighed more on some countries than on others, insoluble difficulties might arise.

32. Having said that, his delegation, like Brazil, felt that while the principle of the sovereign equality of States should be fully respected, it was essential to recognize the need for better and more effective co-ordination of the interests of all members of the international community whatever their degree of development, expansion and prosperity.

33. The review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy was the most important question on the programme of work which the Council was trying to prepare. He suggested that the three relevant items on the provisional agenda, namely items 2, 3 and 11 should be consolidated so that the discussion of the subject which was to begin at the July session would be truly meaningful.

34. His delegation wished to support, in the name of a certain conception of man, human dignity and human rights, the idea that population problems should be dealt with as social rather than economic problems and, accordingly, should be referred to the Social rather than the Economic Committee.

35. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs), referring to the fears expressed by certain members of the Council on the implementation of its resolution 1721 (LIII) concerning the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations, assured the Council that such fears were groundless and that the Secretariat was proceeding in accordance with the terms of reference and the schedule established by the Council in the resolution. The Secretariat would be prepared to inform the Council on the progress of implementation at any time, whether at the fifty-fourth or at the fifty-fifth session. With regard to the establishment of the study group provided for in that resolution, the Secretariat had to conform to the Council's relevant instructions, that is, it had to conduct its negotiations privately.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, First Committee, 1917th meeting.*

36. Mr. CONSTANTIN (Romania) pointed out that at its fifty-fifth session the Council would have before it the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session and suggested that, in view of the Council's growing interest in science and technology, the title of item 12 of the annotated list of agenda items for the fifty-fifth session (see E/L.1520 and Corr.1) should be amended to read as follows:

"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) Establishment of a special protein fund;
- (d) Role of modern science and technology in the development of nations (General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV));
- (e) Application of computer technology to development."

37. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile), replying to Mr. de Seynes, said that the developing countries were indeed greatly concerned by the problem under discussion and that its importance justified the Council's asking for information on progress in the implementation of Council resolution 1721 (LIII). His delegation had never felt that such consultations should be conducted publicly, but it had hoped, on the other hand, to hear from the Under-Secretary-General who had been chosen, when the group would meet, and so forth. The question was of crucial practical importance to the developing countries, but his delegation also feared that the Organization's prestige might suffer if it remained silent on that question. The study was to be carried out under the auspices of the United Nations, and the latter must guarantee that the study was objective. Concerning the system of collective economic security, he had not realized that the point made by the representative of the United States at the previous meeting was that the item fell within the competence of the Economic and Social Council on two counts. He was convinced that the question was immensely important and felt that a system of collective economic security was indispensable for world harmony. In that connexion, since the purpose of the United Nations was to preserve peace in the world, it was up to the Economic and Social Council to emphasize the concept of collective economic security.

38. The Brazilian delegation apparently wished to stress the importance of collective economic security, envisaging a new global concept of economic co-operation which might remedy the extremely haphazard approach which the United Nations had adopted until now in that field. His own delegation therefore attached great importance to the item and would like to see preliminary discussion of it at the spring session of the Economic and Social Council; it could receive more detailed consideration at the fifty-fifth session.

39. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) said that the exchange of views which had taken place showed that the members of the Council apparently had no objection to the holding of a meeting of the Co-ordination Committee during the fifty-fourth session of the Council, it being understood that no more than two committees would meet at the same time. In that case, he would have no objection to allocating agenda items 22, 23, 24 and 25, and possibly even 8 and 18, to the Co-

ordination Committee. The item on tourism should be dealt with by the Economic Committee.

40. While he acknowledged that the problem of population was, on the whole, a social problem, item 22 should be left on the agenda of the Economic Committee since it involved the consideration of action taken by the Governing Council of UNDP.

41. The item on collective economic security was extremely important to his delegation, for the concept in question was essential to the strengthening of international security; there was no justification, however, for automatically linking the two items as the French and Netherlands delegations had done. With regard to including the item in the different agendas, since it would receive only preliminary consideration at the fifty-fourth session the opinions of delegations could be discussed in more detail at the fifty-fifth session, taking into account the progress of work and the interest shown by the various delegations.

42. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) suggested that delegations might transmit the summary record of the current meeting to their Governments for comment, since there had been very interesting preliminary discussion of the question of collective economic security.

43. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) said that he was entirely in favour of including an item on collective economic security in the agenda; that was a concept which was of special importance to his delegation. In view of the explanations given by the representative of Brazil, he agreed that it might be useful to include the item in the agendas of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, on the understanding that it would receive only preliminary consideration at the spring session.

44. The PRESIDENT said he thought that the Council could now take a decision that the Co-ordination Committee would meet at the same time as the Economic Committee and the Social Committee during the Council's spring session without any financial implications. Furthermore, the work of the Economic and Social Council would be organized in such a way that the three committees would not meet simultaneously.

45. A decision could now also be taken on the agenda, taking account of the suggestions made by various delegations. Firstly, at the request of the United Kingdom delegation, item 22 would be reworded to read: "Population: (a) United Nations Fund for Population Activities; (b) Report of the Population Commission on its special session". The Chilean delegation had requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the item on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations, which had originally been on the agenda for the fifty-fifth session.

46. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) noted that he had reserved the right to ask that the item should also be included in the agenda for the fifty-fifth session if the course of events required it in the light of additional information supplied by the Secretary-General.

47. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) considered that for the time being there was no need to retain the item on the agenda for the fifty-fifth session since it was agreed that it would be on the agenda for the fifty-fourth session.

48. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he agreed, on the understanding that it might be necessary to include it in the agenda for the fifty-fifth session as well.

49. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no

objection he would take it that the item on multinational corporations would be included in the agenda for the fifty-fourth session.

It was so decided.

50. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no objection he would take it that the Council agreed to include in the agenda for the fifty-fourth session an item on the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic, as proposed by the Spanish delegation.

It was so decided.

51. The PRESIDENT recalled that the delegation of the United States supported by the Sudanese delegation, had proposed that agenda item 18 (see E/L.1532) should be amended to read: "Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons".

It was so decided.

52. The PRESIDENT said, with reference to the item on the system of collective economic security, that the suggestion of the United States, supported by France, was to include it only in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session for the time being; the Malagasy, Netherlands, Spanish, Brazilian and other delegations on the other hand urged keeping it on the agenda of both sessions.

53. Mr. ROUGE (France) said that it would be a good idea to wait until the fifty-fourth session before deciding to include the item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

54. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) felt that the item on the system of collective economic security could be kept on the agendas of both sessions, on the understanding that if detailed consideration was possible at the fifty-fourth session the item could always be deleted from the agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

55. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) thought that it might be well to wait until the fifty-fourth session before deciding whether or not to include the item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session. In any case, if the item was to receive only preliminary consideration at the fifty-fourth session there was no reason for two weeks of discussion, as provided in document E/L.1532; one week should be sufficient. If consideration lasted two weeks, there would be no need for further discussion at the fifty-fifth session.

56. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said, with regard to document E/L.1532, that the officers of the Council would certainly bear in mind the comment by the representative of the United States; he stressed, however, that the item on collective economic security was the third of three items to be considered during the week of 23 April and that the Secretary-General did not necessarily feel that it should be discussed for two full weeks.

57. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that when the officers of the Council decided on the number of meetings to be devoted to the item they would certainly bear in mind the fact that the question of collective economic security would receive only preliminary consideration at the fifty-fourth session. He agreed with the Netherlands delegation that the item was related to the item on review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy.

58. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he fully endorsed the remarks made by the representative of Brazil and would only add that at any of its sessions

the Economic and Social Council could delete an item inscribed in the agenda of the following session.

59. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) suggested that the solution might be to adopt the proposal in the Brazilian delegation's letter (E/L.1531) and inscribe an item concerning collective economic security in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session; then, with a view to avoiding duplication of work, the Council might decide to consider that same item at its fifty-fifth session together with the item concerning review and appraisal of progress.

60. The PRESIDENT said that item 4 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session could in that case be deleted, and item 3 amended accordingly (see E/L.1520 and Corr.1).

61. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that it would be better to retain agenda items 3 and 4 on the agenda at the fifty-fifth session of the Council and decide to consider the two items together.

62. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) suggested that the Council might decide to add at the end of the title of item 3 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session a phrase indicating that an additional debate should be held on the concept of collective economic security.

63. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) said that he supported the suggestion made by the representative of the United States, but pointed out that he (Mr. Rougé) had suggested that the Council should take up simultaneously all the items concerning the world economic situation, review and appraisal of progress and the concept of collective economic security. He wondered whether it was the President's wish that items 2, 3 and 11 should be considered in a co-ordinated manner, rather than that all the topics should be considered under the same heading.

64. The PRESIDENT said that he could not take a decision on the matter at the present time, but would recommend the suggestion to the officers of the Council.

65. Mr. ABHYANKAR, (India) said that he welcomed the compromise solution which the members of the Council had reached.

66. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) recalled that the representative of Romania had proposed that item 12 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session should be divided into five subitems.

67. The item had been retained in its present form because at its summer session the Council had decided to refer all matters relating to science and technology to the newly established Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

68. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said that he did not wish formally to oppose the Romanian representative's proposal, but he felt that the present wording of the item was in fact more logical.

69. Mr. CONSTANTIN (Romania) said that he would insist that the item should at least include a subitem on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations; that question had been raised in General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV), and a report on it would be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. Other items on

the Council's agenda had been divided into several subitems, and there was therefore no reason why the same procedure should not be followed with such an important matter as science and technology.

70. The PRESIDENT suggested as a compromise solution that the item should be divided into two parts entitled: (a) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development; and (b) The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations.

71. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Council accepted that suggestion.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Elections (*concluded*) * (E/5220, E/L.1521)

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

72. The PRESIDENT said that under rule 82 of the rules of procedure the Council had to elect the 13 members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. They were to be chosen from among States members of the Council in 1973; the number of seats to be filled was five from the Afro-Asian States, four from the Western European and other States, two from the Latin American States and two from the socialist States of Eastern Europe.

73. Since there were fewer candidates than seats to be filled, the Council, under rule 72, might dispense with a secret ballot.

74. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: from the Afro-Asian States—Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Philippines and Tunisia; from the Western European and other States—France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; from the Latin American States—Barbados and Bolivia; and from the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Hungary and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Thus, there were 12 candidates for 13 seats.

75. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council decided that the remaining seat for the Western European and other States would be allocated at the meetings of the fifty-fourth session beginning in April, and that the candidates who had just been enumerated were elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

76. The PRESIDENT said that 10 seats were to be filled from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 August 1973. Since the number of candidates was equal to the number of seats to be filled, there was again no need for the Council to vote by secret ballot.

77. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, namely: Central African Republic, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

* Resumed from the 1847th meeting.

78. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would declare those candidates elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

79. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would recall that at its resumed fifty-third session, at the 1845th meeting, it had decided to postpone until its organizational meetings the election of two members to the Committee on Natural Resources. The two seats were to be filled from among the Western European and other States; one term of office was for four years, the other for two years, beginning on 1 January 1973. Once again it seemed that a secret ballot would not be necessary.

80. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) announced that Iceland was the only candidate.

81. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that Iceland was elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

82. The PRESIDENT said that Iceland would prefer to serve for a term of office of two years; if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council consented to that wish.

It was so decided.

83. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should defer until later in its fifty-fourth session the election of a candidate to the remaining seat.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

84. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its resumed fifty-third session, the Council had also postponed until its organizational meetings the election of nine members to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. There were five seats to be filled from among the African States, three from among the Asian States and one from among the western European and other States. Once again, a secret ballot would not be needed.

85. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) announced that there were no candidates for the seats to be filled from among the African States or the Western European and other States, and that from the Asian States, the three candidates were Iran, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

86. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council elected Iran, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic by acclamation and decided that the remaining seats would be filled at a later meeting of the fifty-fourth session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

87. The PRESIDENT recalled that, at its resumed fifty-third session, the Council had also postponed until its organizational meetings the election of nine members to the Committee on Review and Appraisal. There were six seats to be filled from among the African States and three from among the Asian States. Once again, the Council could dispense with a secret ballot.

88. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that Egypt was the only candidate for the seats to be filled from among the African States; in the case of the Asian States, the candidates were Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen.

89. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council elected by acclamation the countries indicated by the Secretary and that the remaining seats would be filled later in the fifty-fourth session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURES FOR ELECTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

90. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council, at its 1848th meeting, had decided to establish a Committee on Candidatures and that membership would be open to the additional members of the sessional committees as well. The question of the size of the Committee had been left open and interested countries had been asked to communicate their names to the Secretariat.

91. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: Western European and other States—Canada, France, Italy, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Hungary and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Asian States—India and Japan; African States—Egypt. There was no candidate from the Latin American States.

92. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) announced that his country was a candidate.

93. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council decided that the Committee would be composed of 13 members, namely, the 12 countries mentioned by the Secretary plus Chile.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/5218 and Corr.1 and Add.1.3)

94. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council confirmed the members whose names appeared in the note by the Secretary-General (E/5218 and Corr.1 and Add.1.3).

AGENDA ITEM 5

Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5232)

95. Mr. DE SILVA (Sri Lanka) said he wished to state that his delegation, as a sponsor of the draft resolution which the Economic Committee recommended for adoption by the Council (E/5232, para. 8), would have voted in favour of it in the Economic Committee but had been unable to participate in the vote which took place at the 596th meeting.

96. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) recalled that the Netherlands representative in the Economic Committee had already stated his delegation's reasons for opposing

the draft resolution contained in paragraph 8 of the Committee's report (E/5232). However, he would like to make two clarifications.

97. Firstly, the question of the need for a convention on international combined transport, or some of its aspects, was not such as to divide the developing countries and the developed countries; on the contrary, they all had an interest in seeing regulatory measures adopted in that field. It was therefore regrettable that, although the sponsors had made some concessions, they had not held further consultations on all the proposals submitted, particularly with regard to resolution 7 of the United Nations/IMCO Conference, and that in general the developing countries had voted on one side and the developed countries on the other.

98. The second question was the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council. Obviously, it had the authority to request the Trade and Development Board to establish an intergovernmental preparatory group for the elaboration of a convention; however, the question of international combined transport fell within the competence of several bodies within the United Nations system, including UNCTAD, and particularly such specialized agencies as IMCO and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). That was why his delegation felt that it was for the Economic and Social Council itself to prepare a convention on the question.

99. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) and Mr. ROUGE (France) supported the comments made by the representative of the Netherlands.

100. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) recalled that he had associated himself with the position adopted by the developing countries when the vote had been taken in the Economic Committee, and said that he would do likewise in the Council.

101. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution in paragraph 8 of the report of the Economic Committee by 36 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 19 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.*⁴

102. Mr. ELIAS (Spain) said that his delegation had abstained for the same reasons that had led it also to abstain from voting on resolution 7 of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic. Those reasons could be summarized as follows. First, it was important to elaborate a convention on international combined transport without delay. That was why the changes made by the sponsors in the revised text seemed not only desirable but necessary. Secondly, it was essential, in elaborating the convention, to take account of the legitimate interests of the developing countries, which should therefore be represented as broadly as possible in the intergovernmental preparatory group for the elaboration of the preliminary draft. Finally, it would have been better to respect the competence of each body within the United Nations, as was not done in the resolution that had been adopted. In point of fact, UNCTAD was not the body most competent to study the various aspects of international combined transport and his delegation wished to express its formal reservation in that regard.

103. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) explained briefly the reasons why his delegation had voted against the draft resolution. Its decision was based on three main factors. First, the resolution ascribed to UNCTAD a competence which it clearly did not have. Secondly,

the work on the preparation of a preliminary draft convention was envisaged on much too wide a basis. The sponsors had also given no satisfactory reason for taking away what was clearly the competence of the Council. Thirdly, the resolution did not make it sufficiently clear that 1975 was the target year.

104. In addition to those questions of substance, the sponsors seemed to have submitted their draft to the Economic Committee in a way that was unfortunate, to say the least. They had said that the proposal was a compromise, but merely saying so did not make it so in fact. They had known that their text contained proposals which were even less acceptable to a significant minority than resolution 7 of the United Nations/IMCO Conference. Nevertheless, they had insisted on pressing it and had rejected his (Mr. Hemans's) suggestion for informal consultations designed to carry forward the momentum of the spirit of compromise shown in the amendments submitted by New Zealand. That was not an auspicious beginning to the Council's work, and it was to be hoped that such tactics would not become the rule.

105. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said that, in his view, contrary to the assertions of the United Kingdom representative, the developing countries had shown a spirit of compromise.

106. Miss JAUREGUIBERRY (Argentina) said that, although her delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution, it wished to state that it would have preferred that a plenipotentiary conference should not be convened until the studies mentioned in paragraph 1 were ready and the text of a preliminary draft convention was available. An effort should be made to arrive at a legal instrument which took account of the interests of the developing countries.

107. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said he did not see why the United Kingdom representative should feel that the Council's work had had an inauspicious beginning; in his opinion, the sponsors of the draft resolution had displayed a genuine spirit of compromise.

108. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said he had not contended that there had been no compromise, but had merely expressed regret that the compromise had not gone further.

109. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) drew attention to the fact that the report of the Economic Committee (E/5232) made no mention of the explanations of vote given by some delegations. In his view, such explanations should regularly be included in all reports submitted to the Council.

Other matters: note verbale from the President of the Council for 1972 to the Secretary-General, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/8775/Add.4); session of the Committee on Natural Resources at New Delhi; Economic and Social Council Chamber

110. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said he wished to make it clear that document A/8775/Add.4, which had been drawn up after consultations only with the Vice-Presidents of the Council, should not be regarded as expressing the views or wishes of the Council as a whole. As far as his delegation was concerned, it had been neither consulted nor given notice of the intentions of the President of the Council. His delegation therefore wished to express the most serious reservations as to the procedure

⁴ Council resolution 1734 (LIV).

followed and dissociated itself from the reply given to the Secretary-General.

111. Mr. SZARKA (Hungary) said that his reply to the Secretary-General had not been biased. Moreover, nine months had been spent in consultations before the note verbale had been sent.

112. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that he wished to raise an administrative question concerning which he would welcome some explanation.

113. Referring to the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources to be held at New Delhi, he recalled that only a few weeks previously the General Assembly had fixed the date for the session when approving the calendar of conferences for 1973. Since the first week of January, however, that date had been changed twice. It was true that the latest change would enable the participants and members of the Secretariat who would be going to New Delhi to shorten their mission by three days, thus allowing permanent missions and the Secretariat to reflect some savings. However, he was raising the question because a matter of principle was involved, and he would like to know what factors really entered into decisions of that kind.

114. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that he was sorry not to be able to answer the question put by the United Kingdom representative because he had not been informed in advance that the matter would be raised. He could, however, state that the dates had had to be agreed with the Government of the host country, India. As to the financial implications of the change of date, the United Kingdom representative would be aware that India, as the host country, had agreed to assume all additional expenses incurred by reason of holding the session at New Delhi; if the change of date made it possible to effect some savings, it would of course be India that would benefit.

115. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), referring to the statement made by the representative of the United States and the reply given by Mr. Szarka, the representative of Hungary and President of the Economic and Social Council for 1972, said he wished to state that Mr. Szarka had consulted him personally in his capacity as a former Vice-President of the Council, when preparing the document in question and that he had expressed complete agreement with the text. He could assure the representative of the United States that the document had been drawn up by the President and the three Vice-Presidents with the greatest care.

116. He would like to raise a point concerning the Economic and Social Council Chamber. In view of the decision to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council, he wondered whether the Council should not seek an assurance that the Chamber originally assigned to it would not be left vacant when that decision actually took effect.

117. In that regard, he recalled that, because of the progressive decrease in the membership of the Trusteeship Council, the seating arrangements in the Trusteeship Council Chamber had been modified to enable the Main Committees of the General Assembly to meet there. It would have been better, in his opinion, to increase the number of seats in the Economic and Social Council Chamber instead, thus enabling the Council to hold its future meetings in its own Chamber. He suggested that the President should ask the Secretary-General whether it would not be possible to modify the seating arrangements in the Economic and Social

Council Chamber so that the Council's Committees, which had already been enlarged, and the Council itself when the enlargement of its membership took effect, would be able to hold their sessions there. Should the Council find merit in that suggestion, he hoped that it would be informed at its next session of the action taken on his request.

118. The PRESIDENT said that, as a Vice-President of the Council for 1972, he could assure the United States representative that Mr. Szarka had duly consulted him when preparing the document in question. The three Vice-Presidents for 1972 were jointly responsible for that document, which very accurately reflected the position of the Council on a matter which had been discussed in detail.

119. With regard to the New Zealand representative's suggestion concerning the Economic and Social Council Chamber, he saw no reason why the Council should not have its own Chamber when its membership was enlarged.

120. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs) said he understood that two plans were currently under study for remodelling the Economic and Social Council Chamber. He believed that more precise information could be provided to the Council shortly.

121. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished him to raise the question with the Secretary-General.

122. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said he wished to make it clear that his remarks had not been intended as a criticism; he had merely wanted to state the position of his delegation in the matter, namely, that the President and Vice-President of the Council could not represent the Council and were not entitled to act in its name. Such a procedure might have serious implications for the Council's work; it would therefore be advisable in future to adopt a different procedure.

123. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation, namely, that the letter had been prepared by the officers of the Council in such a way as to represent as accurately as possible the views of its members. The members of the Council had expressed their confidence in the officers by electing them, and they had merely carried out the task entrusted to them by preparing, after consultations, a reply to the Secretary-General. The members of the Economic and Social Council could not, therefore, have any grievance against the officers of the Council for having made their views known.

124. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that he was perfectly satisfied with the clarification given by the former President of the Council, Mr. Szarka, to the effect that the letter sent by the officers of the Council was a statement by the President and Vice-Presidents, whose election his delegation had warmly endorsed.

125. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) announced that his delegation intended to hold an informal meeting to help those participating in the Committee on Natural Resources to prepare for their journey to New Delhi for the third session of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

MEETINGS HELD FROM 17 APRIL TO 18 MAY 1973

1851st meeting

Tuesday, 17 April 1973, at 10.55 a.m.

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

E/SR.1851

Reopening of the session

1. The PRESIDENT declared the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council reopened and welcomed the new members of the sessional committees. He emphasized that the agendas of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions were exceptionally heavy, for the Council, in addition to discussing some important questions, would have to consider the reports of a number of bodies. In order to be able to accomplish that task in the limited time allotted to it, the Council should not defer consideration of certain questions, for that would only overload the agendas of the 1974 sessions; it should deal quickly with the relatively less complicated questions in order to be able to concentrate on matters requiring general policy decisions. It would be especially desirable for the sponsors of draft resolutions to submit their drafts early enough for the members of the Council to be able to hold consultations.

2. Turning to the rationalization of the Council's methods of work, he drew members' attention to the problems of documentation and to the six-week rule established 25 years ago. The Council also had to give precise guidelines to its subsidiary organs because new procedures had been introduced for preparing programmes and the budget. It was to be hoped that the Council would be able to complete its consideration of the rationalization of its methods of work at the present session, for the fifty-fifth session would be devoted primarily to review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, the work programme and the budget.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Henri Laugier, first Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs

3. The PRESIDENT paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Henri Laugier, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs from 1946 to 1951. Professor Laugier, a scientist by training, had pursued his ideals with intelligence and enthusiasm and had contributed to the adoption of many social measures, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

4. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs) said that members of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs felt the loss of Professor Henri Laugier perhaps more deeply than anyone else, for Professor Laugier had had a tremendous influence on the Department. Henri Laugier had always been in the front line, and since the period immediately after the Second World War he had striven to promote internationalism, for he saw international solidarity and co-operation as a means of solving major national problems. He had been a tireless champion of the cause of the third world and had recognized the need for an international organization

encompassing the whole range of human affairs and concerned, in particular, with the harnessing of science for the good of all mankind. He was remembered especially for the decisive part he had played in preparing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The words which Henri Laugier had written about himself shortly before his death could be considered his political testament. They were words which everyone should ponder today: "Always fighting to reform and strengthen the United Nations, but always deeply saddened by the indifferent attitude of the peoples of the world towards this immense undertaking on which, in my view, the fate of mankind depends".

5. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar), Vice-President of the Council, said that he, too, wished to pay a tribute to the memory of Professor Laugier, who had embodied the aims of the United Nations and its striving for a world of justice, harmony and peace. Professor Laugier had been a pioneer in economic and social affairs; he had devoted his life to the achievement of economic and social goals and had striven to solve the problems of the third world—problems of which he had had a very accurate grasp.

6. The PRESIDENT read out a telegram from Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, who had been President of the Economic and Social Council at the time of Mr. Laugier's retirement. Mr. Santa Cruz associated himself with the tribute paid to the memory of Mr. Laugier by the Council and recalled that in 1951, the year of his retirement, the Council had paid an outstanding tribute to an official whose belief in peaceful and friendly relations between peoples had been an inspiration to the Organization in many of its activities, particularly in the drafting and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was unquestionably the most positive achievement of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations. After he had left the United Nations, he had played a large part in promoting the Organization's purposes and principles; although he had been under no obligation to do so, he had laboured more persistently and constructively than anyone to gain acceptance for those purposes and principles, whether in the sphere of political security, of international co-operation for development or of universal observance of human rights. The memory of Henri Laugier must be kept alive in the United Nations and serve as an inspiration to all who worked for peace and friendship among peoples and for the well-being of all mankind.

7. Mr. DE GUIRINGAUD (France) said that he deeply appreciated the tribute which had just been paid to the memory of Henri Laugier, especially since he had himself known Mr. Laugier very well. Henri Laugier had been a humanist in the full meaning of the word and had brought his tireless energy to all the responsible positions which he had held. He had been

completely independent in his dealings with people or institutions and had retained that independence when he took up important duties in the service of the State. He had also been an extremely generous man, as he had shown by leaving his entire estate to the National Centre for Scientific Research. All those qualities were invaluable in an international civil servant, a fact which Henri Laugier had demonstrated when he had been Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs. The part he had played in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was common knowledge. However, even after leaving the United Nations, Henri Laugier had continued to take a great interest in the Organization; he had hoped to see it strengthened and had never lost faith in it, for he had always desired a closer solidarity among men.

At the invitation of the President, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Henri Laugier.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda (E/5240 and Add.1, E/5279, E/5283, E/L.1543)

8. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session (E/5240 and Add.1) and drew their attention to paragraph 3 of the document dealing with the organization of work (E/L.1543), which proposed that consideration of item 19 of the provisional agenda (Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities) should be postponed until the fifty-fifth session. If there was no objection, he would take it that the members of the Council decided to postpone consideration of item 19 of the provisional agenda until that session.

It was so decided.

9. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he shared the President's concern at the size of the agenda of the fifty-fourth session in view of the limited time available to the Council. The Council should seek every possible way of solving the problem and should consider deferring or eliminating consideration of certain questions which were less important or less urgent or on which the Council did not yet have sufficient documentation.

10. The Council should consider the possibility of postponing once again consideration of item 22 of the provisional agenda (Tourism), since no significant progress had been made in the matter. There had been no agreement on relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, and that body's statutes had not yet been ratified by a sufficient number of countries. It would therefore be premature for the Council to consider the item. Moreover, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) had not discussed the substance of the matter or made a formal recommendation; thus, it would be better to wait until additional information was available and until CPC had considered the question in depth before submitting it to the Council in a year's time.

11. In addition, he considered it would be more reasonable to refer subitems (a) and (c) of item 6 (Fiscal and financial matters) to the Committee on Natural Resources. Subitem (b) could be allocated to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

In making that proposal, the Soviet Union had in mind the fact that new bodies had been established which would be more competent to study such matters and which could submit the results of their work directly to the Economic and Social Council.

12. He hoped that his proposals would be studied in a positive spirit, for their purpose was the same as that of the suggestions made by the President.

13. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) said that he had a number of remarks to make concerning the Soviet representative's proposal to defer the consideration of certain items or refer them to other bodies. Unlike the representative of the USSR, he did not consider that item 22 of the provisional agenda, concerning tourism, was less important or less urgent than other items. Tourism was of considerable importance for most of the developing countries, since it often brought them the foreign currency they needed and the resources necessary for the financing of their national budgets.

14. The representative of the USSR had said it would be premature to study the question of tourism during the current session of the Council since it had not been considered by CPC and that body had made no recommendations on the subject. His own delegation was a member of CPC, and it was thus in a position to state that the Committee had in fact studied the matter. That was clear from summary record E/AC.51/SR.388, which contained the Committee's decision on the matter, a decision about which his delegation had expressed reservations because of the manner in which it had been interpreted.

15. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the question of tourism from the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council in view of the importance of the subject for both the developed and the developing countries.

16. He pointed out with regard to item 6 (a) (Promotion of foreign private investment in developing countries), that the question was of vital interest for the majority of the developing countries, which had need of capital for development. To consider that the question was not important was tantamount to saying that the Council should not concern itself with the problem of development in the developing countries.

17. Item 6 (b) (Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level) was equally important for those countries. As their goal was to achieve economic independence as quickly as possible, they had to acquire the requisite technology and knowledge from firms in the developed countries.

18. Finally, item 6 (c) (Tax treaties between developed and developing countries) had been thoroughly studied by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In view of the large number of meetings and consultations devoted to that subject, he was surprised that the representative of the USSR considered it of secondary importance.

19. For all those reasons, his delegation was opposed to the removal of item 6 from the agenda.

20. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said he had listened to the Soviet representative's proposals with the greatest interest. Like him, he felt that an overloaded agenda might prevent the Council from devoting the proper amount of time to urgent and important questions, but he also understood the fears of the Kenyan delegation and considered that its remarks merited attention.

21. The representative of the USSR had proposed deferring consideration of item 22 of the provisional agenda until the next session. Like the representative of Kenya, he felt that item 22 was an important item. Indeed, the very fact that only a few more ratifications were necessary for the adoption of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization should prompt the Council to take a greater interest in the matter, particularly as it was currently the subject of additional work by the United Nations.

22. He had a practical comment to make with regard to subitems (a) and (c) of item 6. They dealt with questions which went somewhat beyond the mandate of the Committee on Natural Resources, and it was not certain that the Committee could study them in the general context in which they should be viewed. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the Committee would not meet for another two years, so that study of the question would be delayed for two years and not one. As a result, it would perhaps be preferable for the Council to retain items 22 and 6 (a) and (c) on its agenda, but to study them as briefly as possible.

23. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that he had no objection to the inclusion of item 22, relating to tourism, in the agenda. However, his delegation had reservations, which it would set out in greater detail at the appropriate time, with regard to the interim report on the discussions with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) concerning relations between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organisation (E/5240/Add.1, item 22).

24. The PRESIDENT asked the representative of the USSR whether he wished his statements to be regarded as formal proposals to the Council.

25. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had wished to express its views on the provisional agenda in order to draw the attention of members of the Council to the need to lighten its workload so that it could devote itself to the questions of importance and take advantage of the recent establishment of bodies such as the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. His remarks had not been intended in any way as formal proposals but rather as suggestions designed to show how the Council could be enabled to concentrate on the most urgent questions.

26. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no further comments, he would take it that items 6 and 22 of document E/5240 would be retained on the agenda.

It was so decided.

27. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council approved the request by the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations (see E/5279) for the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council of an additional item entitled "Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia".

It was so decided.

28. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should send a cable to the President of Tunisia, expressing its sympathy and informing him at the same time of the decision it had taken.

It was so decided.

29. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that he had some remarks to make with regard to the provisional agenda as a whole. Firstly, his delegation was fully aware of the difficulties encountered by the officers of the Council in drawing up the agenda. The Council had no way out of the present situation. It could no longer defer the consideration of certain items, even if it wished, since that would merely complicate its work at the fifty-fifth session. Furthermore, a rapid glance at the 59 documents which the Council was expected to consider during the current session showed that 42 of them had been distributed to members of the Council less than six weeks before the opening of the session; consequently, in accordance with rule 14, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure, the questions covered by those documents should not be included in the agenda. It would none the less be unreasonable to defer consideration of those questions because of the confusion to which that would give rise. He recognized that it would be useful to entrust the study of certain items to committees of the Council, but he emphasized the difficulty such a procedure would entail for those members of the Council who could not follow the debates of all the committees.

30. In conclusion, his delegation hoped that a serious study would be made during the current session of the situation in which the Council now found itself and that an effort would be made to find a solution.

31. The PRESIDENT observed that the Council had approved all the items on the provisional agenda (E/5240) except for item 19 and had also approved the supplementary item relating to measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted the provisional agenda, as amended, in its entirety.

The provisional agenda, as amended, was adopted.

32. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the members of the Council to document E/5274, in which he transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter from the President of the Security Council concerning Security Council resolution 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973, requesting the Economic and Social Council to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia. He also drew the Council's attention to document E/5274/Add.1, in which the Secretary-General informed him that should the Economic and Social Council decide to consider the question of economic assistance to Zambia at its fifty-fourth session, the Secretariat would be in a position to provide it with a report which might facilitate its consideration of that matter. He invited comments from the members of the Council.

33. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) drew the attention of the members of the Council to Security Council resolution 329 (1973), particularly paragraph 6, in which the Economic and Social Council was requested to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia.

34. He also recalled that the Secretary-General, in his letter of 13 April (E/5274/Add.1), had noted that the Secretariat would be in a position to provide the Economic and Social Council with a report to facilitate its work in the matter. Accordingly, pursuant to rule 17 of the rules of procedure, he requested that the question of economic assistance to Zambia should be included in the Council's agenda.

35. Mr. BREITENSTEIN (Finland) supported the proposal of the representative of Madagascar. Most

Governments had welcomed the request addressed to the Economic and Social Council by the Security Council in its resolution 329 (1973). Zambia needed assistance urgently and had herself taken determined steps to overcome the difficulties created by the decision to abandon traditional transport routes. The Secretariat had already taken steps to facilitate the Council's work. Furthermore, a number of Member States, among them Finland, had already indicated their readiness to assist the Government of Zambia. Against this background it was essential that the Council should consider the question at its fifty-fourth session.

36. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that in the light of the repercussions in Zambia of the conditions of oppression and colonialism existing in Zimbabwe, it was high time for the Economic and Social Council to see to it that Zambia received assistance in solving its economic problems.

37. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) asked that the question of assistance to Zambia should be included in the Council's agenda, in view of the situation of that country, which was the victim of aggression directed against it by its racist neighbours.

38. Mr. TOURÉ (Guinea), recalling that his country was one of those which had brought the problem before the Security Council, supported the proposal of the representative of Madagascar. The role of the United Nations in the provision of political and economic assistance to Member States should receive the full attention of the Economic and Social Council, particularly since Zambia was a land-locked country.

39. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) supported the proposal of the representative of Madagascar.

40. Mr. NDUNGU (Kenya) also supported the request to include the question in the agenda as a matter of priority.

41. Mr. JAIN (India), recalling that his delegation had been a sponsor of the Security Council resolution requesting the provision of economic assistance to Zambia, fully supported the proposal of the representative of Madagascar and hoped that the Council would be able to devote the necessary time to the question at the very beginning of its work.

42. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) fully supported the request of the representative of Madagascar. The question of assistance for Zambia under Security Council resolution 329 (1973) should be given priority.

43. Mr. MOLI (Uganda) associated himself with the delegations that had spoken earlier; he also believed that the question deserved special priority.

44. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no objection, he would take it that the delegations were unanimous in support of including in the Council's agenda an additional item entitled "Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia".

It was so decided.

45. The PRESIDENT suggested that the question should be referred to the Economic Committee. The priority to be given that question would be decided upon in the light of the wishes of the Council members, subject to the submission of the report by the Secretariat.

46. Mr. OCHIRBAL (Mongolia) proposed, pursuant to rule 17 of the rules of procedure, that an item entitled "Admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" should be included in the

agenda. In that connexion, he drew the attention of the members of the Council to document E/5280, containing a message addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in which the Minister expressed his country's interest in the matter. Mongolia, which maintained friendly relations with Bangladesh, had always supported the latter's legitimate aspirations to participate in the work of the various organs of the United Nations. The People's Republic of Bangladesh was a sovereign State and a full member of the international community; in its foreign policy, it had joined the non-aligned countries and maintained, or was trying to establish, friendly relations with all States and was already a member of some specialized agencies. There was therefore no political or legal obstacle to the entry of Bangladesh into the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). He read out a draft resolution on the question.

47. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) fully associated himself with the proposal of the representative of Mongolia. The well-established policy of Poland had always been to support the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations; it fully recognized that Bangladesh had the right and need to become a member of ECAFE in order to make its contribution to it and derive the corresponding advantages from it; moreover, ECAFE was currently in session and was considering a question of fundamental importance to Bangladesh, namely, a programme of concerted action for the reconstruction of the countries of Asia and the Far East. It was therefore important to take a decision quickly.

48. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) said that it was desirable for Bangladesh to be a member of ECAFE, in the interest of the peoples of Bengal and all the countries of that region that were concerned with economic co-operation.

49. Mr. YOGASUNDRAM (Sri Lanka) recalled that his country had always favoured the entry of Bangladesh into the various organs of the United Nations and was convinced that Bangladesh would fulfil its obligations and make a valuable contribution to the work of ECAFE.

50. Mr. OGISO (Japan) supported the inclusion of the question proposed by Mongolia in the agenda and asked that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency, since ECAFE was currently in session.

51. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) said that, in the light of the arguments cited and the letter addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, he supported the inclusion of that item in the agenda.

52. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that his delegation was opposed, under present circumstances, to including in the agenda the question of the request from Bangladesh, for admission to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

53. His delegation believed that the United Nations and the bodies related to it should not admit Bangladesh as a Member State until it had scrupulously implemented the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations and until there had been a reasonable settlement of the problems existing between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

54. That position did not mean that China was fundamentally opposed to membership of Bangladesh in the

United Nations and its subsidiary bodies. The Chinese people had feelings of friendship for the people of East Bengal. China's present attitude was dictated by a desire to defend the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, promoting a rapprochement between the parties concerned and contributing to the relaxation of tension in the South Asian subcontinent. That position was consistent with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the region.

55. He asked that his statement in its entirety should be included in the summary record.

56. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) supported the proposal of the representative of Mongolia. Bangladesh needed both bilateral and multilateral assistance, and for humanitarian reasons the Philippines would support the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE.

57. Mr. POERWANTO (Indonesia) associated himself with the request for the inclusion of the item.

58. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that his delegation had taken note of the request from Bangladesh for admission (E/5280), which was consistent with the rules of procedure of the Council, and it supported the inclusion of that important question in the agenda. A debate on the substance of the question should be avoided at the present stage of the Council's work.

59. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the proposal for including in the agenda the question of the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE. The struggle of the people of Bangladesh for freedom and independence and the reconstruction of that country had been supported by the entire world; the People's Republic of Bangladesh had been officially recognized by more than 100 States and was a member of several international organizations. Like other peace-loving States, Bangladesh favoured the realization of the purposes and objectives of the United Nations, and its participation in ECAFE would be very helpful to the Commission's activities. Since the Commission was currently in session, he associated himself with those representatives who had asked that the question should be considered as a matter of urgency.

60. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan), recalling that his country was not a member of the Economic and Social Council but of a sessional committee, said that the Government of Pakistan was not opposed to the admission of Bangladesh to the various organs and bodies of the United Nations. However, the admission of Bangladesh should be governed by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the legal obligations imposed on Bangladesh under the Charter and by resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Economic and Social Council could not disregard those principles and the obligations they entailed. The Government of Bangladesh had not yet fulfilled those obligations and, as long as that situation continued, in particular with regard to humanitarian obligations, his delegation would oppose the inclusion of the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the organs of the United Nations. He requested that his statement should be reported fully in the summary record.

61. Mr. TOURÉ (Guinea) said that the Security Council had considered the question of Bangladesh and that all members of the Economic and Social Council were aware of the fate of the resolution submitted on the matter. That was why his delegation had reservations concerning the proposal of the representative of Mongolia; it would vote accordingly on the draft resolution.

62. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) said that the position of his country on the universality of the United Nations was well known. However, that universality should be seen as a function of certain principles, especially those of equality and justice. The United Nations had already adopted humanitarian measures in the interest of the peoples with which the draft resolution read out by the representative of Mongolia was concerned. Nevertheless, the Council should not revert to procedures followed in the past, namely, the admission of certain States to the United Nations or to certain of its organs merely because they asked to be admitted. The result of such action was to divide peoples still further, rather than to unite them. The problem should be viewed as a whole, rather than solely in terms of the possibility of admission to certain regional organs. It would be better if Bangladesh were admitted to the United Nations and to its principal organs in accordance with the normal procedures, that is, the procedures established in the Charter. For those reasons his delegation had reservations on the Mongolian proposal.

63. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) and Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) said that, for the reasons adduced by previous speakers, they supported the proposal that the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East should be included in the Council's agenda.

64. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina) said that in accordance with the position adopted by Argentina in other United Nations organs his delegation wished to associate itself with the proposal of the representative of Mongolia. He emphasized in particular that the admission of Bangladesh to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East would be consistent with the principle of universality and that it would make the economic development of that country much easier.

65. Mr. SZARKA (Hungary) and Mr. GETMANETS (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) also expressed the opinion that the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East should be included in the agenda of the Council, since it was an important and urgent matter. They emphasized the valuable contribution which Bangladesh would be able to make to the work of ECAFE.

66. Mr. JAIN (India) said that he supported unreservedly the proposal of the representative of Mongolia because of the important part which Bangladesh would be able to play in the economic development of the region and because the admission of Bangladesh would be consistent with the aims of ECAFE, namely, to strengthen economic co-operation among all the countries of the region.

67. Mr. CABRIC (Yugoslavia) stated that the position of the Yugoslav Government towards the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations and its organs was very well known to all members of the Council and Members of the Organization, and consequently he supported the proposal to include in the agenda the question of the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE.

68. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council decided to include in its agenda, as an additional item, "Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", due account being taken of all the reservations which had been expressed.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.

1852nd meeting

Tuesday, 17 April 1973, at 3.55 p.m.

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

E/SR.1852

Organization of work (E/5240/Rev.1, E/L.1543)

1. The PRESIDENT suggested that item 27 (Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia) should be allocated to the Co-ordination Committee for consideration as its first item and that item 28 (Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia) should be allocated to the Economic Committee for consideration during the fourth week or, if possible, the latter part of the third week of the session.

It was so decided.

2. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) said that his delegation was very appreciative of the Council's decisions to adopt the item concerning measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia and to send a cable of sympathy to the President of Tunisia. Such action bore witness to a great spirit of solidarity. In addition, he wished to express his gratitude to the delegation of Madagascar for its initiative (see 1851st meeting, para. 27) in calling for the inclusion of the item on the Council's agenda (E/5240/Rev.1).

3. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he fully realized that the suggested allocation and order of consideration of items outlined in the note by the President (E/L.1543) were the outcome of considerable thought and discussion by the officers of the Council. However, at its 53rd session the Council had in fact decided to postpone consideration of the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries" and to deal with it as a matter of priority at the present session (agenda item 2). Paragraph 6 of document E/L.1543 contained a suggestion that it should be considered concurrently with item 5 (Natural resources) during the third week. He feared that the item on permanent sovereignty over natural resources would to some extent be lost among the problems relating to natural resources. Consequently, he felt that the two items should be considered separately and that item 2 should be dealt with by the Economic Committee at the beginning of the session.

4. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) endorsed that view. If the two items were considered simultaneously, it would not be possible to do justice to either of them.

5. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that the officers of the Council had suggested simultaneous consideration of the two items because they were in some sense interrelated. The reason for suggesting that they should be dealt with in the third week was simply that the report of the Committee on Natural Resources would not be available in time for the items to be considered in depth earlier in the session. In his view, nothing would be lost if the debate was deferred until the third week.

6. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) recalled that one of the main items on the agenda of the most recent session of the Committee on Natural Resources had been precisely that of permanent sovereignty over

natural resources. Accordingly, the best course would be to await the appearance of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources and consider items 2 and 5 together.

7. Mr. JAIN (India) agreed that the topics should be discussed when all the documents were available. Since it was a member of the Group of 77 and therefore interested in both items, his delegation felt, however, that the debate would be more fruitful if they were dealt with separately.

8. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) shared the view of the representative of India. Item 5, on natural resources, dealt with technical issues such as the establishment of a revolving fund, while item 2, on the question of permanent sovereignty, concerned matters of principle.

9. Mr. GETMANETS (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) endorsed the remarks of the representative of Kenya. His country had been among the first to raise the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries, and it continued to attach importance to the matter, feeling that an appropriate decision by the international community would have a great impact on the development of those countries. In his view, the two items should be considered separately and the Economic Committee should proceed to discuss item 2 first.

10. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina) considered that it would be useful to bear in mind the Brazilian representative's comment that the item concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources had also been considered by the Committee on Natural Resources at its session in New Delhi. Accordingly, he felt that the timing should be as suggested in document E/L.1543 but that the two items should be dealt with separately, as advocated by the representatives of India and Kenya.

11. Replying to a question by Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya), the PRESIDENT said that the priority to be attached to consideration of the item concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia, which would depend to some extent on when the report of the Secretary-General was issued, would be decided by the Economic Committee in the light of the Council's expressed view. Meanwhile, the Economic Committee might commence its deliberations with item 2 in the first week and defer item 6 (Fiscal and financial matters) until the third week, after discussion of item 5.

12. Mr. MOLINA-DUARTE (Venezuela) pointed out that his delegation and those of other developing countries had prepared a draft resolution on permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries. The sponsors of the draft resolution would need time to bring it up to date in the light of the latest developments in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Natural Resources. However, if the general debate on the item took place first, he could accept the President's suggestion to consider the item on permanent sovereignty first in the Economic Committee.

13. The PRESIDENT said that he had suggested that permanent sovereignty over natural resources should be discussed first because it was a priority item. If there was no objection, he would consider that the Council had decided that the Economic Committee should consider item 2 first, but with sufficient flexibility to take into account the observation made by the representative of Venezuela.

14. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) proposed that the Economic Committee should consider item 3 (Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries) and item 4 (Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries) first and then go on to consider item 2 towards the end of the first week and possibly into the beginning of the second week. Such an arrangement would meet the requirements of the representative of Venezuela and would not disrupt the work of delegations.

15. Mr. ROUGÉ (France) said that, in the interests of brevity, his delegation would align itself with the majority view. However, he felt that, for the purpose of efficiency, the suggestion of the officers of the Council was entirely satisfactory.

16. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council approved the Philippine proposal that the Economic Committee should consider items 3 and 4, followed by item 2, during the first week of the session, possibly continuing consideration of item 2 at the beginning of the second week.

It was so decided.

17. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would consider that the Council approved the suggested allocation of items and order of consideration of items outlined in document E/L.1543, as well as his oral proposal concerning items 27 and 28 (see paragraph 1, above), with the modification that item 2 would be considered by the Economic Committee in the first week and item 6 deferred until the third week.

It was so decided.

18. The PRESIDENT, speaking on behalf of the Council, expressed appreciation for the work carried out by Mr. Rafeuddin Ahmed during his three years as Secretary of the Council. He wished him well in his new post as Director of the Resources and Programme Planning Office and welcomed the new Secretary, Mr. Diego Cordovez, to his post.

AGENDA ITEM 29

Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/L.1547)

19. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) proposed that the Council should waive rule 56 of the rules of procedure and consider the draft resolution on the admission of Bangladesh to the Economic Committee for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) submitted by Mongolia (E/L.1547). Many delegations had spoken in favour of the draft resolution at the previous meeting and had pointed out the urgent need for a decision by the Council. The ECAFE conference at Tokyo would end on 23 April. If the representatives of Bangladesh were to attend that conference, the Council must take a decision immediately.

20. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, the Council would proceed to consider draft resolution E/L.1547.

It was so decided.

21. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that, like many speakers at the previous meeting, his delegation welcomed draft resolution E/L.1547. The Netherlands had been deeply concerned over the sufferings of the people of Bangladesh since 1971, and his delegation had made considerable efforts during the twenty-sixth General Assembly to relieve the situation in the area. The Government of the Netherlands had recognized Bangladesh early, and it maintained diplomatic relations and other friendly ties with that country. The Netherlands was involved in providing bilateral and multilateral aid for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in Bangladesh. He was confident that Bangladesh could contribute to the work of ECAFE and that the activities of ECAFE would benefit the people and Government of Bangladesh. He therefore supported draft resolution E/L.1547.

22. Mr. BREITENSTEIN (Finland) said that, in his Government's view, co-operation within the framework of the regional economic commissions could be meaningful only if all countries could participate in and benefit from such co-operation. He would support draft resolution E/L.1547, because his delegation believed that the principle of universality should be applied in the regional economic commissions. He had been authorized to state that his delegation's views were shared by all the Nordic delegations.

23. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that his delegation had clearly stated its position on the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE at the previous meeting and would maintain that position.

24. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said that his delegation reiterated its objections and reservations concerning draft resolution E/L.1547. Those objections and reservations should be reflected in the Council's report and should accompany the draft resolution if it was adopted.

25. Mr. AMINA (Niger) said that, in the absence of instructions from his Government, he would have to reserve his position on the draft resolution under consideration.

26. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that, while his delegation supported the principle of universality in the United Nations, that principle must be qualified by other fundamental principles embodied in the Charter and other relevant United Nations instruments. His delegation would therefore abstain in the vote on draft resolution E/L.1547.

27. Mr. TOURÉ (Guinea) said that, in view of his delegation's reservations on the matter, it would abstain in the vote on draft resolution E/L.1547 and would like its reservations to be reflected in the report.

28. The PRESIDENT suggested that a vote on the draft resolution would not be necessary and that the Council could adopt the draft resolution with the reservations expressed.

29. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) pointed out that some delegations had not expressed their reservations, so that a vote on the draft resolution would be needed. He suggested that the vote should be postponed until delegations had had time to contact their Governments on the matter.

30. The PRESIDENT said that the vote must be taken by the plenary Council; hence if the Council was to vote, it must do so now.

31. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that his delegation would vote against draft resolution E/L.1547.

32. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) proposed that a vote should be taken in order to avoid further confusion on the matter. He would vote for the draft resolution.

Draft resolution E/L.1547 was adopted by 21 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.¹

33. The PRESIDENT said that the Permanent Observer of Bangladesh had expressed the wish to address the Council. If he heard no objection, he would give him the floor.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. S. A. Karim, Permanent Observer of Bangladesh to the United Nations, took a place at the Council table.

34. Mr. KARIM (Permanent Observer of Bangladesh) expressed his Government's gratitude for the decision just adopted to admit Bangladesh to membership in ECAFE. It would enable his country to take

part in the ECAFE conference currently in session at Tokyo.

35. In its Declaration of Independence, dated 10 April 1971, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh had stated that it would undertake, observe and give effect to all duties and obligations that devolved upon it as a member of the family of nations and would abide by the Charter of the United Nations. Since its liberation, Bangladesh had been admitted to many international organizations, including the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union. The admission of Bangladesh to membership in ECAFE was an additional mark of confidence on the part of the international community. Bangladesh would play its part in fulfilling conscientiously the obligations arising out of membership in ECAFE, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the terms of reference of ECAFE.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

¹ Council resolution 1735 (LIV).

1853rd meeting

Friday, 27 April 1973, at 10.50 a.m.

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

E/SR.1853

Address by the Minister of Trade and Industry and Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand

1. The PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. Walding, Minister of Trade and Industry and Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, and gave him the floor.

2. Mr. WALDING (Minister of Trade and Industry and Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand) recalled that the creation of the Economic and Social Council had been largely due to the efforts of a few small countries, including New Zealand, which had been aware at the time when the Charter had been drawn up that international peace and security could not be guaranteed by a world body that was preoccupied with political issues alone. Since then, the United Nations had been trying to eliminate the causes of tension in the economic and social sector, particularly with regard to malnutrition, health, unemployment, education and the environment. However, despite all its efforts, those problems remained, and the United Nations must see to it that they were solved. Moreover, during the last decade of the twentieth century, economic and social disparities seemed likely to become the basic source of international tension, and even conflict. The United Nations should devote its attention increasingly to such questions in order to maintain international peace and security and promote social justice. The Economic and Social Council was an essential part of the United Nations system and should enjoy the confidence and respect of the international community.

3. Throughout its term on the Economic and Social Council, which would terminate at the end of the year, New Zealand had sought with others to find ways to revitalize the Council and restore it to its rightful place in the United Nations. New Zealand had supported the enlargement of the Council which allowed for a more equitable representation of the membership of the United Nations and had been among the first countries to ratify the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter. He urged those Governments which had not done so, particularly members of the Security Council, whose ratifications were essential if the wishes of the majority of the Members of the United Nations were to be respected, to complete their ratification procedures by the end of the year.

4. As it might be some years before New Zealand served on the Council again, he explained briefly his Government's position with regard to world affairs as they related to the work of the Economic and Social Council. New Zealand had a new Government which was seeking to create a juster domestic society; at the same time, it took a more humane approach in international affairs and placed more emphasis on the improvement of economic and social conditions in other countries. New Zealand maintained friendly relations with many countries, particularly those in the South Pacific and in South East Asia, and was forging new links with countries on the western coast of Latin America. Although many of New Zealand's traditions derived from Western Europe, which must remain a major factor in its marketing arrangements for the foreseeable future, its geographical location and Polynesian heritage had given it a distinctive Pacific identity.

Thus New Zealand felt quite at home in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and within the Asian or Pacific regional groupings of other United Nations agencies. As the European countries were becoming more preoccupied with their common regional concerns and the industrial Powers were pursuing policies of greater solidarity, so New Zealand must also look more closely at the problems and aspirations of its region.

5. In that context, he referred briefly to a problem of critical importance to the Pacific region and New Zealand, namely the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in defiance of General Assembly decisions and of repeated objections by the countries affected. It was inconceivable that such tests should be continued when the dangerous consequences of environmental pollution were so widely recognized. Furthermore, the countries of the Pacific region wished to develop peaceful relations among themselves, and the tests were particularly damaging to constructive exchanges in economic, social and other fields. The Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council would shortly be considering the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and it would therefore be well aware of the fact that economic and social development was handicapped by a desperate shortage of resources, while vast resources, both in money and expertise, were being spent on the proliferation of weapons of destruction. He therefore appealed to those members of the Council which were continuing nuclear testing programmes to cease them so as to remove as many health hazards as possible and to promote a better standard of living in peace and security.

6. He then referred to some of the items on the Council's agenda and noted that the work of the Council covered many important and pressing problems of interest to the entire international community, such as collective economic security, multinational corporations, the world food situation, population, permanent sovereignty over natural resources, human rights and tourism.

7. His Government favoured the concept of forward development planning. In both international and national development planning, the ultimate goal was the welfare of people, thus the problems of social development must not be overlooked. There was bound to be some conflict between short-term economic goals and social goals, but a reasonable balance must be struck between the achievement of temporary economic goals and the achievement of long-term objectives. Such a task involved political decisions which each sovereign Government must make. However, the international community must be concerned about the welfare of all people and that was the special concern of the Economic and Social Council. Within the United Nations system, the Council's task should be to ensure a correct balance between economic and social development, while continuing to promote the concept of a unified approach to development planning, so that at every stage in the planning process both economic and social factors were taken fully into account.

8. It was surprising that the question of collective economic security had not been discussed before in the United Nations, since one of the major tasks of the Organization was to promote a just world economic order and to ensure an equitable distribution of

mankind's technological and material resources. He was glad that the item had been placed on the agenda and allocated to the Economic Committee, largely thanks to the efforts of the New Zealand Chairman of that Committee. Recent events had shown that the great Powers alone could not guarantee security and co-operation in economic and financial spheres. Indeed, they had proved that they could upset the frequently precarious balance of the world community. All Members of the Organization must therefore contribute to economic security and pressure must be brought to bear on the major Powers in an organized fashion, to make them pay more heed to their responsibilities under the Charter. His Government would work in the United Nations with all the other countries which wished to strengthen the role of the Organization as a protector of the interests of all States, large or small, and would endeavour to see that the major Powers did not work out their own solutions to the world's problems without taking into account the interests of other countries and the role of the United Nations. To enable New Zealand to work more closely and in a better atmosphere with other middle-sized and small countries in all the bodies of the United Nations, his Government would adopt more positive postures than in the past to promote economic security. The majority of the Members of the United Nations must work together; otherwise the great Powers would drift further towards bilateralism and the Atlantic countries would move towards an isolationist form of economic regionalism.

9. The agenda items concerning natural resources, fiscal and financial matters, the impact of multinational corporations on the development process, and permanent sovereignty over natural resources had certain features in common. His Government fully accepted the sovereign right of all States freely to dispose of their natural resources, without coercion from other States or foreign companies and financial institutions. Understandably those were sensitive questions, since the development of many countries had been profoundly affected by the influence of colonialism. However, that problem was one of the past, and mankind might well be faced with urgent problems resulting from the population explosion and lack of resources in the near future. Moreover, the industrial economy gave rise to pollution problems, and the United Nations must take rapid action if future generations were not to inherit a global wasteland. His Government therefore looked forward to a clear recognition by the world community of the rights of all countries to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to rationalize the exploitation of resources. His Government awaited with interest the report of the panel of experts on the effects of multinational corporations and was willing to participate in a detailed examination of the role of private foreign capital in national economies. The latter subject had given cause for concern to his Government which had recently introduced legislation to regulate foreign capital investment.

10. The world food problem was serious considering the rate at which food production must increase in order to satisfy global needs, and in that connexion, he wished to point out the outstanding work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). His Government was especially concerned that in an era of high achievements in technology, the supply of enough food for millions of

human beings should depend on the hazards of a single year's weather. It agreed with the Director-General of FAO that that grim situation had arisen because the international community had not been prepared to accept the concept of a minimum safe level of basic food-stuffs. Attempts had often been made to provide sufficient world food reserves, but many such schemes had been abandoned owing to the concern that they would prove too complicated, too costly and too restrictive of national policies. The problems of malnutrition, and in particular protein deficiency, that seemed likely to confront the world shortly, were so massive that those inhibitions had to be overcome. His Government therefore welcomed the proposal outlined by the Director-General for the co-ordination of national policies for stocks against food shortages.

11. With regard to the issue of human rights, and in particular racial discrimination, he pointed out that New Zealand, which was a multiracial society, tolerated no form of discrimination and that his Government would continue to play its part in the world-wide campaign against racial discrimination. His delegation felt that the Economic and Social Council should become more responsive, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, to current situations in which there was a gross violation of human rights. Indeed, thought could well be given to the possibility of convening emergency sessions, as appropriate, to consider those violations.

12. Finally, he wished to explain his Government's approach to the development assistance targets contained in the international Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It emphatically rejected the notion that in a world where a few were rich and most were poor there could be said to exist a natural economic balance, and it was well aware of the frustration felt by the developing countries which, despite sustained efforts, had not been able to correct that situation.

13. Progress had been made, but achievements were often reversed by population growth rates exceeding that of economic production, unfavourable or widely fluctuating prices for basic commodities, inflation and rising import costs, and international monetary instability. Furthermore, it was regrettable that among the developed nations the volume of resources transferred to developing countries had not kept pace with the growth of their own wealth.

14. Before his Government had been elected it had accepted the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance by 1975. One of its early actions on taking office was to decide to increase progressively the proportion of the GNP allocated to official development assistance. Accordingly, aid appropriations would be raised from 0.28 per cent of the previous year's GNP to approximately 0.36 per cent in the current year, and New Zealand would attempt, within the following two financial years, to meet the target of 0.7 per cent. That meant that expenditure on official development assistance would amount to about \$U.S. 75 million by the mid-point of the Decade compared to about \$U.S. 25 million in 1972. Obviously, a transfer of resources of that order would have repercussions on the country's administrative and financial resources and, while the target was accepted, its attainment would depend on the availability of resources and GNP performance, finding suitable projects, and other priorities.

15. His Government also planned to play its part in leading New Zealand to the goal of 1 per cent of the GNP for total resource transfers. To that end, it was currently seeking ways to encourage the private sector to participate in the international effort.

16. New Zealand's bilateral aid programme would be concentrated on the Asian and Pacific region, but the resources which it could offer were only a fraction of the amount necessary to raise the standards of living of hundreds of millions of people in the region. Governments and multilateral organizations should therefore co-operate with New Zealand and other developed countries of the region in tackling that enormous task. The United Nations had rightly drawn the attention of all Governments to the problems faced by the very poorest countries and had drawn up a list of the least developed among them, for which a programme of special assistance was being worked out. New Zealand hoped that in a few years it would be possible to remove many countries from that list. During that time, everything should be done to assist all who lived in poverty, whether or not they lived in the least developed countries. The Government of New Zealand saw the international development effort in that spirit; the special measures for the least developed countries were only one way of helping the world's needy people.

17. As evidence of its confidence in multilateral organizations, he cited the fact that New Zealand intended to increase the proportion of its appropriations for multilateral assistance from 20 per cent to over 30 per cent, in 1974. Furthermore, it would make major increases in its contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the population programmes and the World Food Programme. He also pointed out that his country's contributions to UNDP during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade would exceed the 15 per cent per annum increase necessary to achieve optimum delivery capacity. It looked forward to participating, for the first time, in the deliberations of the Governing Council of UNDP the following year.

18. Finally, he wished to repeat that his Government accepted the philosophy of international co-operation and was prepared to do whatever was necessary in order to carry out the responsibilities which that implied.

AGENDA ITEM 27

Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5292 AND CORR.1)

19. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft resolution which the Co-ordination Committee recommended for adoption by the Council in paragraph 8 of its report (E/5292 and Corr.1). He noted that the draft resolution had been unanimously adopted by the Co-ordination Committee and he hoped that the Council would do the same.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.¹

20. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) said that he first wished to pay a tribute to the President for the capability and competence he had shown in carrying out his functions.

¹ Council resolution 1736 (LIV).

He was particularly grateful to him for having facilitated the inclusion in the Council's agenda of the item on measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia. He also wished to thank the representative of Madagascar, who had drawn up the draft resolution which had been before the Co-ordination Committee and which it had unanimously adopted, and all the members of the Council who had supported that draft.

21. He pointed out that there had been 50,000 victims of the floods which had ravaged the north of Tunisia at the end of March, and more than 100 deaths. Furthermore, 15,000 homes and a large part of the infrastructure had been destroyed and thousands of acres of cultivated land had been devastated; fortun-

ately, the tourist zones and their network of roads had not been affected by the rain. The damage was provisionally estimated at several million dollars, an enormous burden for a developing country. The Tunisian Government was compiling the necessary data on each damaged sector with a view to obtaining external aid. It was therefore deeply grateful for the assistance offered it by many countries.

22. The PRESIDENT paid a tribute to Ambassador Driss, who had previously presided over the Council with unflinching devotion and efficiency, and recalled the important role he had played in the enlargement of the membership of the Council.

The meeting rose at 11.40 a.m.

1854th meeting

Friday, 4 May 1973, at 11 a.m.

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

E/SR.1854

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Mohammed Saleh Aulaqi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen, and other members of the diplomatic corps of Democratic Yemen, and Mr. J. A. Bakker, representative of the Netherlands in the Social Committee

1. The PRESIDENT, speaking on behalf of the Council, paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Aulaqi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen, and other members of the diplomatic corps of that country who had perished with him in a tragic air crash, and that of Mr. Bakker, of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Netherlands and a member of that country's delegation in the Social Committee, who had died suddenly in the Committee room on 2 May.

2. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar), speaking as Vice-President of the Council and Chairman of the Social Committee, Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), speaking as Vice-President of the Council and Chairman of the Economic Committee and Mr. BREITENSTEIN (Finland), speaking as Vice-Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, paid a tribute on behalf of their respective Committees to the memory of Mr. Aulaqi and other members of the diplomatic corps of that country, and of Mr. Bakker of the Netherlands delegation, and asked the representatives of those countries to convey their condolences to their respective Governments and people and to the families of the deceased.

On the proposal of the President, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Mohammed Saleh Aulaqi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen, and other members of the diplomatic corps of that country, and of Mr. J. A. Bakker, of the Netherlands delegation.

3. Mr. FACK (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the Netherlands delegation and Mr. Bakker's family, thanked all who had expressed their sympathy. The Netherlands delegation had been deeply touched by the condolences received from many quarters; the Netherlands Mission would transmit all the expressions of sympathy and tributes to Mr. Bakker's memory to his bereaved relatives.

4. The Mission also wished to thank the security guards and medical service personnel who had paid such prompt and meticulous attention to the stricken representative.

5. The PRESIDENT said that he would send telegrams on behalf of the Council to the Governments of Democratic Yemen and the Netherlands expressing the Council's condolences and sympathy.

AGENDA ITEM 2

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5305)

6. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Economic Committee on agenda item 2 (E/5305). Paragraph 9 of the report contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council.

7. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that he would vote against the draft resolution for the reasons that his delegation had stated in its explanation of vote on the draft resolution in the Economic Committee. The views which prompted that position were very strongly held by his delegation.

8. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile), reaffirming his delegation's support for the principle of the permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources—which the Latin American community had recently reaffirmed as well—expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted by a large majority.

At the request of the representative of Chile, a vote was taken by roll-call on the draft resolution (E/5305, para. 9).

Hungary, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Hungary, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, New Zealand, Niger, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Finland, Haiti.

Against: Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Netherlands, Spain, United States of America, France.

The draft resolution was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.¹

9. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that he had not voted against the resolution because France fully recognized the sovereign right of States freely to dispose of their natural resources. He had abstained because of certain ambiguities in the text. Paragraphs 2 and 3 could be interpreted in a manner which was unacceptable to his Government, as they negated certain principles of international law to which it attached particular importance. Paragraph 2 was either a simple statement of the obvious or an implicit rejection of the subordination of national regulations to international law.

10. Paragraph 3 could be interpreted as extending the scope of the principle of non-intervention contained in the declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV)) much too far. It appeared to prevent States from exercising their right to grant diplomatic protection to their nationals abroad and from having recourse, in case of a dispute with other States, to any existing conventions for the settlement of such disputes. The French courts were competent in matters relating to public policy to determine the juridical effect in France of measures taken by a foreign Government. Paragraph 3 suggested that such judgements might be construed as being detrimental to the inalienable right of another State to exercise its full sovereignty or as coercion to obtain advantages of some other kind. The wording of paragraph 3 also suggested that economic policy measures which were perfectly admissible under international law might be considered to constitute a threat to international peace and security. For that reason, he would have voted against paragraph 3 had a separate vote been taken on it.

11. His delegation also had reservations regarding paragraph 1, which appeared to grant States the right to determine the extent of the territorial waters and the corresponding area of the sea-bed over which they had sovereignty. To avoid the impression of legitimizing every claim to sovereignty, some reference should have been made to international law and to the conclusions which could be expected to emerge from the next Conference on the Law of the Sea.

12. Lastly, with regard to paragraph 4, although his delegation had always supported regional co-operation among developing countries and had no objection to the establishment of producers' groups for the purpose of streamlining production, and improving research and marketing, it considered that the establishment of producers' cartels, even of developing countries, was not a measure which should be encouraged *ipso facto*. Producers and consumers should work together to fix stable and fair prices.

13. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had voted in favour of the resolution. The Soviet Union had consistently supported the principle of the sovereignty of States over the natural resources within their boundaries, including the territorial waters,

the continental shelf and subsoil thereof. The Council should not adopt any provision which would prejudice the action to be taken in connexion with sovereignty over the resources of the sea beyond the limits of their territorial waters, a subject which was now under consideration in another forum, in preparation for the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

14. His delegation had voted in favour of the resolution on the understanding that it would be taken in the general context of certain General Assembly resolutions, particularly the relevant paragraphs of resolution 3016 (XXVII). It was on the basis of that understanding, and in accordance with contemporary international law, that it interpreted sovereign rights over natural resources of the sea-bed as extending to the resources of the continental shelf and the subsoil thereof. It interpreted the references to areas within national jurisdiction in paragraphs 1, 3 and 6 in the light of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf. His delegation considered that territorial waters should not extend beyond a distance of 12 miles.

15. Mr. VALDES (Bolivia) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution but maintained the reservations it had expressed in the Economic Committee. The resolution should not prejudice the results of the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea.

16. Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution on the understanding that it was endorsing a general principle and that the adoption of the resolution, particularly paragraph 1 thereof, would in no way jeopardize the outcome of the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

17. Mr. OGISO (Japan) said that his delegation had voted against the resolution. It strongly objected to the words "and in the superjacent waters" in paragraphs 1 and 6, and to the words "in coastal waters" in paragraph 3; it could not agree that the jurisdiction of a State should cover natural resources in the superjacent waters beyond the territorial waters, an implication that would prejudice the deliberations of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. It should be left to that Conference to elaborate a régime harmonizing the numerous conflicting claims of States.

18. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) said his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution, in keeping with its position on the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. Nevertheless, his delegation wished to place on record its reservations regarding the words "in superjacent waters" in paragraphs 1 and 6.

19. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that his delegation's abstention was based on the same reservations as it had expressed in the debate and in its explanation of vote in the Economic Committee.

20. Mr. TEMBOURY (Spain) said that his delegation supported the concept of national sovereignty over natural resources. However, the reasons which had prompted it to abstain in the Economic Committee were still relevant.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Economic and social consequences of disarmament

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5307)

21. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Economic Committee on agenda item 9 (E/

¹ Council resolution 1737 (LIV).

5307). Paragraph 5 of the report contained a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council. Since that decision had been adopted in the Committee without objection, if he heard none in the Council he would take it that it too wished to adopt the draft decision without objection.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 15

International co-operation between municipalities

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5290)

22. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Social Committee on agenda item 15 (E/5290). In paragraph 9 of the report the Committee had recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council which had been adopted by the Committee without objection. If he heard none in the Council, he would assume that it too wished to adopt the draft resolution without objection.

*The draft resolution was adopted without objection.*²

23. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that his delegation had endorsed the draft resolution since it favoured international co-operation between municipalities in the form of town twinning. However, he regretted that the resolution did not include provisions for the implementation of international co-operation in that field.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5300)

24. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Social Committee on agenda item 14 (E/5300). Paragraph 13 of the report contained two draft resolutions and a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council.

25. He recalled that draft resolution I had been adopted by the Social Committee without objection. If he heard none in the Council, he would take it that it too wished to do so.

*Draft resolution I was adopted without objection.*³

26. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution II as an expression of support for the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the work of the United Nations. However, the reservations which had prompted it to abstain in the vote in the Social Committee remained valid. The inclusion of the words "and other non-governmental organizations" in paragraph 3 left the way open for co-operation between the Secretariat and any non-governmental organization, thereby sidestepping the objective criteria governing the granting of consultative status, and might lead to complications at the national level. His delegation also had reservations regarding paragraph 4.

27. Mr. DE AZEVEDO (Brazil) said that he would vote in favour of draft resolution II, although he shared the Netherlands representative's reservation regarding paragraph 3.

28. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution II to the vote.

² Council resolution 1738 (LIV).

³ Council resolution 1739 (LIV).

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*⁴

29. The PRESIDENT said that if there was no objection he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision in paragraph 13 of the report (E/5300).

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5302)

30. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 23 (E/5302), paragraph 5 of which contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council. The draft resolution had been adopted without objection by the Co-ordination Committee and if he heard none in the Council, he would take it that it wished to do likewise.

*The draft resolution was adopted without objection.*⁵

31. Mr. HAMID (Sudan), speaking at the invitation of the President, expressed the gratitude of the people and Government of Sudan to the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the international community for helping to obtain a peaceful settlement in the south of his country. The resolution which had just been adopted would give more impetus to the implementation of Council resolutions 1655 (LII) and 1705 (LIII). His delegation wished to thank the delegations which had sponsored the draft resolution in the Co-ordination Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 22

Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5294)

32. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 22 (E/5294), paragraph 7 of which contained a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council. That decision had been adopted without objection by the Co-ordination Committee, and if he heard none in the Council, he would take it that it wished to do likewise.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Transport questions:

(a) United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic;

(b) Transport of dangerous goods

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5295)

33. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 24 (E/5295), paragraph 10 of which contained three draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council. He also drew attention to paragraph 6 of the report, which set out the financial implications of draft resolution III.

⁴ Council resolution 1740 (LIV).

⁵ Council resolution 1741 (LIV).

34. He said that draft resolution I had been adopted by the Co-ordination Committee without objection, and if he heard none in the Council, he would take it that it too wished to do so.

*Draft resolution I was adopted without objection.*⁶

35. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution II had also been adopted by the Co-ordination Committee without objection; he would take it that the Council wished to follow suit.

*Draft resolution II was adopted without objection.*⁷

⁶ Council resolution 1742 (LIV).

⁷ Council resolution 1743 (LIV).

36. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that in paragraph 3 (e) the words "*a takje*" should be replaced by the word "*i*". As it stood, the text placed the Spanish, Russian and Chinese languages in an inferior position.

37. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would make the necessary correction to the text.

38. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution III.

*Draft resolution III was adopted without abstention.*⁸

The meeting rose at 12.05 p.m.

⁸ Council resolution 1744 (LIV).

1855th meeting

Wednesday, 16 May 1973, at 10.50 a.m.

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

E/SR.1855

AGENDA ITEM 13

Capital punishment

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5298)

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 17 of the Social Committee's report (E/5298), which contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council.

2. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution in the Social Committee but now intended to vote for it. Although the legal system in Chile did provide for capital punishment, the relevant legislation was more than 100 years old and had not been applied in recent years. His delegation could support the draft resolution, since it did not call for the abolition of capital punishment and it expressly stated that the main objective to be pursued was that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing such punishment. His delegation particularly endorsed the expression of concern in paragraph 4 at the use of harsher methods of execution, a concern which was entirely in keeping with his country's respect for the dignity of human life.

3. The PRESIDENT said that a vote had been requested on the draft resolution.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.*¹

AGENDA ITEM 17

Social development:

- (a) Report of the Commission for Social Development;
- (b) Promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5328)

4. The PRESIDENT noted that paragraph 24 of the Social Committee's Report (E/5328) contained seven

¹ Council resolution 1745 (LIV).

draft resolutions and five draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council. He then put draft resolution I to the vote.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*²

5. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted for draft resolution I as a whole in the Social Committee for the reasons it had explained in that Committee. His delegation understood the reference to "obligations" in the eleventh preambular paragraph as meaning only obligations assumed by States pursuant to agreements concluded by them. No obligations could be imposed upon a State by virtue of an agreement to which it was not a party.

6. Mr. COUTO (Brazil) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution I in the Social Committee but had cast an affirmative vote on the present occasion as proof of its identification with the broad purposes of the draft resolution. His delegation had abstained initially because of imperfections in the draft resolution which could be attributed to the attempt to combine, in a single text, two different drafts conceived from different points of view.

7. The causes of and the remedies for the problems raised in the draft resolution were not adequately identified, and the notion of "social development" was presented as if measures to improve social conditions could be envisaged in the abstract, without regard for the general framework of development policies.

8. The text was imprecise with respect to the role of national and international efforts in the social development process. National efforts seemed to be ignored, and international efforts were presented in formulations that were far too vague to have the required impact. Moreover, national and international efforts were not related to each other in a mutually supportive manner.

9. The specific wording of the text was also unsatisfactory, in particular the idea of a "working force" conceived of as being separate from the population as a whole. In theory, Brazil regarded its working force as being every man, woman and child in the popula-

² Council resolution 1746 (LIV).

tion. Because the resolution was biased in its approach to social development, it had the effect of prejudging situations that should be viewed in the context of national priorities and national decisions.

10. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution I, although it shared to some extent the concern expressed by the representative of Brazil with regard to the unsatisfactory wording of certain ideas. It particularly endorsed the recommendation in paragraph 4 that appropriate measures should be taken at all levels to ensure more active participation by the entire population, including the working force, in the production, preparation and execution of economic and social development policies and programmes. He understood the expression "working force" to mean the majority of the population in most developing countries, which had marginal productive roles and were relatively disadvantaged compared with a favoured minority employed in the modern sector of the economy. The draft resolution rightly emphasized the need to involve the majority of the population in social progress and development.

11. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution II.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention.³

12. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution II because it needed to study further the implications of certain of its provisions. He stressed that circumstances differed in each country and that every country should decide its own approach to social and economic development.

13. The PRESIDENT noted that draft resolution III had been unanimously adopted by the Social Committee. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it unanimously.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.⁴

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution IV.

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.⁵

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution V.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.⁶

16. The PRESIDENT noted that draft resolution VI had been unanimously adopted by the Social Committee. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it unanimously.

Draft resolution VI was adopted unanimously.⁷

17. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution VII.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.⁸

18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decisions A, B, C, D and E, which had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee.

Draft decisions A, B, C, D and E were adopted without objection.

³ Council resolution 1747 (LIV).

⁴ Council resolution 1748 (LIV).

⁵ Council resolution 1749 (LIV).

⁶ Council resolution 1750 (LIV).

⁷ Council resolution 1751 (LIV).

⁸ Council resolution 1752 (LIV).

AGENDA ITEM 3

Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5327)

19. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 15 of the report (E/5327), containing two draft resolutions which the Economic Committee had adopted by consensus and recommended for adoption by the Council.

Draft resolutions I and II were adopted by consensus.⁹

AGENDA ITEM 4

Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5326)

20. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 13 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5326), containing a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council, and invited the Council to vote on it.

The draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.¹⁰

21. Mr. VOLOSHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution on the understanding that, if a special fund were established to subsidize the additional transport costs of the land-locked developing countries, it would be financed exclusively from voluntary contributions.

22. Mr. KARHILO (Finland) said that, although his delegation fully recognized the problems of the land-locked developing countries and the need to adopt special measures to assist them, it had abstained in the vote because of its well-known opposition to the proliferation of special funds within the United Nations system. In particular, his delegation did not approve of the wording of paragraph 1, which implied that the Economic and Social Council was endorsing the establishment of a special fund to subsidize the additional transport costs of the land-locked developing countries.

23. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that, despite its sympathy for the problems of the land-locked developing countries, his delegation had abstained in the vote because it felt that paragraph 1 prejudged the question of establishing a special fund. The Council should not make any recommendation which might be interpreted as advocating the establishment of the fund without previously having made a careful study of the transport difficulties confronting the land-locked countries and having determined that a special fund was, in fact, the best means of overcoming those difficulties. At the present stage it would be better to study the question of the transport problems of land-locked countries in the regional economic commissions, under whose auspices consultations could be held with a view to co-ordinating the policies of the land-locked countries and the neighbouring transit States. Such a dialogue would facilitate increased trade between land-locked and other States and stimulate co-operation between land-locked and transit States in joint projects of mutual benefit.

24. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because

⁹ Council resolutions 1753 (LIV) and 1754 (LIV).

¹⁰ Council resolution 1755 (LIV).

it supported further efforts to seek international solutions to the problems of countries which were particularly disadvantaged as a result of their geographical location. His delegation viewed the question of special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries in a wider context of special measures for countries which suffered economic disadvantages because of their location, for example, developing island countries. His delegation's support for the draft resolution, however, should not be interpreted as acceptance of an obligation to contribute to a special fund for the land-locked developing countries, if that should be the outcome of the study envisaged in the draft resolution.

25. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because it supported the establishment of a fund to help the land-locked developing countries overcome their transport problems. He had noted with interest the point raised by the representative of France concerning the desirability of consultations between land-locked and transit countries and joint efforts to solve their mutual problems. His country had had successful experience with such an approach and believed that that method could be of great value to Asian and African countries.

26. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution as an indication of its concern for the problems faced by the land-locked developing countries. Like others, however, his delegation had reservations as to the desirability of establishing yet another special fund. His delegation had been able to support the draft resolution because of the provision in paragraph 2 that the Secretary-General would bring forth in his study all possible alternatives that might result from his consultations.

AGENDA ITEM 20

Study on regional structures

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5338)

27. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 10 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5338), containing two draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council. Since draft resolution I had been adopted by the Committee without a vote, he would take it, if there was no objection, that the Council also wished to adopt it without a vote.

*Draft resolution I was adopted without objection.*¹¹

28. Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon) said that his delegation had supported the draft resolution on the understanding that the study envisaged would not in any way jeopardize the establishment of further regional economic commissions.

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider draft resolution II, on which a vote had been taken in the Co-ordination Committee.

30. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution II in the Committee because it was opposed to an amendment submitted by the Brazilian delegation inserting the phrase "and under the authority and supervision of the legislative bodies of the regional economic commissions concerned" in paragraph 1. While it fully understood the concern of the Brazilian delegation that the authority and policy-making role of the regional economic

commissions should in no way be affected by intersecretariat meetings designed to improve co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level, his delegation felt that the Brazilian amendment would create considerable legal and practical difficulties for the Secretary-General in the organization of such meetings. Nevertheless, his delegation would be prepared to accept the draft resolution by consensus, if that was the wish of the Council, particularly in view of the fact that paragraph 2 gave the Council an opportunity to review the effectiveness of intersecretariat meetings at a later stage. If, however, the draft resolution were to be put to a vote, his delegation would abstain.

31. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had no difficulty with the substance of the draft resolution; however, he suggested that the word "legislative" in paragraph 1 should be replaced by "intergovernmental".

32. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) said that the amendment his delegation had proposed to paragraph 1, which had been accepted by the Committee, was essential to preserve the authority and independence of the regional economic commissions. He had no objection, however, to the slight change suggested by the representative of the United Kingdom, if that was acceptable to the Council.

33. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) felt that it might indeed be appropriate to clarify the scope and spirit of the phrase that had been inserted in the draft resolution on the proposal of the Brazilian delegation. His own understanding was that intersecretariat co-ordination between the various regional bodies responsible for development was indispensable and that such co-ordination should in no sense reduce or affect the authority of the intergovernmental bodies to decide the programmes to be carried out by the respective agencies, and particularly by the regional economic commissions. Paragraph 1 of the draft resolution did not mean that a decision by the intergovernmental body concerned was required in order for the intersecretariat meetings to take place; otherwise, co-ordination among the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions would be almost impossible to achieve, since some commissions met only biennially. However, there should be a continuing flow of information from the executive secretaries to Governments, so that the latter could consider and orient the meetings called for in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution under consideration.

34. On the basis of that interpretation, his delegation would endorse the draft resolution, as amended in paragraph 1 by the representative of the United Kingdom.

35. Mr. VOLOSHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in both the Co-ordination Committee and in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), his delegation had been among those to express fears that intersecretariat meetings with the participation of representatives of the specialized agencies under the chairmanship of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions might to some extent encroach on the rights of the intergovernmental bodies.

36. The Brazilian amendment, which had been adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, had in fact made it possible for his own delegation to support the draft resolution. Accordingly, it would support the present text, which the representative of Brazil had agreed to amend in accordance with the proposal of the United Kingdom representative.

¹¹ Council resolution 1756 (LIV).

37. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) observed that, if a regional economic commission met every two years, "supervision" was not a type of activity it could feasibly undertake. He was of the opinion that the term "authority" in paragraph 1 was sufficient and therefore proposed that the words "and supervision" should be deleted.

38. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) said he failed to understand the semantic difficulties experienced by the United States representative. It was true that his own delegation had originally proposed the insertion of the phrase in question, but the latter had been adopted by the Co-ordination Committee. However, he would have no objection to the deletion of the words "and supervision", on the understanding that the term "authority" included the task of supervision and/or guidance.

39. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) said that, in the view of his delegation, retention of the words "and supervision" would create practical difficulties in the implementation of the provisions of the resolution. Consequently, he was gratified to note that the representative of Brazil agreed to their deletion.

40. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that the text, even as improved by the deletion of the words "and supervision", might create legal and practical difficulties for the Secretary-General. However, if the interpretation placed on paragraph 1 by the representative of Chile was acceptable to the Council, his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution, although it would much prefer to have the text adopted by consensus.

41. The PRESIDENT said, that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution II by consensus.

Draft resolution II was adopted by consensus.¹²

42. Dr. COIGNEY (World Health Organization (WHO)) said that, as early as 1962, the Executive Board of WHO had requested the Director-General to study co-ordination at the level of the regional economic commissions. In its resolution EB31.R49, the Executive Board had declared that, bearing in mind the constitutional responsibilities of WHO in the field of health, its willingness to assist, and the economic advantages that would accrue from early participation of health experts in the planning and execution of development programmes, the Director-General should continue the co-operation described in the study in question. WHO's regional arrangements were stipulated in the WHO Constitution; the pertinent articles had been implemented since 1948 and after the first World Health Assembly had delineated six geographical areas which still constituted the basic regional structures of the agency.

43. In conformity with the Constitution, each region consisted of a regional intergovernmental committee and a regional office. The functions of the former included the formulation of policies governing matters of an exclusively regional character, such as co-operation with regional bodies of the United Nations and other specialized agencies having interests in common with WHO.

44. In the western hemisphere the situation was somewhat more complex, since the WHO regional office was the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO), which was also an organ of the Organization of American States and had its own constitution and its own budget.

45. He wished to assure the Council that WHO was ready to continue to take part in efforts to improve regional co-operation, bearing in mind its constitutional position; that position would be reflected in its contribution to the study now requested of the Secretary-General.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Tourism

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5337)

46. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the Co-ordination Committee's report on tourism (E/5337). If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 of the report without objection.

The draft resolution was adopted without objection.¹³

47. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had supported the draft resolution on the understanding that paragraph 3 of the text did not prejudice his country's position regarding ratification of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization.

48. The PRESIDENT said that he would take it that the Council wished to adopt, without objection, the draft decision contained in paragraph 10 of the report (E/5337).

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

49. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that his delegation had refrained from taking part in the Council's action on the draft decision in question because it did not believe that it was appropriate for the Council to guide non-governmental organizations as suggested in the text.

50. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) said that, if there had been a vote on the draft decision, his delegation would have been obliged to abstain.

51. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that his delegation had fully endorsed the draft decision recommended by the Co-ordination Committee because it believed that it was wholly consonant with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber (E/5308)

52. The PRESIDENT observed that the Secretary-General, in his note (E/5308), had submitted a plan for alterations to the Council Chamber which raised a number of questions: for example, the design of the new Chamber, which did not reflect the dignity and importance of the Council; the location of the various groups of representatives; the fact that some delegations would have seating for only one adviser; and the few seats provided for observers. In view of the significance of the matters discussed by the Council, a large number of representatives of States that were not members of the Council followed its debates very closely and they should be adequately accommodated. Yet another point was that the accommodation in the suite of offices and the conference room adjoining the Council Chamber was completely inadequate, even at the present time, and would be even more inadequate when the Council came to be enlarged. Accordingly, the

¹² Council resolution 1757 (LIV).

¹³ Council resolution 1758 (LIV).

suite should be refurbished so as to serve fully the purpose for which it was built.

53. Mr. VAN NAME (Buildings Management Service, Office of General Services) said that, following the Council's decision to increase its membership, the Secretary-General had considered the question of the cost of accommodating an enlarged Council. At the time, it had been estimated at \$85,000. However, no decision had been taken as to whether the Chamber should be altered. The plan now contained in the note by the Secretary-General (E/5308) was designed to improve the lines of sight from the seating position of the president. Minimum changes, and maximum use of existing furniture, had been made to that end, so as to reduce the cost, which was now estimated at \$100,000.

54. The Chamber was essentially the same as when it had been originally designed in 1949. The only basic difference was in the seating arrangements for the members of the Council. Places for more members had been set at the existing tables—the result being that, whereas formerly all delegations had two adviser seats, some would now have only one. No changes had been made in the places allocated for observers and the location of the various groups of representatives remained the same.

55. The Secretariat had made no proposal for changes in the suite of offices adjoining the Chamber because it had never been called upon to do so. If requested, it would of course explore requirements and make any necessary alterations.

56. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said he could not conceal his delegation's disappointment with the unsatisfactory plan contained in document E/5308. Even allowing for the 24 seats on the sides of the Chamber, it would not be possible for all delegations to have two adviser seats. In other words, if the plan was put into effect, the future situation would be worse than it was in Conference Room 3, in which the Council was currently meeting. He fully concurred with the President's view that the facilities were not adequate from the standpoint of the dignity and importance of the Council and, in addition, from the standpoint of efficiency. For purposes of comparison, it should be remembered that the Security Council Chamber provided seating for more than two advisers for each delegation.

57. Moreover, while the Council certainly wanted proper and adequate press coverage, it was somewhat exaggerated, to say the least, to provide 100 press seats. In that regard, it would be useful to ascertain from the United Nations Correspondents' Association its opinion on essential seating arrangements for the press.

58. Lastly, it would be useful for the officers of the Council, together with a small number of representatives, to form a group and discuss matters with the Secretary-General with a view to improving the present plan.

59. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he fully shared the views of the President and the representative of the Netherlands. The plan did not bespeak a clear understanding of the need to maintain the prestige and dignity of the Council, nor would it enable delegations to work efficiently.

60. When he himself had been President of the Economic and Social Council, he had faced a similar problem at Geneva and had been compelled to obtain an allocation of \$50,000 from the Fifth Committee in

order to overcome the difficulties. It was apparent that certain administrative circles in the United Nations had failed to make a true evaluation of the importance of the work of the Council and of its prestige. The Council Chamber had been planned when the entire membership of the United Nations was less than half what it was now. It was not possible to make temporary changes any longer; the time had come for adequate permanent arrangements.

61. He wished to endorse the proposal of the Netherlands representative regarding establishment of a group to consult with the Secretary-General and seek a long-term solution. The Council could not continue to meet in rooms which had been designed for other bodies and other purposes. Lastly, he was grateful to the President for his endeavours and for placing the matter before the Council.

62. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that an entirely new and fundamentally different plan was required. Not only should each delegation be provided with seats for at least two advisers, but the horseshoe seating arrangement should be reversed so as to enable the President to see each representative. Indeed, it might even be possible to alter the layout so that no one would be facing the window and, consequently, there would be less need for artificial lighting. Furthermore, in the course of its proceedings, the Council was required to engage in a considerable amount of voting. With an enlarged Council, there would be even more need for a voting machine to be installed in the Chamber. It was also perfectly true, as the Netherlands representative had pointed out, that considerably fewer than 100 press seats were needed. In the final analysis, it was the Council that would decide the question of costs and he endorsed the proposal to establish a small group to discuss the subject with the Secretary-General.

63. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that he agreed with the points made by previous speakers. The further consideration of plans to increase the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber should take into account not only the dignity of the Council but also its functional needs. He therefore supported the President's suggestion that a contact group should be established to consult with the Secretary-General and members of the Secretariat, so that those who would ultimately formulate the plans would be aware of those needs. He agreed that voting machinery should be installed in the Council Chamber and that fewer seats should be allocated to members of the press. The principle of equity should be observed with regard to the seating arrangements and each delegation should have a minimum of two seats for advisers. The proposed plan was too limited in concept; although his delegation appreciated the Secretariat's desire to keep costs down, the preparations and planning for increasing the seating capacity of the Council Chamber must take into account the constitutional change that would take place in the Council when it was expanded. The plans should be somewhat bolder, in keeping with the drive to rationalize and revitalize the Council's work.

64. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) said that he agreed with the President that the question should be re-examined and he endorsed the other points raised by speakers regarding equity in seating arrangements, installation of voting machinery and allocation of seats to the press, the public and delegates. He suggested the possibility of reconstructing the Chamber in such a

way that it could be used during the General Assembly by the Second Committee, since there was a severe shortage of conference rooms during the Assembly.

65. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) endorsed the statements of previous speakers and pointed out that there appeared to be space in the Chamber to seat some 700 or 800 persons. There should therefore be no difficulty in providing seating arrangements for 54 delegations, with three advisers each, since only 216 seats would be required in all. He agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that efforts should be made to reconstruct the chamber in such a way that it could accommodate 140 delegations for General Assembly meetings. He suggested that, since Denmark had donated the Economic and Social Council Chamber originally, the Danish delegation should participate in the contact group suggested by the President.

66. Mr. SADDLER (Chief, Economic, Social and Human Rights Section, Office of Financial Services) said that he was sure the Secretary-General would be very happy to hear the views of the Council on the matter under consideration. Indeed, had he heard those views earlier, they could have been reflected in the plan. The wishes of members would undoubtedly influence the Governments which would be providing the funds to carry out the required alterations. In drawing up the plan, the Secretary-General had borne in mind the financial situation of the United Nations and the positions of Governments respecting that situation. A number of options had been considered, the cost of which ranged from \$100,000 to \$700,000, with the highest figure representing the cost of a complete restructuring of the Council Chamber. The Secretary-General would be happy to discuss the plan for increased seating capacity with the group appointed by the Council.

67. The PRESIDENT agreed with the representative of the Office of Financial Services that the current debate could have been avoided had the members of the Council been consulted earlier. The Council would obviously bear in mind the financial implications of any future plan, but there were other considerations which should be taken into account, as he had stated earlier. He suggested that the Council should take a decision on the matter at one of its forthcoming meetings; meanwhile, he would consult delegations regarding their views.

AGENDA ITEM 30

Consideration of the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session (E/L.1544, E/L.1545, E/L.1548 and Add.1)

68. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth and resumed fifty-fifth sessions, contained in document E/L.1544, were based on the programme for 1973 approved by the Council at one of its organizational meetings (1850th meeting), on 10 January 1973. The list of items also took into account the decision by the Council to postpone until its fifty-fifth session consideration of the item entitled "Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities". It did not take into account any action which the Council had taken or might still take during the fifty-fourth session. The Secretariat would submit suggestions on how the decisions taken at the current

session could be reflected in the agenda for the fifty-fifth session. He pointed out a typographical error in paragraph 15 of the English version of document E/L.1544: UNDP should be replaced by UNEP.

69. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that he shared the President's concern to maintain the effectiveness of the Council and update its work. The same concern for effectiveness had led his delegation to state, during discussion in the Co-ordination Committee on the rationalization of the Council's work, that the Council should focus attention on a few major issues, such as items 3, 4 and 15, which would undoubtedly give rise to important discussions. However, the provisional agenda in document E/L.1544 contained 21 other items, and he wondered whether the Council was not over-estimating its working capacity. Although his delegation would like to support the President's efforts to ensure that the Council fulfilled its important task, it should be borne in mind that delegations and Secretariat officials would need some respite after the summer session to prepare for the General Assembly. He therefore hoped that any decision to extend the fifty-fifth session until 10 August 1973 would be considered tentative, in other words, to be acted on only if, after consultations, it proved impossible to organize the Council's work in any other way. It should not create a precedent.

70. The PRESIDENT said that the officers of the Council had decided to extend the summer session in order to facilitate the rationalization of the Council's future work.

71. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session marked the end of a phase in the Council's work. There were many items which would have to be completed so that in 1974 the Council could concentrate on major issues, in accordance with the new resolutions on the rationalization of its work, and assume its primary responsibility in the field of international economic and social co-operation. He was confident that the President would organize the Council's work in such a way as to shorten discussions on certain items. There were several items on which the General Assembly had requested that a report be submitted to the Council for comments. However, he wondered whether it was necessary for the Council to discuss those reports and whether they could not be submitted directly to the General Assembly for a final decision. In his delegation's view, the Council could further rationalize its work by discussing the items on UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund concurrently. He was certain that the preparatory work done by the officers of the Council and the Secretariat would lighten the agenda for the fifty-fifth session, and he supported the proposal to extend the summer session in order to clear the way for more substantive work in the future.

72. The question of multinational corporations had not been included in the provisional agenda and he formally proposed that it should be. The situation with regard to such corporations was evolving rapidly; the study group proposed had not yet been established and the matter required urgent attention. He noted that, under item 4, the concept of collective economic security had been incorporated in the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade in an effort to reduce the number of items on the agenda, but it might give the impression that the concept of collective economic security was related only to the

International Development Strategy whereas it was actually much wider in scope. Perhaps the Secretariat could arrange the agenda in such a way that collective economic security was not specifically linked to the International Development Strategy, since it was an item of major importance. He formally proposed that the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be included in the list of persons referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 1724 (LIII), who should participate in the discussion of the item on international economic and social policy at the beginning of the Council's summer session. It would be useful to the Council to have direct information from GATT, particularly in view of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in which both the developed and the developing countries were to take part.

73. The PRESIDENT explained that the decision that collective economic security should be considered in connexion with review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade had been adopted by the Council by consensus.

74. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) shared the concern expressed by the representative of France regarding the difficulty of discussing in depth all the items on the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session. He felt that the agenda could be further rationalized and suggested that the President could consult the Chairmen of the Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees to that end. He drew attention to rule 51 of the rules of procedure which stated that the Council could limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each member could speak on any question. Since the rationalization of the Council's work was important to all delegations, he suggested that it might be wise to invoke rule 51, with a view to reducing the length of the session. Moreover, if the Council could work on Saturday mornings, the length of the session could be reduced.

75. The PRESIDENT said that the officers of the Council had already met to discuss the possibility of

lightening the agenda for the summer session. In theory, it appeared to be possible, but in the final analysis it had been extremely difficult to delete any items. He would be reluctant to enforce rule 51 of the rules of procedure because he considered that all members had a sovereign right to express their views in the way in which they thought fit. However, any voluntary curtailment of the length of statements and the number of statements would naturally be appreciated.

76. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) said that his delegation could not agree to the extension of the session until 10 August because its commitments were already considerably over-extended in view of its limited staff and the very heavy schedule of meetings. In his delegation's view, the main objective should be to utilize the time available appropriately. He pointed out that, during the general debate, meetings had had to be postponed or adjourned for lack of speakers. The situation would probably be the same in the summer session even if it was extended. Moreover, the provisional agenda could have been more selective and could have concentrated on the most vital items.

77. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) asked whether the recommendations and decisions made at meetings of the regional economic commissions regarding the admission of members or associate members would be included in the agenda for the summer session.

78. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that those recommendations and decisions would be considered under item 9, on regional co-operation.

79. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he supported the Chilean proposal to include an item on multinational corporations in the agenda for the fifty-fifth session.

80. The PRESIDENT said that in view of the lateness of the hour, he would put the two Chilean proposals to the vote at a later meeting. He suggested that the Council should defer until Friday, 18 May 1973, any decision on the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

1856th meeting

Thursday, 17 May 1973, at 3.40 p.m.

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

E/SR.1856

AGENDA ITEM 26

Elections (E/5233, E/5234 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, E/5235 and Corr.1, E/5278, E/L.1526-1528, E/L.1529 and Corr.1, E/L.1537, E/L.1538, E/L.1539 and Add.1 and 2, E/L.1546)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/5278), in which he had submitted the name of Mr. Bruce H. Billings, of the United States of America, for appointment in his personal capacity to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to fill the unexpired term of Mr. J. G. Harrar, who had

resigned. Mr. Billings would serve until 31 December 1974.

2. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to elect Mr. Billings.

It was so decided.

3. The PRESIDENT then drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/L.1526), which indicated the number of seats to be filled in each commission as well as the number of seats allocated to each group of States. He suggested that the elections should be held in the order in which the Commissions were listed in the document.

4. To expedite the work, he suggested that Mr. Fleming (Argentina), Miss Gendron (Canada), Mr. Ya-

mada (Japan) and Mr. Rakotofiringa (Madagascar) should act as tellers.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

5. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members of the Statistical Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

6. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the three seats allocated to the African States—Gabon, Sierra Leone and Tunisia; for the seat allocated to the Latin American States—Venezuela; for the three seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Canada, New Zealand and United States of America; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. The PRESIDENT suggested that the candidates should be elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

POPULATION COMMISSION

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect nine members of the Population Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

9. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Mauritania and Tunisia; for the two seats allocated to the Asian States—India and Japan; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Ecuador and Panama; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

10. The PRESIDENT, noting that the number of candidates was equal to the number of seats to be filled, suggested that the countries enumerated should be elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

11. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission on Human Rights for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

12. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania; for the four seats allocated to the Asian States—Cyprus, India, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Panama; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Austria and France; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

13. The PRESIDENT pointed out that, in the Asian and Latin American groups, the number of candidates was not equal to the number of seats to be filled. He therefore suggested that the countries nominated from the African States, the Western European and other States and the socialist States of Eastern Europe should

be elected by acclamation, that Panama should also be elected by acclamation and that the election of a second member from the Latin American group should be deferred until the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect the four members from the Asian States.

At the request of the President, Miss Gendron (Canada) and Mr. Fleming (Argentina) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 27

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 27

Required majority: 14

Number of votes obtained:

Pakistan 24

India 23

Lebanon 20

Cyprus 19

Thailand 16

Having obtained the required majority, Cyprus, India, Lebanon and Pakistan were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 15 members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526). He reminded the Council, first, that the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the States Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; secondly, that due regard should be had to adequate representation of countries which were important producers or manufacturers of narcotic drugs and countries in which drug addiction or illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem; and thirdly, that account should be taken of the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

16. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

17. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) announced that, since there were 16 candidates for 15 seats, Spain was withdrawing its candidature. However, in view of its interest in the question of narcotic drugs, Spain intended to submit its candidature at the next opportunity.

18. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections, he would take it that the 15 countries which were still candidates had been elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

19. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect nine members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974. He drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1539 and Add.1 and 2), which contained information on the Committee together with

the names of Member States that had submitted their candidatures to the Secretary-General.

20. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali and Morocco; for the two seats allocated to the Asian States—Iraq and Thailand; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Brazil and Venezuela; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Canada and Finland; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Bulgaria.

21. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) announced that Mali was withdrawing its candidature.

22. The PRESIDENT suggested that the candidates from the Asian States, from the Latin American States, from the Western European and other States and from the socialist States of Eastern Europe should be declared elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

23. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) pointed out that the African group had also proposed the candidature of Gabon, besides that of Morocco.

24. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) confirmed the statement made by the representative of Mali.

25. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) pointed out that his country could not be a candidate, since it was already a member of the Committee until 1976.

26. Mr. OMAR (Libyan Arab Republic) confirmed that his country was a candidate.

27. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the representative of Egypt to foot-note 2 of document E/L.1539/Add.1, in which the Egyptian Government had indicated the name of its representative, if it was elected. That was why the Secretariat had thought that Egypt was a candidate.

28. It appeared, in short, that there were three candidates from among the African States for two vacancies.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Morocco	23
Gabon	22
Libyan Arab Republic	9

Having obtained the required majority, Gabon and Morocco were elected members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

29. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would proceed to the election of members to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. He drew attention to the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1537). It would be noted, from paragraphs 1 and 2 of that document, that two elections were needed.

The first election was to fill the 18 vacancies that would occur at the end of the year. The term of office for those seats was three years, beginning on 1 January 1974. The second election was to elect six members—five from the African States and one from the Western European and other States—for a term of office effective immediately and expiring on 31 December 1975. He recalled that the election of those six members had been postponed earlier for lack of candidates (see 1850th meeting).

30. He then invited the Council to elect first the 18 members for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

31. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates for the 18 seats: for the six seats allocated to the African States—Madagascar, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire; for the seat allocated to the Asian States—Japan; for the five seats allocated to the Latin American States—Argentina, Chile, Jamaica and Venezuela; for the four seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Belgium and Sweden; for the two seats allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that the countries nominated should be declared elected by acclamation, on the understanding that an election would be held at the next session of the Economic and Social Council for the vacancies which had not been filled.

It was so decided.

33. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) appealed to the developing countries which had not proposed sufficient candidates to submit a number of candidates corresponding to the number of vacancies to be filled at the July session. In that connexion, he stressed the fundamental importance of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, an importance which was borne out by the scope of the debates that had already taken place regarding the activities for which the Committee had been established.

34. The PRESIDENT pointed out that no candidate had been proposed to fill the six other seats in the Committee on Science and Technology for Development referred to in paragraph 2 of document E/L.1537. He therefore suggested that the Council postpone that election until the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

35. The PRESIDENT said that the Economic and Social Council must first elect 22 members to the Committee on Review and Appraisal for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1974. The relevant information was contained in paragraph 1 of the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1538). There were five seats to be filled by African States, five by Asian States, five by Latin American States and seven by Western European and other States.

36. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Egypt, Madagascar and Zaire; from the Asian States—Malaysia; from the Latin American States—Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela; and from the Western European and other States—Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Nether-

lands and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

37. The PRESIDENT pointed out that there were fewer candidates than vacancies from the Western European and other States, the Asian States and the African States, and the same number of candidates as seats from the Latin American States. If he heard no objection, he would assume that the Council elected by acclamation the countries mentioned by the Secretary and that the remaining vacancies would be filled at the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

38. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that it must also elect five members from among the African States for a term of office effective from the date of the election and expiring on 31 December 1973. Since no candidatures had been presented, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council decided to postpone that election to the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

39. The PRESIDENT said that the Council must now proceed to elect 16 members of the Governing Council of UNDP for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

40. The information concerning that election was contained in the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1529 and Corr.1). There were five seats to be filled from among the African States, three from among the Asian States, one from among the Latin American States, six from among the Western European and other States and one from among the socialist States of Eastern Europe.

41. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi and Somalia; from the Asian States—Afghanistan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka; from the Latin American States—Brazil; from the Western European and other States—Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden; and from the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Hungary.

42. Mr. MUTOMBO (Zaire) pointed out that his country was also a candidate for one of the seats to be filled from among the African States.

43. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) said that the African group had drawn up the list of countries which would submit their candidatures for the five seats to be filled from among the African States. He therefore appealed to the Council to respect that procedure.

44. The PRESIDENT said that there were as many candidates as there were seats from the socialist States of Eastern Europe, the Western European and other States and the Latin American States. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries mentioned by the Secretary from those groups of States had been elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

45. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would proceed to a vote by secret ballot to fill the vacancies to be filled from among the African countries, since there were now seven candidates for five seats, and

from among the Asian countries, which had five candidates for three seats.

At the invitation of the President, Miss Gendron (Canada) and Mr. Fleming (Argentina) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the representatives from among the African States.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	26
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Chad	24
Ghana	22
Central African Republic	19
Lesotho	18
Somalia	15
Malawi	12
Zaire	12

Having obtained the required majority, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Lesotho and Somalia were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the representatives from among the Asian States.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	26
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Kuwait	21
Philippines	16
Pakistan	15
Sri Lanka	12
Afghanistan	11

Having obtained the required majority, Kuwait, Pakistan and the Philippines were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

46. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to elect four members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for a term of office of three years, commencing on 1 January 1974.

47. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that there were four candidates for four vacancies: Chile, Ireland, Malawi and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

48. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the four countries named by the Secretary.

It was so decided.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

49. The PRESIDENT said that the Council was called upon to elect 11 members of the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office of three

years, commencing on 2 March 1974. He drew the attention of the members of the Council to the report of the Committee on Candidatures for election to the International Narcotics Control Board (E/5235 and Corr.1) and, in particular, to paragraph 7, which contained the list of five candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and recommended by the Committee on Candidatures, and to paragraph 13, which contained the list of 16 candidates nominated by Governments and recommended by the Committee.

50. In accordance with article 9 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, the Council had to elect three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by WHO, and eight members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties to the Single Convention that were not Members of the United Nations.

51. Mr. FAYACHE (Tunisia) asked whether a person whose name did not appear on any of the lists mentioned by the President could be nominated as a candidate. The person in question was Mr. Kchouk, from Tunisia.

52. The PRESIDENT said, after consulting the Secretary of the Council, that a further candidature could be presented for the second election, in other words, the one involving candidates nominated by Governments.

A vote was taken by secret ballot on the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	23
Mr. de la Fuente Muñoz Ramón (Mexico)	20
Mr. Attisso (Togo)	14
Mr. Stoller (Australia)	11
Mr. Knoll (Hungary)	10

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Attisso (Togo), Mr. de la Fuente Muñoz Ramón (Mexico) and Mr. Kaymakçalan (Turkey) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

A vote was taken by secret ballot on the candidates nominated by Governments.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fleming (Argentina) and Miss Gendron (Canada) acted as tellers.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Pollner (United States of America)	23
Mr. Bärköv (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	18

Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	18
Mr. Chapman (Canada)	16
Mr. Reuter (France)	16
Mr. Shimomura (Japan)	15
Mr. Anand (India)	14
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	13
Mr. Arnillas Arana (Peru)	12
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	12
Mr. Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela)	11
Mr. Sylla (Senegal)	9
Mr. Aslam (Pakistan)	8
Mr. Grozdev (Yugoslavia)	6
Mr. Rouhani (Iran)	4
Mr. Kchouk (Tunisia)	4
Mr. Evan (Norway)	4

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Anand (India), Mr. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Chapman (Canada), Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Pollner (United States of America), Mr. Reuter (France) and Mr. Shimomura (Japan) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

53. The PRESIDENT announced that, since only seven candidates had obtained the required majority, another vote by secret ballot would have to be held in order to elect an eighth member. On the second ballot, the candidates would be the three persons who had received the greatest number of votes among those who had not been elected, namely, the candidates from Argentina, Peru and Egypt.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	13
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	11
Mr. Arnillas Arana (Peru)	3

Mr. Rabetafika (Madagascar), Vice-President, took the Chair.

None of the candidates having obtained the required majority, a second ballot was held, restricted to the candidatures of Argentina and Egypt.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fleming (Argentina) and Miss Gendron (Canada) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	14
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	13

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Olguin (Argentina) was elected a member of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) resumed the Chair.

WORKING GROUP ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW DRAFT INSTRUMENT OR INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 5 (XXIV) OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

54. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 3 of the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1546), and said that, if there were no objections, he would consider that the Council wished to enlarge the working group to 16 members, as suggested by the Secretary-General.

It was so decided.

55. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) pointed out that the membership of the working group was being expanded, although the number of candidatures seemed to have diminished.

56. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that the members of the working group were to be chosen from among the States belonging to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1974, a list of which was annexed to document E/L.1546.

57. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Liberia; from the Latin America States—Chile, Colombia and Dominican Republic; from the Western European and other States—Canada, Finland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; from the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There were no candidates from the Asian States.

58. The PRESIDENT stated that, if there were no objections, he would consider that the States mentioned by the Secretary of the Council had been elected by acclamation, and that the remaining seven unfilled seats, including three for the African States, three for the Asian States and one for the socialist States of Eastern Europe, would be filled at the next session.

It was so decided.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

59. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 1850th meeting, the Council had postponed the election of a

member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. The seat was to be filled by a member from the Western European and other States. The Netherlands was the only candidate for that seat, and if there were no objections, he would consider that the Council had elected the Netherlands by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

60. The PRESIDENT recalled that, at its 1850th meeting, the Council had postponed the election of a member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The seat was to be filled by a member from the Western European and other States for a four-year term of office. Since there was as yet no candidate for the seat, he proposed that the election should be postponed to the fifty-fifth session of the Council.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

61. The PRESIDENT pointed out that seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination were to be elected for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1974, and drew the Council's attention to the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1528).

62. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) gave the following details. There was no candidate from the African States; the two candidates from the Latin American States were Argentina and Haiti; the two candidates from the Western European and other States were France and the United States of America; and the candidate from the socialist States of Eastern Europe was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

63. Mr. AQUEREBURU (Togo) stated that, since there was no candidate from the African States, Togo wished to present its candidature.

64. The PRESIDENT stated that, if there were no objections, he would take it that Togo and the candidates mentioned by the Secretary had been elected by acclamation, and that the remaining unfilled seat would be filled at the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

1857th meeting

Friday, 18 May 1973, at 11 a.m.

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

E/SR.1857

AGENDA ITEM 10

Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5339)

1. The SECRETARY-GENERAL said that the item on the appraisal of prospective food deficits and food

aid needs was of such importance that all should speak out and commit themselves to solving the problem. Moreover, consideration of the item was significant in the context of the self-renewal efforts of the Council.

2. Certain trends were emerging that offered the Council the opportunity to fulfil better than it had in the past the responsibilities assigned to it under the Charter of the United Nations. There was an increasing

realization that many problems were interrelated and that they ignored national boundaries. More and more there was evidence that such problems required study and action in global terms. For example, the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade had marked a milestone in the recognition by Governments of their collective responsibility for the well-being of all. Further evidence of that trend was afforded by the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the work in progress to ensure that the resources of the sea were exploited for the benefit of all mankind, the study of the impact of multinational corporations on development and on international relations, the decision by the Council to review on a regular basis, in all its ramifications, the supply of, the need for, non-renewable resources, the concept underlying the revolving fund for natural resources exploration and the agreement by the Council to consider the concept of collective economic security. Those were promising signs, particularly at a time when internationalism seemed to have lost some of its lustre and to be viewed sometimes with cynicism and disenchantment. The United Nations must be alert to those new and important opportunities and, through them, usher in an era of internationalism, one based more than it had been in the past on equality and collective responsibility.

3. The item under consideration called for global study and global action. In the past 20 years, assessments of the world food outlook had alternated between optimism and gloom. In the late 1950s and early 1960s many of the large food-producing countries had accumulated grain surpluses and had been obliged to undertake deliberate measures to curtail production. The concern experienced in the mid-1960s, when large segments of the world population in Asia had been exposed to acute food shortages, had not lasted long because of the widespread adoption of improved technology based on new rice and wheat seeds, which had offered the promising prospect of the "green revolution". Yet the world was, within the short span of four years, again facing a serious food situation.

4. Such rapidly changing prospects, together with recent events, had again highlighted the precarious margin between food requirements and food production. A relatively small decline in production in 1971-1972, i.e., about 7 per cent for wheat and 1 per cent for rice, had led to sharp increases in import requirements in some major consumer countries. The aggregate carry-over stocks of wheat in the main exporting countries, amounting to 50 million tons in 1970/1971, had fallen to less than 30 million tons in 1972/1973, the lowest level for 20 years. Stocks of other grains and rice had also been depleted in both exporting and importing countries. World prices of wheat had almost doubled in one year. As the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had pointed out in the addendum (E/5050/Add.1) to his report on the subject, at those low levels, food-grain stocks would no longer provide an adequate buffer against the recurrence of any serious crop failures in major producing areas, and the availability of adequate food supplies to millions of human beings would depend on the weather in a single year. It was a dangerous and intolerable situation.

5. While major producing countries had taken steps to increase production and, barring any unforeseen failure, the world might be able to manage in 1973, the fact remained that the international community had not accepted in any meaningful sense the concept of a minimum safe level of basic food stocks. He agreed with the assessment by the Director-General of FAO that the time had come for a new approach to the world's food problem. Consequently, he was gratified that the Council, as the principal United Nations organ in the economic and social fields, had decided to discuss the problem and the concept of minimum world security. He was also pleased that the Economic Committee had recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council (E/5339, para. 14, draft resolution II), welcoming the intention of the Director-General of FAO to submit concrete proposals to implement that concept for consideration by the governing bodies of FAO later in the year.

6. In lending his own support to that initiative, he stressed that adequate availability of basic food was a fundamental human right and that an orderly international policy to meet needs in that regard was a vital element of the concept of collective economic security. It was his hope that Governments would recognize their collective responsibility by supporting the initiative and co-operating fully in implementing it. The concept of minimum world food security based on voluntary co-ordination of national stock policies would be an important starting point in tackling the problem, and implementation over the long term would depend largely on the success of efforts to increase grain production, particularly in the developing countries. Increased production was necessary not only to maintain *per capita* food production but also to counter malnutrition by the use of higher quality foods. International efforts had to be directed to meeting not only calorie requirements but also the important qualitative nutritional needs. The United Nations, in collaboration with other organizations in the United Nations system, had been endeavouring for a number of years to draw attention to the imperatives involved in the protein malnutrition confronting large proportions of the population in developing countries. The scientific and technical knowledge required to tackle the protein problem was available; what was still lacking was the political will to ensure that protein nutritional needs were met and not obscured by a preoccupation with the quantitative aspect of food supplies in the developing world.

7. Much greater attention and policy support had to be devoted to the agricultural sector in the developing countries, and the assistance supplied by the developed countries to increase food production would have to continue on an even larger scale. There would be a need for intensified research and training activities relating to agriculture and for basic changes in agrarian and farm structures. The problems of small farmers and of arid areas would have to be identified and tackled. At the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources he had stressed the need for greater international action not only to prevent the further growth of deserts but also to reduce gradually the unproductiveness of arid lands.

8. A severe drought afflicting 2.5 million square kilometres of West Africa and covering large parts of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad had had catastrophic results in the form of sharply reduced food production, loss of cattle and

other serious hardships. Incipient signs of the problem had first appeared some five years before. It seemed clear that the United Nations system, which had shown its capacity to react to emergency situations, as in the case of Bangladesh, must be refined and strengthened so that it might respond better to crises that developed gradually over a number of years. A careful review should be undertaken of the effectiveness of whatever early warning systems existed at the time—a review that would seem to be particularly appropriate in the context of the concept of collective economic security. One of the lessons to be drawn from the current crisis was the urgent need to strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to anticipate such situations, so that they could be brought to the attention of the international community when the problems were less grave and solutions could be found more rapidly.

9. The approach to the current crisis must be forceful and cohesive. In view of the magnitude of the problem, it could not be tackled in piecemeal fashion. The need for concerted action had also been recognized by the countries concerned: at a recent ministerial meeting they had decided to establish a Standing Inter-State Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Upper Volta to co-ordinate their action against the drought.

10. Various measures were under way to assist the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, with regard to both emergency and long-term measures. Over the short term, most of the needs fell within the competence of FAO and the World Food Programme. Since the two bodies were already involved in meeting the emergency needs, it was thought that the focal point for co-ordination assistance from and through the entire United Nations system should be centred in Rome. Time was of the essence. The next four weeks in particular were crucial for the short-term operation. He would be meeting the Director-General of FAO in Rome very shortly, and he hoped that agreement could be reached upon an effective, co-operative approach to ensure that the United Nations family of organizations moved quickly and in concert.

11. He welcomed the proposals concerning medium-term and long-term measures in the draft resolution recommended unanimously by the Economic Committee for adoption by the Council (*ibid.*, draft resolution I), which called upon him to organize as soon as possible, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system, the necessary action to respond to the requests of the Governments of the regions with regard to their medium-term and long-term needs. The Council could rest assured that he would fulfil that mandate in the most speedy and vigorous manner possible. Nature had confronted the international community with important new challenges, challenges that also offered special opportunities for Member States to reaffirm through the United Nations their acceptance of collective responsibility for the welfare of all mankind.

12. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Special Representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that, following an initial visit to the six countries concerned so that he could acquaint himself with the situation, he had returned to Rome and given a press conference. It seemed that, at that conference, he might well have underestimated the gravity of the situation in the

Sudano-Sahelian area. Technical reports showed, with regard to cattle, for example, that in Mauritania only 500,000 remained out of an estimated 2.4 million head. In Senegal, there were still 650,000 head of cattle in the zone affected by the drought. Almost all the cattle in Upper Volta had moved on to Dahomey and, in certain zones, thousands of head were jammed near wells producing very little water. Feed reserves in the area were almost non-existent. Only a few head remained in Niger and large herds had left Mali, where, for the first time in 100 years, giraffes had been moving southwards across the River Niger. In fact, the Government of Mali, faced with enormous difficulties in distributing a huge quantity of grain for human consumption, was not inclined to request additional amounts for cattle and preferred to abandon the animals.

13. It was difficult to determine the number of deaths among the human population, but the figure was obviously very high. Consequently, food aid was essential, as were rapid transport facilities. Naturally, the most effective means of carrying grain was by air. The information concerning the number and condition of landing strips was inadequate for the moment, and it was more than probable that the six countries affected did not have sufficient stocks of fuel. Again, it would only be possible to use light aircraft because of the size of the landing strips and, in certain areas where the rains had already arrived, airfields without paved runways could no longer be used. At the same time, every effort would have to be made, by using air transport, to overcome the bottle-necks that would occur when food supplies reached the sea ports. It should not be forgotten that some of the countries concerned were among the poorest in the world. In Upper Volta, for instance, *per capita* income was \$60 per annum. Furthermore, the debilitated inhabitants were threatened with epidemics, children would for many years be affected by the consequences of the famine, and the influx of people into the towns would inevitably create an unemployment problem. Without their cattle, some nomads no longer had the means to sustain themselves or indeed any reason to live.

14. He had already consulted, and would continue to consult, Governments and international organizations in his efforts to secure aid for the stricken countries. The European Economic Community (EEC) was to provide an additional 13,000 tons of powdered skimmed milk. Misereor, a charity organization, was providing \$130,000 for the purchase of seeds and transport costs, the Federal Republic of Germany 3 million marks to meet urgent needs, the Netherlands Government 500 tons of high-protein biscuits and air transport to distribute them, while the World Food Programme was co-ordinating the supply of 500,000 tons of grain, including 150,000 tons that were to reach port by the beginning of June. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would be able to contribute in two ways: by supplying protein-rich food-stuffs and by strengthening action in the area of water supply by paying local labour costs.

15. In respect of co-ordination, a Minister had been appointed in each of the six countries to supervise emergency operations in consultation with the other ministries and aid organizations. National committees would ensure proper dissemination of information and organization of aid. The United Nations was already rendering assistance through its UNDP offices. At the

regional level, co-ordination would be secured through the Standing Inter-State Committee established by a conference of Ministers of the six countries. It was also essential to co-ordinate the activities of organizations and countries already affording, and intending to supply, aid. Such co-ordination was in fact the objective of activities being carried out in Rome by FAO and the World Food Programme, which the Secretary-General had decided to support. There was already a special office in existence and it would be strengthened so as to centralize continuous consultations with recipient and donor countries. The co-ordination machinery for the present emergency phase would have to be adapted in order to assist the medium-term and long-term measures that alone could solve the basic problems of the drought in the Sahelian area.

16. Lastly, he was gratified that, by the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee for adoption by the Council (E/5339, draft resolution I), his own action would be supported and strengthened by that of the United Nations and the international community.

17. Mr. LONGERSTAEY (Belgium) said that the Belgian authorities were particularly honoured by the fact that the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had chosen the former Belgian Minister of Development Co-operation as his Special Representative in connexion with the Sahelian problem. The Special Representative had given the Council an up-to-date account of the tragic situation in the six stricken countries, four of which were among the least developed of the developing countries.

18. In the short term, there were clearly three urgent problems that should be given high priority. The first was food for the population. Although it appeared that the immediate food needs of the population could be met with the assistance already provided or pledged, transport in the interior of the countries and at the ports must be organized. The rainy season generally began in July and many of the roads would then become impassable. The second problem was that of providing feed for livestock in order to save as many animals as possible. The third problem was the amount of seed urgently needed for sowing in June. Even if the rains were normal, unless the countries had sufficient seed, the next crop was bound to fail.

19. Medium-term and long-term action must also be taken to prevent a repetition of the disastrous droughts in the region. Such measures should include, *inter alia*, a survey of climatic conditions in the Sahelian region, action to hold back the encroaching desert, the development of water resources and improvement of animal production. Obviously the assistance offered by the international community, bilateral assistance and the action taken in the countries concerned must be effectively co-ordinated to solve the many problems facing the area. The fact that the six countries had declared the Sahelian zone a disaster area would facilitate the mobilization of United Nations assistance. The Governments of the Sahelian countries had also established a Standing Inter-State Committee to co-ordinate their activities.

20. The European Economic Community (EEC) was providing 13,000 tons of powdered skimmed milk, which would be distributed free to the population in the region; milk was urgently needed because, in many

cases, the drought had decimated the livestock. The milk would be sent immediately by boat to African ports and would be transported to the disaster areas by road, rail or water and, in some cases, by air, using the transport facilities provided by certain Member States. Two hundred tons of powdered milk would be sent immediately by air from Europe to Niamey, Niger, which was the worst affected area. Furthermore, EEC was in the process of organizing emergency food aid, as well as substantial supplies of grain, under the 1972-1973 programme of the second Food Aid Convention and those supplies would be delivered as soon as possible. Belgium was providing an aircraft to fly 18 tons of powdered milk to the area immediately and to ensure local transport for a short period. Belgium was also providing bilateral emergency aid in form of flour and further bilateral aid under the 1972-1973 programme of the Second Food Aid Convention.

21. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that it was the Council's duty in the emergency affecting the Sahelian zone to endorse the appeal of the Director-General of FAO to the world community and adopt draft resolution I in document E/5339. The Special Representative of the Director-General had referred to the immediate response of the Netherlands to the appeal and he wished to confirm that, as an emergency measure, the Netherlands was sending 500 tons of wheat biscuits by air and sea to the Sahelian zone.

22. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Director-General of FAO in connexion with the emergency in the Sahelian zone. In the light of the grave situation described by the Special Representative, the provisions of draft resolution I in document E/5339 did not seem to be sufficiently dynamic. However, it was to be hoped that Governments and United Nations officials would bear in mind the gravity of the situation in seeking ways to solve the problems. It was important that the situation should be brought to the attention of world public opinion. The measures taken by the Council indicated that there was some hope for the future. He agreed with the Secretary-General that the political, economic and social aspects of the problem were interdependent and required an equally dynamic response. The Secretary-General had also referred to the discouraging situation with regard to international co-operation, and to the need for a long-term policy on food problems, which his delegation also advocated. Food was a fundamental right of all peoples according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It should be borne in mind that, apart from the crisis in the Sahelian zone, the world as a whole was threatened with famine. The Secretary-General had referred to the need for countries to take domestic action to deal with the situation; his delegation shared that view but also stressed the need for international co-operation and the will to implement it successfully. Increased production in the developing countries was dependent not only upon domestic measures but also upon more equitable trade arrangements and the elimination of protectionism which was preventing the expansion of the developing countries.

23. Draft resolution II in document E/5339 was closely connected with the concept of collective economic security. The Director-General of FAO had suggested that world food stocks should be constituted and, although the draft resolution did not refer to that point specifically, it was evident from the discussion

in the Economic Committee that the Economic and Social Council hoped that the FAO Council would explore the idea further. Some years ago, the Director-General of FAO had advocated the idea of a world food bank. If such a bank had been established, the present crisis could have been avoided.

24. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali), speaking on behalf of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian zone thanked the Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the Director-General of FAO for drawing attention to the tragedy in those countries. Despite the gravity of the situation, he felt that there was some hope for the future in view of the sympathy expressed by many delegations and the pledges made by the international community as a whole. In October 1972, the Governments of the Sahelian countries had alerted Governments with which they had close relations to the impending crisis. He wished to thank those Governments which had recognized the danger at that time and those which had provided food and transport since then. When the situation had deteriorated further, the Governments of the Sahelian countries had been forced to draw the attention of the international community to the need for food and transport. He wished now to stress the urgent need of the Sahelian peoples for seed and vaccine. As the Special Representative had said, the rainy season had already begun in the area and seed was needed to ensure the best possible crop. Furthermore, the mass migration of the human and animal population might well cause a very serious health situation. He was certain that the efforts of the international community would be appropriately co-ordinated to meet the needs of the population. A remark by the Special Representative had made a particular impression on him; namely, that with the desert advancing from the north and the forest deteriorating from the south, the entire area would be devastated, unless great care was taken to prevent such a situation.

25. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would gladly take any other measures which might be necessary to help the countries in the Sudano-Sahelian zone and drew the Council's attention to draft resolution I in document E/5339.

26. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that he had already explained his point of view on the item in the Economic Committee. However, in the light of the Secretary-General's statement, he would like to submit an amendment to paragraph 4 of draft resolution I. In order to broaden the scope of the paragraph, he proposed that it should be amended to read: "*Requests* the Secretary-General to call upon all elements of the United Nations system to respond to the immediate needs . . .".

27. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that he had had some comments to make on paragraph 4, but the amendment proposed by the representative of Algeria would solve his problems and he hoped that it would be accepted. For many months his Government had given serious attention to the emergency in the Sahelian region and it would continue to do so. A special office had been established in the United States aid organization to deal specifically with the question. His Government would consider any further appeals made concerning the Sahelian region and he would give his authorities a full account of the discussion which had taken place in the Council, including the statement by the Secretary-General and the Special Representative.

28. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he wished to propose an amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I. Obviously the paragraph did not refer to the statement just made by the Special Representative and he proposed that, in view of his commendable efforts, Mr. Scheyven should be mentioned by name. The fourth preambular paragraph should therefore be amended to read "*Taking into account* the information provided in this respect by the Special Representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the Sahelian question, Mr. Scheyven, to the effect that . . .".

29. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in principle, his delegation had no objection to the amendment proposed by the representative of Chile, except with regard to the reference to the name of the Special Representative. It was not usual to include a name in a draft resolution and he therefore hoped that the representative of Chile would not press for the inclusion of Mr. Scheyven's name.

30. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he would withdraw the reference to Mr. Scheyven's name.

31. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I would therefore read: "*Taking into account* the information provided in this respect by the Special Representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the Sahelian Question, to the effect that . . .".

32. The PRESIDENT said that he would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution I, as amended by the representatives of Chile and Algeria, without objection.

*Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted without objection.*¹

33. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to draft resolution II in document E/5339.

34. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) said that the crop failures which had occurred in Asia owing to droughts and floods were not limited to South Asia alone. He therefore proposed that the fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution II should be amended to read ". . . following recurring crop failures in vulnerable areas in Asia, Central America . . .".

35. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said that he had no objection to the amendment but felt that the original reference to "South Asia" was more factually accurate, since the recent droughts had occurred precisely there.

36. Mr. RABETAFIKA (Madagascar) pointed out that the crop failures referred to in the fifth preambular paragraph had resulted not only from droughts but also from floods, such as the recent one in the Philippines. He therefore preferred the more general wording he had proposed.

37. Mr. HAMID (Sudan), Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon), Mr. VERCELES (Philippines), Mr. FASLA (Algeria), Mr. AL-HADAD (Yemen) and Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) supported the Malagasy amendment.

38. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said that the point made by the representative of Madagascar was well taken; however, he would suggest that the words

¹ Council resolution 1759 (LIV).

“crop failures” should be replaced by “natural disasters”.

39. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) supported by Mr. SINGH (Malaysia), favoured retaining the words “crop failures” on the grounds that the term “natural disasters” would be too broad and that the draft resolution was specifically concerned with food deficits and food aid needs, of which crop failures were the immediate cause.

40. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) drew attention to an omission in the first preambular paragraph of a reference to General Assembly resolution 2682 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, which the sponsors had agreed to include when the draft resolution had been considered by the Economic Committee.

41. The PRESIDENT noting that there appeared to be agreement in the Council concerning the retention of the words “crop failures”, proposed that the Council should vote on draft resolution II as amended by the representative of Madagascar and including the reference to which the representative of Pakistan had drawn attention.

Draft resolution II, as amended, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.²

42. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the reservations concerning draft resolution II that his delegation had expressed in the Economic Committee still stood.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand), Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Collective economic security: preliminary consideration of the concept, its scope and potential practical implications

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5344)

43. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 5 of the report of the Economic Committee on agenda item 7 (E/5344), containing a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council. The draft decision had been adopted unanimously by the Economic Committee, and if there was no objection he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it unanimously.

The draft decision was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Natural resources

(a) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources;

(b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5346)

44. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee on item 5 (E/5346). The last paragraph contained two draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council.

45. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out a correction to paragraph 14 of the report.

46. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina) said that paragraph 8 of the report did not give an accurate account of what had happened in the Committee and requested a correction.

47. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretary would consult the representative of Argentina and the other delegations concerned with a view to making the necessary corrections.³

48. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that a number of delegations had requested the Secretariat to provide a statement of the financial implications of operative subparagraphs (d) and (e) in part B of draft resolution I.

49. Mr. AHMED (Director, Resources and Programme Planning Office) said that, as the representative of the USSR had pointed out, certain questions had been raised concerning the financial implications of draft resolution I.

50. With regard to part B of the draft resolution, the timing of the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources had made it possible for the Secretary-General to include a modest provision in the 1974-1975 programme budget proposal to initiate work relating to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c), based on the recommendations, contained in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources (see E/5247, para. 45). Subparagraphs (d) and (e) had, however, been added in the Economic Committee and therefore no specific provisions had been made in the programme budget, although the intent of those subparagraphs could be regarded as being closely connected with the matters covered in subparagraphs (a) to (c).

51. An *ad hoc* expert group would be convened in 1973 from within the approved budget to determine the approach to be used and to elaborate a detailed programme of activities for achieving the objectives of all five subparagraphs. Taking into account the findings and recommendations of the expert group, the Secretary-General would submit for the consideration of the Council at a subsequent session a precise programme of work together with an indication of the resources required for the implementation of the recommended programme.

52. With regard to part C of the draft resolution, particularly the interrelated operative paragraphs 3 and 5 (b), the Secretary-General intended to undertake consultations with Member States on ways and means of conducting the preparations for the proposed United Nations water conference by means of a note verbale. That approach would not require additional resources. The Secretary-General had also been requested in paragraph 5 (b) to explore the possibility of convening regional conferences or seminars and to report on the matter to the fifty-fifth session of the Council. Such a report, if it was to take into account the views of Member States, as requested, and those of the regional economic commissions, could not be ready in time for the fifty-fifth session. The Council might wish to consider changing that deadline to the fifty-sixth session, as was the case for the report requested under paragraph 3.

53. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) drew attention to an error in paragraph 27 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/5346): his delegation had with-

³ The corrections were incorporated in the printed version of the report (E/5346/Rev.1).

² Council resolution 1760 (LIV).

drawn its first, second and third amendments but not the fourth. It had, however, accepted the proposal of Trinidad and Tobago in lieu of its fourth amendment.³

54. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the Director for his statement. His delegation was categorically opposed to convening an *ad hoc* expert group to determine the contents and scope of the studies requested in part B. The present resources of the Resources and Transport Division were more than adequate for that purpose. It would set a very bad precedent indeed to establish yet another expert group to do the work that should be done by the Secretariat.

55. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) thanked the Director for his statement, which had made it clear that the Secretary-General regarded the requests made in the operative paragraph of part B of the draft resolution as an integrated whole. His delegation fully supported the Secretary-General's decision to convene an *ad hoc* expert group. The developing countries attached great importance to achieving the objectives of part B, and his delegation attached special importance to the assessment of technologies requested in subparagraphs (d) and (e).

56. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) said that his delegation had no objection to extending the deadline in paragraph 5 (b) of part C to the fifty-sixth session of the Council, as the Director had suggested.

57. Mr. AHMED (Director, Resources and Programme Planning Office) thanked the representative of Kenya for supporting his suggestion. With regard to part B, he reiterated that the *ad hoc* expert group to be convened in 1973 would be financed from available resources; provisions to that effect had been included in the budget submitted to and approved by the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

58. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that his delegation likewise had no objection to deferring the report requested in paragraph 5 (b) of part C to the fifty-sixth session.

59. The PRESIDENT said that there appeared to be general agreement on the desirability of amending subparagraph 5 (b) of part C along the lines suggested by the Director. He would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution I, as amended, without objection.

*Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted without objection.*⁴

60. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina), referring to part C of the draft resolution, expressed pleasure at the Council's acceptance of his Government's invitation to hold the United Nations water conference at Buenos Aires in 1977. His delegation looked forward to participating in the preparatory work and would do its utmost to ensure that the conference was a success.

61. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider draft resolution II.

62. Mr. FIGUEROA (Chile) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution II in the Economic Committee but would vote in favour of it now as an expression of its support for the establish-

ment of the revolving fund. It was to be hoped that a final decision on the matter would be taken at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly. He emphasized the importance his delegation attached to subparagraph 1 (i) concerning the rate of repayment and the total sum to be repaid.

63. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) said that his delegation would abstain in the vote for the reasons he had explained in the Economic Committee.

64. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote in the Economic Committee but would vote in favour of the draft resolution on the present occasion. However, it still had serious reservations with regard to subparagraph 1 (i).

65. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that his delegation would abstain in the vote because the draft resolution did not clearly specify that the resources to be contributed to the fund should be additional to current commitments; because it did not provide clearly for a repayment ceiling; because no provision was made for preferential treatment of the least developed countries and the land-locked developing countries; and because it did not clearly indicate that any assistance provided through the fund must be subject to national laws and regulations.

66. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that his delegation would abstain for the reasons it had stated in the Economic Committee.

67. Mr. WANG Tzu-chuan (China) recalled the reservations his delegation had expressed in the Economic Committee with regard to the draft resolution.

68. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would abstain for the reasons it had stated in the Economic Committee.

69. Mr. KARHILO (Finland) said that his delegation would abstain because, as it had explained in the Economic Committee, it was opposed to the establishment of a revolving fund for natural resources exploration.

70. Mr. GATES (New Zealand) recalled that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution in the Economic Committee although it had had some reservations, the substance of which was reflected in the Committee's records.

71. Mr. TEMBOURY (Spain), recalling the reservations his delegation had expressed in the Economic Committee, said that he would nevertheless vote in favour of the draft resolution as an expression of solidarity with the fund's supporters.

At the request of the representative of Malaysia, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution II.

In favour: Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, France, Haiti, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

Against: None

Abstaining: Brazil, Finland, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.*⁵

⁴ Council resolution 1761 (LIV).

⁵ Council resolution 1762 (LIV).

72. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) recalled that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution in the Economic Committee. He agreed with the representative of Brazil, however, that it was regrettable that it did not provide for preferential treatment for the least

developed countries and the land-locked developing countries. He hoped that that deficiency would be remedied when the resolution came before the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

1858th meeting

Friday, 18 May 1973, at 3.20 p.m.

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

E/SR.1858

AGENDA ITEM 8

The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations (E/5334 and Corr.1, E/5351)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5351)

1. Mr. STAVROPOULOS (Legal Counsel) said that the titles listed for Mr. L. K. Jha in paragraph 8 of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5334 and Corr.1) included the title "Governor of Jammu and Kashmir". During the discussion of item 8 at the 632nd meeting of the Economic Committee, the representative of Pakistan had requested that a foot-note be added to the effect that the legal status of Jammu and Kashmir remained to be determined. Following a discussion in the course of which the representative of India had stated that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India and that he would object to the addition of any foot-note, it had been decided, at the request of Pakistan, to refer the matter to the Office of Legal Affairs.

2. The Office of Legal Affairs considered that the Secretariat could include in its maps and publications explanatory foot-notes of the nature indicated when it had itself compiled the information concerned and was responsible for it. The Secretariat would not, however, consider it appropriate to alter, add to or delete information supplied to it in a *curriculum vitae* by the party concerned. That did not imply any position on the part of the Secretariat with respect to the information supplied in the *curriculum vitae*.

3. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) pointed out that his delegation's purpose in raising the question had been to ensure that the information contained in the report did not reflect the position of the Secretary-General with respect to Jammu and Kashmir, and it was happy to note that the Legal Counsel had confirmed that that was the case.

4. As the Legal Counsel had said, the Secretariat did include a foot-note in maps and publications it prepared, stating that the legal status of Jammu and Kashmir remained to be determined in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Kashmir. That was what had been done, for example, in the *Demographic Yearbook* and the *Statistical Yearbook*, which showed that that was the position of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretariat with respect to the legal status of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. The Secretary-General should ensure that in all documents prepared by the Secretariat or for which it was responsible, wherever a reference was made to Jammu and Kashmir, that position was clearly and categorically reflected.

6. Mr. JAIN (India) said that his delegation had followed the statement of the Legal Counsel with interest, since it confirmed its view regarding the inadmissibility of including the foot-note suggested by the representative of Pakistan. He repeated that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India and drew attention to the very clear-cut and precise formulation of the Legal Counsel's statement. That statement had referred to the general practice followed by the Secretariat and not to the kind of foot-note suggested by the representative of Pakistan, who had attempted to mislead and confuse the Council by giving his own interpretation of the Legal Counsel's statement as having been specifically addressed to the question of Jammu and Kashmir. Actually, the statement showed that in many cases, the practice followed by the Secretariat was not to include such foot-notes.

7. Mr. WANG Tzu-chuan (China) said that, in the view of his delegation, the position of Pakistan was correct and reasonable. The United Nations Secretariat should carefully carry out the resolutions of the Security Council with a view to avoiding confusion.

8. The PRESIDENT drew attention to paragraph 5 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/5351), which contained a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council.

9. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that a question as important as that of the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations ought to have been discussed in depth in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly, because the Council was still not sufficiently representative, many countries not yet having ratified the relevant amendment to the Charter.

10. In view of the profound effect of the problem on the national life of Chile and its international relations, he was tempted to reiterate his views on the subject, but he would refrain from doing so to avoid the difficulties of reopening the debate, provided other delegations did likewise.

11. Reviewing the draft decision on which the Council was requested to act, he said that a foot-note might be added referring to the summary records of the Economic Committee that contained the observations men-

tioned in the text, either in the draft decision itself or in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

12. The PRESIDENT suggested the addition after the last word of the text of a foot-note indicator, the corresponding foot-note to read: "See documents E/AC.6/SR.630 and 632".

13. He recalled that the Committee had adopted the draft decision without objection. If the Council agreed, he would take it that it also wished to adopt the draft decision as amended, without objection.

The draft decision, as amended, was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Report of the Statistical Commission

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5348 and Corr.1)

14. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Economic Committee on agenda item 11 (E/5348 and Corr.1). Paragraph 4 of the report contained a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council.

15. He recalled that the Committee had adopted the draft decision without objection. If the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do the same.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Population:

- (a) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (b) Report of the Population Commission

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5347)

16. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the Economic Committee's report on item 12 (E/5347) and noted that paragraph 17 contained a draft resolution and a draft decision recommended for adoption by the Council.

17. He pointed out that the draft resolution had been adopted by a majority in the Committee.

18. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) said that in the English text of the draft resolution a semi-colon should be placed after the word "problems" in paragraph 1(b).

19. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a separate vote on subparagraph 1(d).

Subparagraph 1(d) was retained by 17 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of Malaysia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as a whole.

In favour: Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, Finland, France, Haiti, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.¹

20. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) explained that he had cast his vote in favour of the draft resolution for the reasons he had given in the Economic Committee, where he had also voted in its favour. While he thanked the sponsors for having accepted part of the amendment he had submitted in the Economic Committee, he felt that the full text proposed by his delegation, or the Brazilian amendments, for which it had voted in that Committee, would have been a considerable improvement on the original text.

21. The Spanish delegation had voted for the draft resolution out of a desire to align itself with the majority and out of respect for the views of certain developing countries particularly affected by the problem.

22. The PRESIDENT said that the draft decision contained in the Economic Committee's report had been adopted by the Committee without objection. If the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do the same.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Fiscal and financial matters:

- (a) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries;
- (b) Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level;
- (c) Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5349)

23. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Economic Committee on item 6 (E/5349), paragraph 13 of which contained two draft resolutions and a draft decision recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Council.

24. He said that draft resolution I had been adopted without objection by the Committee and that if the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do the same.

Draft resolution I was adopted without objection.²

25. The PRESIDENT said that the Committee had also adopted draft resolution II without objection and that if the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do the same.

Draft resolution II was adopted without objection.³

26. The PRESIDENT said that the draft decision contained in the report of the Economic Committee had been adopted without objection by the Committee and that if the Council so agreed, he would take it that it wished to do the same.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

27. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he did not object to the adoption of draft resolution I, on the understanding that his delegation maintained the reservations and observations it had expressed on the item in the Economic Committee, since it did not share the prevailing view regarding the relationship between private investments and develop-

¹ Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

² Council resolution 1764 (LIV).

³ Council resolution 1765 (LIV).

ment. If a vote had been taken on the draft, his delegation would have abstained.

28. Had a vote been taken on draft resolution II, the Soviet Union would not have supported paragraph 2.

AGENDA ITEM 28

Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5350)

29. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Economic Committee on item 28 (E/5350), paragraph 7 of which contained a draft resolution recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Council. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

*The draft resolution was adopted by consensus.*⁴

30. The PRESIDENT said that Australia had announced on 7 May that it would provide the sum of \$150,000 to help Zambia establish a new route for imports and exports; the details would be agreed upon by the two Governments.

AGENDA ITEM 19

Report of the Working Group on Rationalization

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5352)

31. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on item 19 (E/5352), paragraph 25 of which contained five draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council. Paragraph 26 of the report contained three draft decisions whose adoption was also recommended.

32. He noted that paragraph 5 of the report indicated that the Committee had adopted draft resolution I unanimously and if he heard no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.*⁵

33. Mr. OGISO (Japan) announced that the Japanese Lower House had approved the ratification of the amendment to the Charter on 10 May and that the amendment was now before the Upper House. Japan believed that it would be in a position to announce ratification in mid-June.

34. The PRESIDENT, referring to the ratifications of the amendment to the Charter contained in General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), said that among the Latin American countries, Barbados, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago had already ratified it. Among the permanent members of the Security Council, China and the Soviet Union had done so. The United Kingdom and France were in the process of ratifying the amendment.

35. He expressed the hope that the amendment would be in force by the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

36. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that the United States was also in the process of ratifying the amendment.

37. Mrs. DERRÉ (France) confirmed the President's statement and announced officially that the French Parliament had taken favourable action on the amendment. The French Government would complete the remaining formalities before the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council.

38. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) also confirmed what the President had stated and said that the ratification process would be completed by mid-summer.

39. The PRESIDENT said that paragraph 15 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5352) indicated that the Committee had adopted draft resolution II by consensus. If there were no objections he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution without objection.

*Draft resolution II was adopted without objection.*⁶

40. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) expressed his deep satisfaction that draft resolution II had been adopted without objection. Although it could not solve once and for all the problems that had affected the Council in recent years, by reaffirming the political commitment of all Member States to world-wide economic co-operation through the Council and by focusing its work on the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the resolution, together with the enlargement of the Council, represented a major step towards the revitalization of the Council.

41. The Netherlands was particularly gratified that the resolution had been sponsored by a solid group of developed and developing countries and that all delegations had demonstrated a constructive spirit of compromise. That showed that, given the political will, major decisions could be arrived at without confrontation and division.

42. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) endorsed the remarks of the representative of the Netherlands. Just as political will and collaboration between developing and developed countries had been demonstrated in the case of draft resolution II, its objectives—which sought to restore the Council's authority to direct international co-operation—would not be fully effective unless there was the same political will to ensure the implementation of the resolution's recommendations that the world's major economic and social problems should be brought before the Council and unless countries saw to it that they were represented at the highest possible level in the Council's deliberations. Furthermore, as a complement to its provisions, regional services should be restructured.

43. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that if the Council was to function more effectively, it would have to rationalize its procedures. However, the adoption of the draft resolution without objection was a positive step. The spirit of compromise shown by the sponsors had made that possible, and he was particularly gratified that his delegation's amendments had been well received.

44. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) expressed the hope that the resolution signalled the start of a new phase in the Council's work. It was a declaration of intent of a diplomatic and political nature, which was designed to reorient the work of the Council.

⁴ Council resolution 1766 (LIV).

⁵ Council resolution 1767 (LIV).

⁶ Council resolution 1768 (LIV).

45. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution III, which had been adopted by a majority in the Co-ordination Committee.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 23 votes to 4.⁷

46. The PRESIDENT said that the Co-ordination Committee had adopted draft resolution IV without objection; if the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do likewise.

Draft resolution IV was adopted without objection.⁸

47. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution V had also been adopted without objection by the Co-ordination Committee and that if the Council agreed, he would take it that it wished to do likewise.

Draft resolution V was adopted without objection.⁹

48. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 26 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee on item 19 (E/5352), which contained three draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council.

49. He asked the Council to consider draft decision I, which had been adopted by a majority in the Co-ordination Committee.

50. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) explained that when the Co-ordination Committee had voted on the draft decision, his delegation had abstained because, although it agreed with the spirit of the proposal, it had found it somewhat exaggerated that the principal organs should not be able to establish *ad hoc* bodies for specific tasks. Thus, the delegations of Brazil and Canada had submitted a draft amendment deleting the words "either" and "or *ad hoc*". The draft amendment had been rejected in the Co-ordination Committee by a narrow margin. His delegation formally proposed that another vote be taken on the draft amendment.

51. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that his delegation, as a sponsor of the draft decision, would like the text to remain as it stood. In the first place, for the purposes of rationalization, the Council itself must retain control over the establishment of new subsidiary organs. Furthermore, since the Council met four times in a year there would be no substantial delay caused by waiting for the Council's approval. Lastly, it would be harmful to make exceptions regarding *ad hoc* subsidiary bodies between sessions of the Council, in view of the well-known tendency towards proliferation of *ad hoc* bodies.

52. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on the retention of the words "either" and "or *ad hoc*" in draft decision I.

The words "either" and "or ad hoc" were retained by 18 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

53. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on draft decision I as a whole.

Draft decision I was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

54. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to vote on draft decision II, which had been adopted by a majority in the Co-ordination Committee.

Draft decision II was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

55. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to vote on draft decision III, which had been adopted by a majority in the Co-ordination Committee.

Draft decision III was adopted by 13 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

56. Mr. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted for draft resolution II despite the fact that it still had reservations regarding certain paragraphs, which it had explained in the Co-ordination Committee. His delegation had voted against draft resolution III for the reasons already given in the Co-ordination Committee. He had no objection to draft resolution V, but maintained the reservations already expressed in the Co-ordination Committee.

57. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) said that he wished to make four time-saving suggestions with a view to accelerating the Council's work. First, when subjects of a ceremonial nature came before the Council, it would be sufficient for one spokesman from each group of countries to speak for all of them, as for example the Nordic countries did. He recalled that many delegations had expressed their sympathy with regard to the Tunisian floods and the Yemeni air disaster.

58. Secondly, he drew attention to the matter of draft resolutions sponsored by many delegations: generally speaking, almost all the sponsors spoke on the draft resolution when, except on rare occasions, it would be enough for a single sponsor to speak for all of them. In that context, there was an additional complication in that many delegations, so it was alleged, made statements so that they would be reported by the press in their respective countries. However, there was a simple solution to hand, namely that delegations in that position could circulate written texts of the statements that they would have made to other delegations and the press. Such a device was common in national parliaments in many countries.

59. Thirdly, he referred to the comment made at the 1855th meeting by the representative of Spain concerning the possibility of fixing a time-limit for statements by delegations. Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council authorized the Council to limit the time allowed to each speaker. He did not wish to suggest that an arbitrary time-limit be imposed on all statements, but it would be useful to bear in mind that both the Council and its subsidiary organs could take *ad hoc* decisions on the matter when their work was behind schedule and abide by the provisions of rule 51 of the rules of procedure more frequently.

60. Lastly, it was becoming an increasingly common practice for delegations to explain their vote and state their reservations both in the Committees and in the plenary meetings of the Council. It would be sufficient for such explanations and reservations to be expressed on one occasion only and, subsequently, delegations which wished to do so could confine themselves to referring to their previous statement.

61. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) endorsed the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom.

62. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that he would study carefully the United Kingdom proposals for the Council's next session. For the time being, he did not feel that it was possible to apply fixed rules to the debate without infringing the sovereign right of each State to express its views according to its Government's

⁷ Council resolution 1769 (LIV).

⁸ Council resolution 1770 (LIV).

⁹ Council resolution 1771 (LIV).

instructions. It should be borne in mind that the Council was not a commercial enterprise but an international organ made up of delegations representing Governments which wished to explain their views. For the majority of the developing countries, the work in the Council constituted a continuing and significant effort to convince the other countries that their position was valid.

63. The PRESIDENT said that, as he understood them, the suggestions made by the representative of the United Kingdom were not formal proposals but merely suggestions. Informal consultations could be held among delegations to consider the subject again informally at the next session of the Council.

64. He understood that that was the spirit in which the representative of the United Kingdom had made his suggestions.

65. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) agreed that that would be the most appropriate procedure.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5353)

66. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on item 25 (E/5353) and, in particular, to recommendation (d) contained in paragraph 3 of that report, in which the Secretariat was requested to provide the Council, before the conclusion of its fifty-fourth session, with information on the availability of documentation relating to the items on the provisional agenda of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) for its fourteenth session. The Secretary of the Council would provide the relevant information.

67. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) provided the following information requested by the Co-ordination Committee: with regard to item 2 of the provisional agenda of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan, 1974-1977), all sections of the programme and budget for 1974-1975 had already been distributed on 17 May, with the exception of the following: section 11 (Economic Commission for Africa), in Spanish and French; section 14 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), in Russian; section 15 (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), in Spanish, French and Russian; and section 19 (Regular Programme of Technical Assistance), in Spanish.

68. He stated that the Budget Division had announced that the medium-term plan, 1974-1977, would be ready in all working languages by 29 May.

69. With regard to item 3 of the provisional agenda of CPC (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency), he pointed out that the reports of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency (E/5287 and E/5271 respectively) had already been distributed. On the other hand, copies—of which there were only limited quantities—of the reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International

Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization would be sent to the members of CPC by 21 May. The International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization had not as yet submitted their reports. The reports of the first two agencies would be sent by diplomatic pouch from Geneva on 25 and 22 May respectively.

70. With regard to item 4 of the provisional agenda of CPC (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)), the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/5289) would be distributed on 23 May. The special report of ACC on employment policy in the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/5289/Add.1) had been received in English only. The ILO had undertaken to submit the French and Spanish translations of that report, but they had not yet reached Headquarters.

71. With regard to item 5 of the provisional agenda of CPC (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 report of the Secretary-General (E/5284 and Add.1) had already been distributed.

72. With regard to item 6 of the provisional agenda of CPC (Marine co-operation), the report of the Secretary-General (E/5332) would be issued on 21 May.

73. With regard to item 7 of the provisional agenda of CPC (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit), the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in Algeria and Tunisia (E/5181 and Add.1 and 2) and on country programming (E/5182 and Add.1-6), had already been distributed.

74. With regard to item 8 of the provisional agenda of CPC (Measures to improve the documentation of the Council), the report of the Secretary-General would be distributed on 23 May.

75. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil) said that as a member of CPC, his delegation was not exactly surprised at the difficulties which had arisen, since they reflected a worsening problem, which was becoming intolerable both for CPC and the Council. It was truly regrettable that an item as important as the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan, 1974-1977, could not be given the consideration it deserved. Consequently, he requested that the record of the meeting should reflect the profound dissatisfaction of his delegation with the status of the documentation for the next session of CPC and its bewilderment at the current state of affairs. The situation would jeopardize the entire process of co-ordination.

76. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) associated himself with the statement by the representative of Brazil regarding recommendation (d) in paragraph 3 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5353). His delegation had worked loyally and honestly in CPC because it believed that there was need for intergovernmental control over the entire co-ordination process. When the Co-ordination Committee had been considering agenda item 19, his delegation had pointed out that many of the difficulties of CPC had been caused by the lack of documentation. The Committee

had been correct in relieving CPC of all responsibility for the problem and his delegation supported the recent decision not to dispense with CPC. The Co-ordination Committee had felt that it was illogical for CPC to meet on 23 May, because, even if it met on 29 May or one week later, it would not be able to fulfil its task effectively. He proposed that consultations should be held in order to determine the date on which the Office of Conference Services would be able to provide all the documentation necessary for consideration of the item on the work programme and biennial budget in all working languages. He did not foresee any unavoidable financial implications and pointed out the need for Member States and their Governments to be given sufficient time to study that documentation properly.

77. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) observed that the Secretary of the Council had not mentioned the dates on which the documents would be ready in all working languages and agreed with the representative of India that consultations should be held with the Secretariat to determine whether services were available for the necessary documentation and that the Secretariat should provide information on the matter and on the possible financial implications, since CPC had to consider the item as soon as possible.

78. He pointed out that the fourteenth session of CPC might overlap with the second session of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, to which many delegations attached the utmost importance. If those two sessions coincided, serious staffing problems could arise for many delegations, primarily because of the highly technical nature of the subjects which had to be dealt with. He also pointed out that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme would be meeting at Geneva in June and that many countries would have to be represented there by members of their New York delegations. Consequently, and taking into account the fact that the most important and urgent item to be considered by CPC was the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan, 1974-1977, he proposed that, as an exceptional measure, the Council should decide that CPC should meet at an early date to consider that item only, since it must be taken up before the fifty-fifth session of the Council. The remaining items on the provisional agenda of CPC could be postponed until the summer session.

79. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) asked whether the Secretariat had given due consideration to the importance of the distribution of documents not only to members of delegations but also to the entire international community. Furthermore, the Secretariat must bear in mind that some delegations worked in one language only and when documents were not distributed in that language they could not keep up to date with the items. For example, the documentation of the Economic Commission for Africa had not yet been distributed in French and he wondered when it would be distributed in that language.

80. Mrs. DERRÉ (France) said that her delegation associated itself with the dissatisfaction expressed by many delegations and, like the delegation of Mali, regretted that the documentation in French was distributed after others. CPC could not deal with the item on the work programme and biennial budget properly if the documentation was distributed on the same day that it began its work. Her delegation had been one

of the few to support the continuation of CPC, but there was no doubt that, if it met under those conditions, the effectiveness of its work could not be truly evaluated. Consequently, her delegation supported the United Kingdom proposal on the understanding that it was an exceptional solution for a regrettable situation.

81. Mr. MEDEIROS (Brazil), taking into account the various factors pointed out by preceding speakers and in the light of the fact that the documentation would be distributed on the same day as the opening of the session, proposed that the fourteenth session of CPC should be cancelled and that the item on the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan, 1974-1977, should be considered meanwhile by the Co-ordination Committee.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand), Vice-President, took the Chair.

82. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said that the Brazilian proposal raised certain problems and therefore must be approached cautiously. Although it would be convenient for his delegation, two serious drawbacks should be pointed out: first, the discussion which the Council would hold in July would be of no use to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), whose session would begin in the middle of June; secondly, the proposal to establish a special group to replace CPC did not take into account the fact that CPC was an intergovernmental body, and that the problem which arose because UNDP and other bodies would be meeting in June was not insurmountable, since Governments would be able to meet with those concerned with CPC.

83. On the other hand, his delegation felt that the United Kingdom proposal was the best solution to the problem which had arisen.

84. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) observed that the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy would begin the following week and he understood that the Chairman of ACABQ had indicated that the latest possible date on which that body could examine the report would be 15 June. Nevertheless, delegations would not have sufficient time to receive instructions and at the same time to devote proper attention to CPC, the Governing Council of UNDP and the meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom had proposed that only the item on the work programme and budget should be considered and that all others should be deferred until the summer session of the Council, but his delegation felt that the Brazilian proposal was more appropriate, unless one week or more would be available between 29 May and 15 June. His delegation would reserve its position until it had heard other opinions on the matter.

86. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) said that his delegation was not a member of CPC. While he realized that lack of documentation had prevented CPC from working effectively, he doubted whether it would be able to produce anything that would be of value to ACABQ.

87. He felt that the United Kingdom proposal merited serious consideration and that CPC should be asked to redouble its efforts.

88. Mr. FAROOQ (Pakistan) said the Brazilian proposal would mean that ACABQ would be without

intergovernmental supervision, which was not acceptable to his delegation. If CPC could not submit its comments on time, ACABQ could at a later date modify its programme of work in order to consider CPC's comments—even in September.

89. The United Kingdom proposal was a useful one, and the Secretariat should find a date that did not coincide with the June meetings. It might be at the end of June or even in July. It was also essential that there should be no financial implications and that the Secretariat should be in a position to supply the necessary services.

90. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) asked whether the report on the work programme and budget was ready.

91. The PRESIDENT said that it would be distributed on 29 May.

92. Mr. DRISS (Tunisia) proposed that a detailed report should be prepared on the whole system for consideration by the Co-ordination Committee and subsequent submission to a ministerial conference, with a view to deciding on what approach to adopt.

93. The PRESIDENT said that he would submit the proposal to the Co-ordination Committee at the fifty-fifth session of the Council at Geneva in July.

94. Mrs. DERRÉ (France) asked whether it would not be possible to set a date forthwith. Perhaps the best course would be to ask the officers of CPC to determine the most suitable date. If the session could not be held in New York, it might be convened at Geneva.

95. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) recalled that his proposal was not for the Council to set the date but to leave the decision to the Chairman of CPC. The Secretariat should also report on the availability of conference services.

96. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the United Kingdom representative's query regarding documents on the work programme and budget, said that the French and Spanish versions of section 11 (Economic Commission for Africa) would be distributed on the following Tuesday, as would the French, Russian and Spanish versions of section 15; the Russian version of section 14 had been issued earlier in the day, and the Spanish version of section 19 (Regular Programme of Technical Assistance) had already been distributed.

97. It was difficult to answer the United Kingdom representative's second query if there were no specific proposals. It was his understanding that, if the agenda was reduced to a single item, the session would be shorter. If so, it would be possible to arrange it for the week of 25 to 29 June or 18 to 22 June.

98. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) asked whether it could not be held before 18 June.

99. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) replied that that would be impossible without entailing financial implications.

100. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) suggested that the United Kingdom proposal should be amended so that the shorter CPC agenda would include another item, namely, the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

101. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) recalled that the Chairman of ACABQ had reported that it could not consider any new information reach-

ing it after 15 June. Would ACABQ be ready to revise its programme of work so as to take account of any views expressed by CPC after that date? If not, there would be no point in meeting after 15 June.

102. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that it was difficult to accept the Soviet Union suggestion, for his proposal was simply an emergency measure to cut down the CPC work programme to the bare essentials. Moreover, if ACABQ, could not change its time-table, CPC might have to meet at a time that would involve financial implications. If that was so, he did not believe that the Soviet Union would be opposed to cutting CPC's programme to the absolute minimum.

103. At all events, it would be advisable to ascertain the intentions of ACABQ. The United Kingdom proposal did not aim at setting a date, and his delegation would be willing to accept the solution suggested in recommendation (c) contained in paragraph 3 of document E/5353.

104. He requested a vote on the suggestions made.

105. The PRESIDENT said that, under the rules of procedure, the vote should start with the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal; therefore, it would be the proposal to cancel the session of CPC.

106. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) said that the United Kingdom proposal had been submitted earlier. Moreover, the Brazilian delegation had put forward a proposal, not an amendment. It was also his feeling that the majority of the Council favoured the United Kingdom approach.

107. The PRESIDENT said that he would agree with the United Kingdom representative's interpretation to avoid a long procedural discussion, but there was nothing to prevent the Brazilian delegation from considering its proposal as an amendment to recommendation (c) contained in paragraph 3 of the report (E/5353).

108. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would not press his amendment, the fact that it was not accepted would none the less influence the Soviet Union's position regarding the United Kingdom proposal.

109. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the United Kingdom proposal that CPC should deal with a single item at its fourteenth session: work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan 1974-1977.

The United Kingdom proposal was adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

110. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that, in his view, the Brazilian proposal was still before the Council. The United Kingdom proposal had not mentioned the date of the next session of CPC. The intention of the Brazilian proposal was not simply to cancel the session of CPC, for it also said that the Co-ordination Committee should consider the work programme and budget. A vote should be taken on that proposal, since it contained points not included in the United Kingdom proposal.

111. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the Chairman of ACABQ had consulted the members of that body, who had decided that the deadline for the submission of documents was still 15 June.

112. Mr. HEMANS (United Kingdom) explained that his delegation's proposal was that the agenda for the fourteenth session of CPC should be reduced to a

single item. If it was now decided to dispense with CPC, the latter's fourteenth session would not be held and, consequently, CPC would not be able to discuss that item. The two proposals therefore conflicted with each other. He requested a ruling from the President.

113. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) endorsed the comments of the representative of the United Kingdom.

114. Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon) said he did not believe that it was necessary for the President to give a ruling. He quoted rule 66 of the rules of procedure and said that, unless the Council decided otherwise, a vote had to be taken on the Brazilian proposal.

115. The PRESIDENT reminded the members of the Council that procedural discussions usually ran on for a long time.

116. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said the only way to ascertain the Council's view was to take a vote. The United Kingdom representative had talked of a session of CPC, but had not said when it was to take place. In view of what had been stated by ACABQ, September was conceivably the only suitable date. The purport of the Brazilian proposal was that the question of the budget should be considered by the Co-ordination Committee. Since the United Kingdom representative had carefully avoided setting a date, the two proposals were not contradictory. CPC could meet in September, if possible, to discuss the item mentioned. Meanwhile, the Co-ordination Committee would consider the work programme and budget and the medium-term plan. He requested a vote on the Brazilian proposal.

117. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Brazilian proposal to cancel the fourteenth session of CPC and refer consideration of the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan, 1974-1977, to the Co-ordination Committee.

There were 6 votes in favour, 6 against and 15 abstentions. The proposal was not adopted.

118. The PRESIDENT put to the vote recommendations (a) and (b), and (c), as amended, in paragraph 3 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5353).

The recommendations were adopted by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

119. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that, in a spirit of co-operation, his delegation had cast an affirmative vote.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) resumed the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Narcotic drugs:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board;
- (c) Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5331)

120. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the Social Committee's report on item 16 (E/5331). Paragraph 26 of the report contained 10 draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council.

121. He pointed out that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution I without objection. If the

Council agreed, he would consider that it wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution I was adopted without objection.*¹⁰

122. The President pointed out that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution II without objection. If the Council agreed, he would consider that it wished to do the same.

*Draft resolution II was adopted without objection.*¹¹

123. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution III, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*¹²

124. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution IV, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*¹³

125. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution V, which the Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution V was adopted by 23 votes to 3.*¹⁴

126. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution VI, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*¹⁵

127. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution VII, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution VII was adopted by 23 votes to 4.*¹⁶

128. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution VIII without objection. If the Council agreed, he would consider that it wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted without objection.*¹⁷

129. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution IX, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution IX was adopted by 23 votes to 4.*¹⁸

130. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution X, which the Social Committee had adopted by a majority of votes.

*Draft resolution X was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*¹⁹

131. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained his vote on draft resolution VIII. The Soviet delegation had already made known its position in the Social Committee, and it wanted its views to be recorded in the Council report as well. The Soviet delegation considered that, in connexion with requests for information sent to States Parties to the international conventions on narcotic drugs, countries which had not been allowed to become parties to

¹⁰ Council resolution 1772 (LIV).

¹¹ Council resolution 1773 (LIV).

¹² Council resolution 1774 (LIV).

¹³ Council resolution 1775 (LIV).

¹⁴ Council resolution 1776 (LIV).

¹⁵ Council resolution 1777 (LIV).

¹⁶ Council resolution 1778 (LIV).

¹⁷ Council resolution 1779 (LIV).

¹⁸ Council resolution 1780 (LIV).

¹⁹ Council resolution 1781 (LIV).

the said conventions, such as the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, were not obliged to provide the information requested by the International Narcotics Control Board.

132. Mr. AN Tung (China) restated the views expressed by his delegation on draft resolutions II, III, IV and VIII when the latter had been under discussion in the Social Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Human rights questions:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights;
- (b) Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5345, E/L.1549)

133. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Social Committee on item 18 (E/5345). Paragraph 45 of the report contained 15 draft resolutions and paragraph 46 contained eight draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council.

134. Mr. COUTO (Brazil) felt it necessary to repeat the reasons why his delegation had not participated in the debates on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265) and in the votes taken on the drafts recommended therein. Its attitude did not in any way imply a lack of interest on the part of Brazil in that item of the agenda. On the contrary, it reflected Brazil's belief that such an important matter should receive the thorough consideration that it deserved.

135. Since the distribution of the first copies of the report had begun only 48 hours—Saturday and Sunday—before the Committee took up its work on the human rights item, his delegation had been unable to give adequate and responsible consideration to the report.

136. He recognized the difficulties which the Secretariat might have encountered in preparing the report, and was grateful for its efforts, but he could not help expressing his dissatisfaction with the late distribution of the report and his hope that such a situation, which could seriously hamper the deliberations of the Council on the human rights issue, would not be allowed to recur. He hoped that when the calendar of conferences came up for discussion during the next session of the Council, arrangements could be made for effective consideration of the question. The record of the meeting should state that the Brazilian delegation would also not participate in the vote on the draft resolutions recommended by the Social Committee under item 18 (a) of the agenda.

137. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention.²⁰

138. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution II had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary, he would take it that the Council also wished to do likewise.

Draft resolution II was adopted without objection.²¹

139. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that his delegation would abstain in the vote on draft resolution III but its abstention should not be interpreted as support for the policy and practice of *apartheid*, which it rejected as a negation of fundamental human rights. Nor could its abstention be considered as a lack of interest in the matter. The Netherlands had expressed its views at various stages of the deliberations by submitting amendments and by its active participation.

140. His delegation had serious doubts about the means of having recourse to an instrument of international criminal law without the legal and practical implications having been properly considered by an appropriate organ of the United Nations. That was particularly pertinent in the absence of an international criminal code and international criminal jurisdiction. Thus, it was inadvisable to approve a draft international instrument when the essential matter of the implementation machinery was left open. His delegation had therefore given its strong support in the Social Committee to the amendments submitted by the delegation of New Zealand with a view to asking the International Law Commission (ILC) to consider the draft convention as a matter of urgency. The legal expertise of such a highly qualified body as ILC was indispensable. Despite the fact that ILC was considering a closely related matter, the New Zealand amendments had, regrettably, been rejected.

141. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution III.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 18 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.²²

142. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that his delegation's position had been made clear in the Social Committee by the amendments it had submitted. It agreed with the statement just made by the representative of the Netherlands and would continue to maintain its reservations on the matter.

143. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was gratified that the Council, by approving the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (for the text, see E/5265, chap. XX, resolution 16 (XXIX), annex), had endorsed one of the most important documents of its fifty-fourth session. He was all the more gratified since the draft Convention had been proposed by his delegation and subsequently supported by those of Guinea and Nigeria at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly. He hoped that the General Assembly, despite opposition, would approve the draft Convention at its twenty-eighth session.

144. Mr. AN Tung (China) said that his delegation had not able to study the draft Convention fully and therefore agreed that the matter should be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly for consideration.

145. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution IV.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.²³

146. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution V had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary,

²⁰ Council resolution 1782 (LIV).

²¹ Council resolution 1783 (LIV).

²² Council resolution 1784 (LIV).

²³ Council resolution 1785 (LIV).

he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without objection.

*Draft resolution V was adopted without objection.*²⁴

147. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution VI had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without objection.

*Draft resolution VI was adopted without objection.*²⁵

148. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution VII.

149. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a separate vote on paragraph 5 of draft resolution VII.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 12 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

*Draft resolution VII as a whole was adopted by 19 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.*²⁶

150. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole because it could not support paragraph 5. His delegation did not challenge the right of everyone to leave and to return to his country, but Governments had the right to protect the basic structures of their countries and individual mobility could present major problems.

151. Mr. AN Tung (China) said that his delegation had not participated in the vote on draft resolutions V and VII because it had not had the time to study them fully.

152. Mr. PAUL (Haiti) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution VII for the same reasons as the delegation of Mali. A developing country, which needed the services of its experts, had to safeguard its human resources.

153. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution VIII had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without objection.

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted without objection.*²⁷

154. The PRESIDENT called on the Council to vote on draft resolution IX.

*Draft resolution IX was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.*²⁸

155. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution X.

*Draft resolution X was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*²⁹

156. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his delegation's satisfaction at the adoption of draft resolution X because the principles set out in it had been submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

157. The first principle provided for the punishment of crimes against humanity whenever or wherever they were committed, that is, in the past, present or future.

158. His delegation hoped that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, would adopt those principles, which would serve the purposes of the Charter.

159. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution XI had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without objection.

*Draft resolution XI was adopted without objection.*³⁰

160. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution XII had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee. If he heard no observation to the contrary, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without objection.

*Draft resolution XII was adopted without objection.*³¹

161. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution XIII.

*Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 21 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.*³²

162. The PRESIDENT in connexion with draft resolution XIV, dealing with the report of the Commission on Human Rights invited the representative of Greece to address the Council under rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

163. Mr. MEGALOKONOMOS (Greece) protested against the unjustified discriminatory reference to his country in paragraph 262 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265).

164. Paragraph 260 of the report stated that the view had been expressed that the Commission should focus its attention on mass violations such as *apartheid*, racism and colonialism, and paragraph 261 mentioned other violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in certain countries. Yet, his country was the only one mentioned by name. The statement that "some representatives" had made reference to the situation in Greece, was misleading; only two delegations had referred to Greece, and he therefore strongly objected to the wording of paragraph 262 to the extent that it affected the consideration of violations of human rights by United Nations organs. Consequently, his delegation was strongly opposed to the inclusion of paragraph 262 in the report of the Commission on Human Rights not only because it constituted a blatantly biased discrimination against a particular country, but also because it affected the very essence of the protection of human rights by the competent organs of the United Nations. The procedure for the Commission on Human Rights had been established under resolutions 728 F (XXVII), 1235 (XLII), paragraph 3, and 1504 (XLVIII) of the Council. According to that procedure any allegation concerning violations of human rights had to be specified, substantiated and submitted to a specific organ and in a specific manner. A given procedure had to be followed until the allegations were proved true and then, and only then, could publicity be given to the relevant report as a sanction provided after the exhaustion of all procedural steps. Yet the Commission, in paragraph 262 of its report, had broken with and evaded its own procedure; it had reversed the normal order of its steps and had not brought for-

²⁴ Council resolution 1786 (LIV).

²⁵ Council resolution 1787 (LIV).

²⁶ Council resolution 1788 (LIV).

²⁷ Council resolution 1789 (LIV).

²⁸ Council resolution 1790 (LIV).

²⁹ Council resolution 1791 (LIV).

³⁰ Council resolution 1792 (LIV).

³¹ Council resolution 1793 (LIV).

³² Council resolution 1794 (LIV).

ward any substantiated case. Such an outright breach of well-established procedures with no substantiation of the case, with no decision taken, no recommendation made and finally, quite irregularly, the publication by the Commission on Human Rights of a global characterization, such as the one against Greece, could open Aeolus' bags to unforeseen and undesirable situations. Why, for instance, should any State bother to examine specific cases put forward before the Commission and be willing to answer to allegations, in order to facilitate the task of the Commission? That was a very pertinent question that could jeopardize the whole system of protection of human rights within the framework of the United Nations and bring it to self-defeat.

165. His delegation therefore asked whether the Commission on Human Rights had the right to include in its report allegations by a limited number of delegations—a dangerous precedent—and whether, in view of the procedural irregularity, paragraph 262 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights could be redrafted. The second question was especially important to his delegation.

166. He also requested that his remarks should be included concisely in the Council's report and fully in the summary record.

167. The PRESIDENT recalled that under rule 75 of the rules of procedure proposals by non-members of the Council could be put to the vote only at the request of a voting member of the Council. The statement by the representative of Greece would be duly reflected in the record.

168. Mr. FACK (Netherlands) said that the remarks of the representative of Greece were reflected in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations (E/5333) referring to two representatives, one of them the Netherlands representative, who had expressed concern at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission about reported violations of human rights in Greece. The Netherlands representative had been acting on specific instructions from his Government.

169. Democracy had been born in Greece, as had been rightly claimed by the Greek representative in the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fourth session, and the Netherlands would like to consider Greece in that perspective. The concern of the Netherlands was all the greater in view of the special ties between Greece and the Netherlands. His delegation was therefore disappointed because Greece apparently rejected its humanitarian concern and saw fit to qualify its sober intervention in the Commission in extravagant terms.

170. The letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations made allusions to the past colonial record of the Netherlands, which—as his own delegation was the first to acknowledge—included acts which, if they were to occur in current times, might appropriately receive the attention of the Commission on Human Rights. However, if the Greek delegation was implying that the Netherlands, because of events in its past history, should never refer to specific human rights situations, it was overlooking the dynamic development of international concern for human rights over the past two decades in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international instruments had played an important role. Also in the light of those developments, the Netherlands delega-

tion considered that, as a responsible member of the Commission, it could not remain silent on the human rights situation in Greece.

171. He rejected the formal objections raised by the Permanent Representative of Greece. Neither Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter nor the Council resolutions to which the letter vaguely referred could be interpreted as precluding Member States from referring to situations in which human rights were at stake. The Netherlands position in that regard was amply borne out by United Nations practice. In fact, Greece had voted for resolutions in which serious human rights situations had been exposed. A number of Council resolutions had given the Commission an express mandate to consider violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

172. Turning to the statement just made by the representative of Greece, he pointed out that during the years that the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms had been on the Commission's agenda, 12 countries—four in southern Africa—had been mentioned by name with reference to human rights situations that had attracted the Commission's attention. That did not constitute discrimination against Greece. Furthermore, the representative of Greece, in referring to the procedures of the Commission, had confused the procedure followed with respect to petitions from individuals with that applied to the interventions of States.

173. The PRESIDENT invited the representative of Norway to speak in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

174. Mr. ERIKSEN (Norway) said that during the consideration of item 10 of the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights (see E/5265) the Norwegian representative had drawn attention to the situation prevailing in South Africa, in the African territories administered by Portugal and in Greece. It had done so in accordance with Council resolution 1235 (XLII), the most relevant of the resolutions referred to by the representative of Greece. In the Commission, the Norwegian representative had recalled that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe had upheld the conclusion of the European Commission of Human Rights that the Greek Government had violated a number of important articles of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, known as the European Convention on Human Rights.³³ The Committee of Ministers had further urged the Government of Greece immediately to abolish torture and other ill-treatment of prisoners and release persons detained under administrative order. The Greek Government had denounced both the European Convention and the Statute of the Council of Europe.

175. The Norwegian representative had referred to well-documented evidence of continued violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Greece. In so doing he had acted as a responsible member of the Commission and his only motivation had been the hope that Greece would rectify the situation. That was no more a violation of article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter than was the condemnation of the practice of *apartheid* in South Africa. It was not true that Greece was being singled out. The Commission was only following its usual practice in such cases.

³³ Adopted by the Council of Europe at Rome on 4 November 1950.

176. The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations had referred in his letter (E/5333) to alleged discrimination against the Lapp minority in Norway. A similar allegation had been made in the 1950s by a representative of South Africa following a Norwegian condemnation of the policies of *apartheid*, and there was no more foundation for such an allegation at present than there had been at that time.

177. The PRESIDENT invited the representative of Sweden to take the floor in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

178. Mr. SKOGLUND (Sweden) said that the Swedish Government shared the concern expressed by the Netherlands and Norwegian representatives in the Commission regarding the human rights situation in Greece. At the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden had expressed regret that, in spite of repeated assurances, the Greek Government had failed to restore democracy.³⁴ Since then, new violations of human rights had occurred in Greece. Such violations caused Sweden particular concern and grief when they occurred in countries which had earlier shared its belief in democracy.

179. Sweden continued to hold the firm opinion that the Commission had the duty to examine situations which revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights.

180. Mr. BUHL (Denmark) said that the Charter entrusted the Council with the responsibility for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It was therefore appropriate that the Commission should deal with alleged violations of such rights and report to the Council on its deliberations. His delegation hoped that Greece would soon return to its democratic traditions.

181. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution XIV had been adopted by the Social Committee without objection, and if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution XIV was adopted without objection.*³⁵

182. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution XV.

*Draft resolution XV was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*³⁶

183. The PRESIDENT said that draft decision 1 had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee; he would take it that the Council wished to follow suit.

Draft decision 1 was adopted without objection.

184. The PRESIDENT said that draft decision 2 had been adopted without objection by the Social Committee and if he heard no objection he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

Draft decision 2 was adopted without objection.

185. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although his delegation supported the proposed study in principle, it had reservations regard-

ing its financial implications and requested that the study should be financed from available resources.

186. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 3.

Draft decision 3 was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

187. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 4.

Draft decision 4 was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

188. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 5.

Draft decision 5 was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

189. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 6.

Draft decision 6 was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

190. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 7.

Draft decision 7 was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

191. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft decision 8.

Draft decision 8 was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

192. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said his delegation was especially gratified that the Council had adopted draft resolution IV. He particularly appreciated paragraph 1, which paid a tribute to an eminent Sudanese scholar.

193. The suggestion in paragraph 22 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265) that effective punishment should be meted out to the perpetrators of the so-called Khartoum incident only served to aggravate the tragic situation in the Middle East and the struggle of the Palestinian people against the usurpers in Palestine who called themselves the State of Israel. His Government fully appreciated the importance of the rule of law. The Khartoum incident fell within Sudanese jurisdictions; internationalization of the issue was improper and irrelevant. The case was being handled competently by the Sudanese Government, which did not need to be reminded of its duties. The Council's concern for human rights matters should be addressed not to the three diplomats killed in Khartoum, but to the thousands of innocent people killed and the land and property usurped 25 years earlier, and to similar incidents taking place in the occupied territories. The statement in the last sentence of paragraph 23 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights should not pass unheeded.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand), Vice-President, took the Chair.

194. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) pointed out that the question of international terrorism had been brought to the attention of the international community by the Secretary-General. The murder of three diplomats must be considered worthy of international attention.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) resumed the Chair.

195. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that international terrorism had still to be defined; the definition should not include the acts of national liberation movements.

³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2062nd meeting.

³⁵ Council resolution 1795 (LIV).

³⁶ Council resolution 1796 (LIV).

AGENDA ITEM 30

Consideration of the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session (concluded)* (E/L.1544 and Add.1, E/1545, E/L.1548 and Add.1, E/L.1550)

196. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council approved the list of items for the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session (E/L.1544 and Add.1).

It was so decided.

197. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council agreed to include an item entitled "The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations", as proposed by the representative of Chile (1855th meeting).

It was so decided.

198. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the question of the duration of the fifty-fifth session. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to extend the fifty-fifth session to 6 p.m. on 10 August 1973.

It was so decided.

199. The PRESIDENT pointed out that his note on the organization of work of the fifty-fifth session (E/L.1550) had been drawn up on the assumption that the session would last six weeks. The Council had just decided to include several additional items in the provisional agenda for that session. It could be left to the Bureau to insert the new items in the time-table suggested in paragraph 12 of document E/L.1550.

200. He reminded members that the representative of Chile had proposed (1855th meeting) that the Secretary-General should invite the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to participate in the discussion of item 3. The proposal had been made in connexion with Council resolution 1724 (LIII). He asked the representative of Chile to repeat his proposal.

201. Mr. FIGUEROA (Chile) read out the following text:

"The Economic and Social Council decides to invite the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to participate in the general debate of the fifty-fifth session in conformity with Council resolution 1724 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and to submit a report on the activities of the organization in accordance with the intention expressed by the Director-General at the thirty-ninth session of the Council."³⁷

202. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) suggested that it might be appropriate to delete the latter part of the Chilean text, which would thus end with the words ". . . 28 July 1972". His delegation had some reservations about the report mentioned. Multilateral trade negotiations were very complicated; relations were being worked out. It would be inappropriate to

introduce a new and possibly disturbing factor into the satisfactory developments following resolution 82 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.³⁸ He was prepared to support the first part of the proposal.

203. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) remarked that the United States amendment would not detract from the Chilean proposal. The Director-General of GATT had made a personal offer in 1965; no decision had been taken and the matter had not been followed up. It would be presumptuous to request his successor to submit a report.

204. Mr. FIGUEROA (Chile) said he could accept the United States amendment.

205. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council adopted the draft decision as proposed by the representative of Chile, with the amendment suggested by the representative of the United States.

The draft decision, as amended, was adopted without objection.

Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber (concluded)* (E/5308)

206. The PRESIDENT said that, following informal consultations during the previous two days, he wished to suggest a draft decision for the Council's consideration.

207. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the text of the draft decision proposed by the President, as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"(a) Decides to request the officers of the Council, together with the representatives of China, Sweden, Poland and the United States of America, to enter into consultations with the Secretary-General concerning the arrangements to increase the seating capacity of the Council Chamber, bearing in mind the need to ensure: (i) that the design of the Chamber will benefit the dignity and importance of the Council; (ii) that all members of the Council are provided with at least two advisers' seats; (iii) that an adequate number of seats are provided for observers from States non-members of the Council, taking into account the need to provide appropriate accommodation for representatives of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and non-governmental organizations, as well as for the press and the public; (iv) that the Council can count on all the necessary modern facilities, including a voting machine, for the performance of its functions. The possibility of enlarging the seating capacity of the Council Chamber to accommodate the Second Committee of the General Assembly should also be examined;

"(b) Requests the President of the Council to report to the Council at its fifty-fifth session on the result of such consultations."

³⁸ For the text of the resolution, see *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

* Resumed from the 1855th meeting.

* Resumed from the 1855th meeting.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4090, para. 4.*

208. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Council adopted the draft decision.

The draft decision was adopted without objection.

Closure of the session

209. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the PRESIDENT announced that the Council had completed the work of its fifty-fourth session.

The meeting rose at 8.05 p.m.